Comparative Study Between the Chemical Structure of Carrageenans from *Solieria* filiformis (Rhodophyceae) and Comercial Iota-Carrageenan

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Carrageenans represent one of the major texturising ingredients in the food industry. Thus, Solieria filiformis (Rhodophyceae) was submitted to aqueous extraction of carrageenan (1-CAR) that presented a yield of 1.4% in the cold extraction (S£25), 98.2% at 90°C (S£90) e 0.4% at 120°C (Sf120). A comercial t- carrageenan (t-CARc) was utilized to compere the chemical structure of the Sf-90. The sulfate, protein and carbohydrates contents in the Sf-90 and 1-CAR were 32.2; 5.5 and 61.7% and 31.4; 0.3 and 50.3%, respectively. In general, the FTIR spectra of Sf90 e 1-CAR were similar and typical absorption peaks were present at 1250 cm⁻¹ (ester sulfate), 930 cm⁻¹ (3.6-anhydro-galactose), 850 cm⁻¹ (D-galactose-4sulfate) and 805 cm⁻¹ from 3.6-anhydro-galactose-2-sulfate (DA2S). The ¹³C RMN spectra of Sf-90 and t-CARc also showed anomeric signals corresponding at chemical structure of a 1-CAR, constituted mainly of G4S (51.9 and 57.1%, respectively) and DA2S (48.1 and 42.9%, respectively). However, the ¹H RMN spectrum of Sf-90 presented an intense signal at 3.41 ppm corresponding to substitutions in C-6 of G4S for groups o-methyl, small amounts of κ-carrageenan and precursors of t-CAR. The samples Sf-90 and t-CAR were desulfated and their spectras of HMQC confirmed your sulfate patterns. Therefore, these results showed that the carrageenars from S. filiformis and t-CARc have a very similar quimical structure suggesting that the species can be harvested and addressed to the industrial extraction processes without any previous sorting. Supported: CNPq and UFC. Key words: carrageenans, chemical structure, Solieria filiformis.