

Jellyfish as source of bioactive compounds with nutraceutical value

Stefania De Domenico

CNR-ISPA, ITALY

2 DIC 2021

Stefania De Domenico, Gianluca De Rinaldis , Tonia Gallo & Antonella Leone

Traditional Chinese medicine utilized jellyfish as a treatment for bronchitis, high blood pressure, tracheitis, asthma, and gastric ulcers.

Scientific literature:

Collagen, hydrolysed collagen and low molecular weight compounds

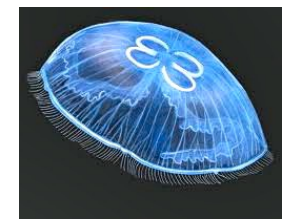
- Antioxidant activity
- Protective effects on skin UV damage
- Immuno-stimulatory effects

Anti-cancer activity

- Venoms from several jellyfish

Antimicrobial activity

- Jellyfish peptides



Bioactive compounds from Jellyfish

Apulia, Italy



Rhizostoma pulmo

Endemic to the Mediterranean Sea



Cassiopea andromeda

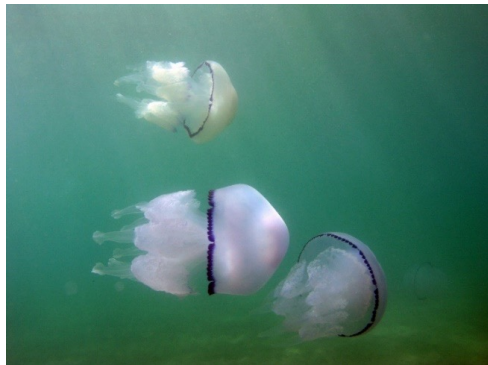
Sicily, Italy

Alien species in Mediterranean Sea

Jellyfish sampling



R. pulmo



Jellyfish are caught by nylon net and stored in barrels in refrigerated seawater



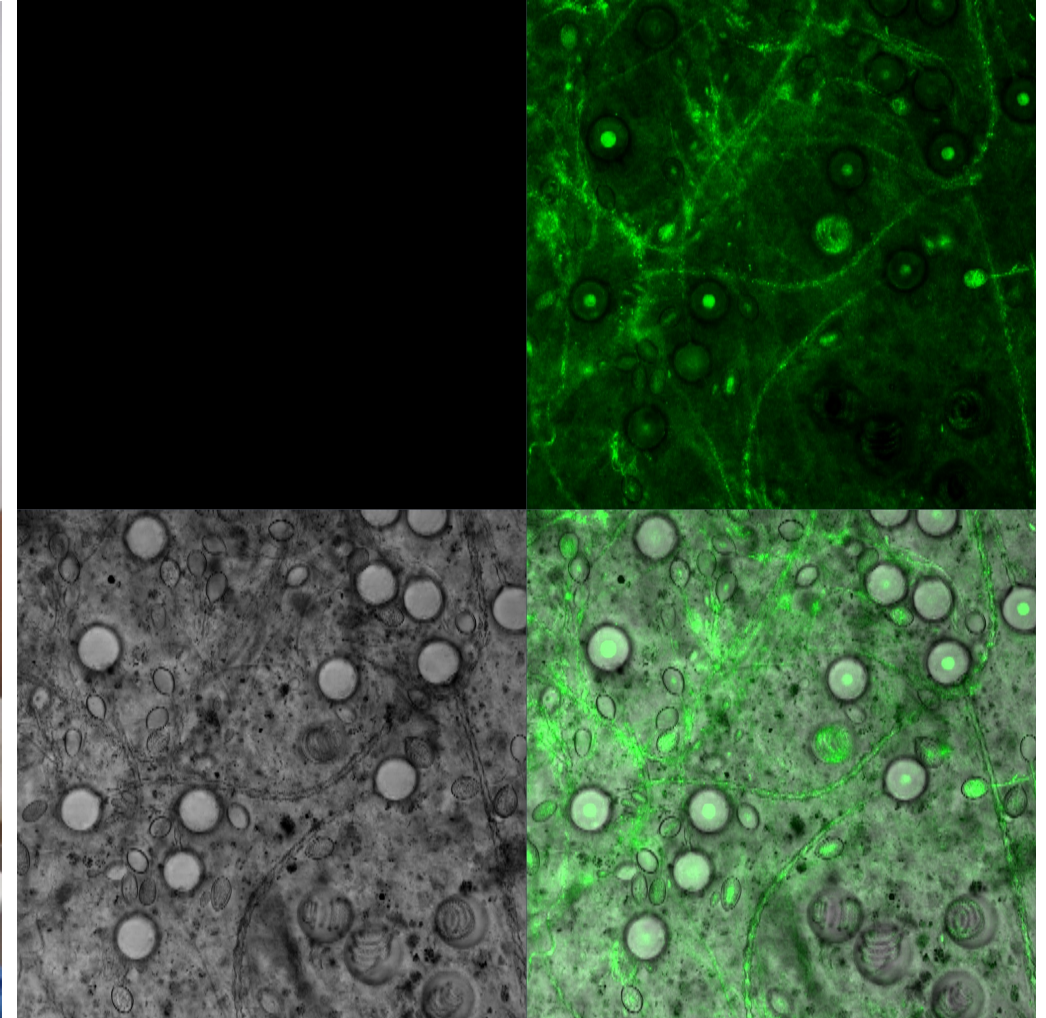
Rhizostoma pulmo



R. pulmo



Not very stinging



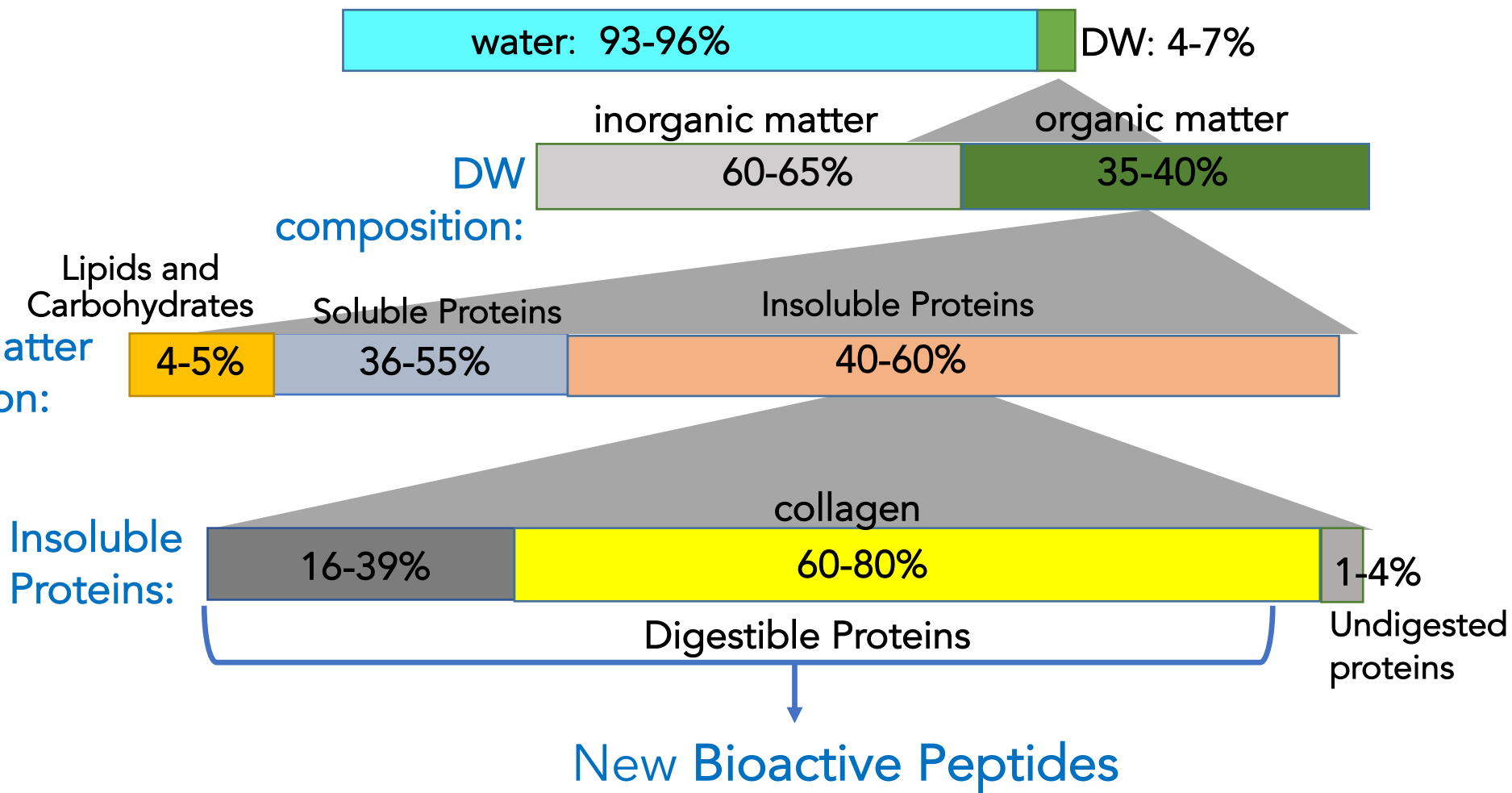
Cnidocystis in mucus observed at laser scanning confocal microscopy

Nutritional value of *Rhizostoma pulmo*

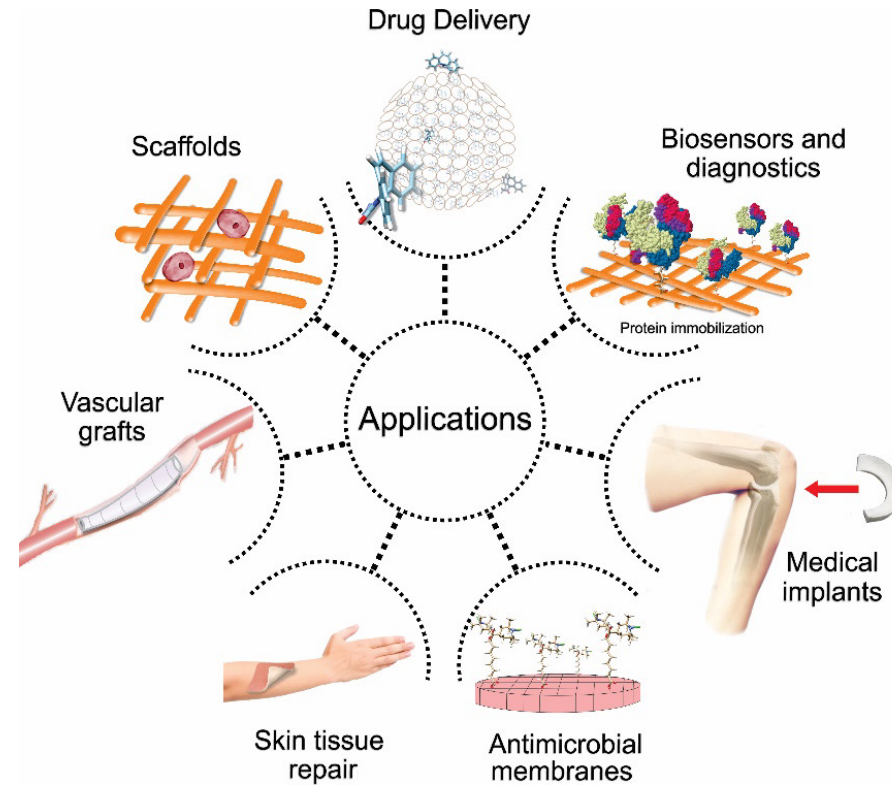


R. pulmo

Organic matter
composition:



Collagen biotechnological uses



Collagen from jellyfish
 is similar to mammalian
 collagen type I

Collagen uses	
Medical uses	Immune-stimulatory - Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis therapy - Cosmetic surgery - Bone grafts - Tissue regeneration - Reconstructive surgery - Wound care - Drug delivery - Biodegradable hydrogels
Food / Food Industry uses	Gelatine – Thickeners - Dietary supplements - Functional food
Cosmetics	Active ingredient
Other uses	Biomaterials (soil improver in agriculture, construction) -Glue for musical instruments

R. pulmo



Amino Acid profiles of the *R. pulmo* total proteins

	<i>R. pulmo</i>	
	mg/100 g \pm SD	%
Alanine (Ala)	3.5 \pm 0.2	3.9
→ Arginine (Arg)	1.8 \pm 0.0	2.0
Aspartic acid + Asparagine (Asx) *	2.9 \pm 0.6	3.2
→ Cysteine (Cys)	1.2 \pm 0.0	1.3
→ Glutamic acid + Glutamine (Glx) **	13.7 \pm 0.2	15.2
→ Glycine (Gly)	4.8 \pm 0.5	5.3
→ Histidine (His) ^e	5.0 \pm 0.4	5.6
Isoleucine (Ile) ^e	4.9 \pm 0.7	5.5
Leucine (Leu) ^e	8.2 \pm 0.4	9.1
Lysine (Lys) ^e	6.2 \pm 0.4	6.9
Methionine (Met) ^e	4.1 \pm 0.7	4.6
→ Phenylalanine (Phe) ^e	8.4 \pm 0.8	9.3
→ Proline (Pro)	3.5 \pm 0.2	3.9
→ Serine (Ser)	6.0 \pm 0.8	6.7
Threonine (Thr) ^e	4.5 \pm 0.1	5.0
→ Tyrosine (Tyr)	6.8 \pm 0.6	7.6
→ Tryptophan (Try) ^e	n.d.	-
Valine (Val) ^e	4.4 \pm 0.4	4.9
\sum AA	89.9 \pm 7.0	100
\sum EAA	45.7 \pm 3.9	50.8
\sum CAA	36.6 \pm 2.3	40.7
\sum AAA	20.2 \pm 1.8	22.5

EAA=Essential Amino Acids

CAA=Conditionally Essential Amino Acids

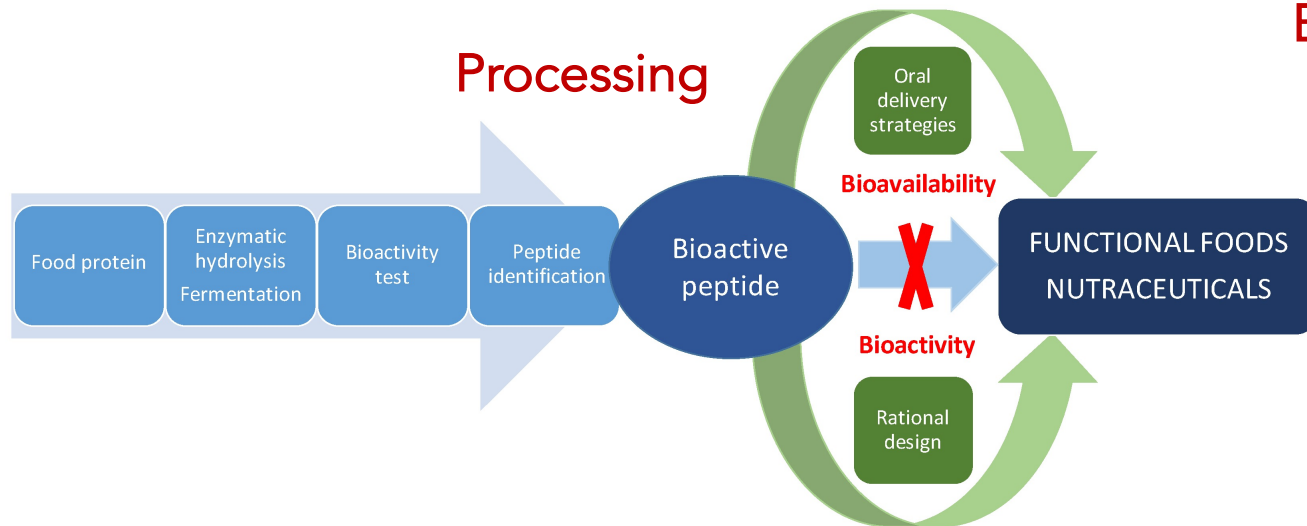
AAA=Aromatic Amino Acids



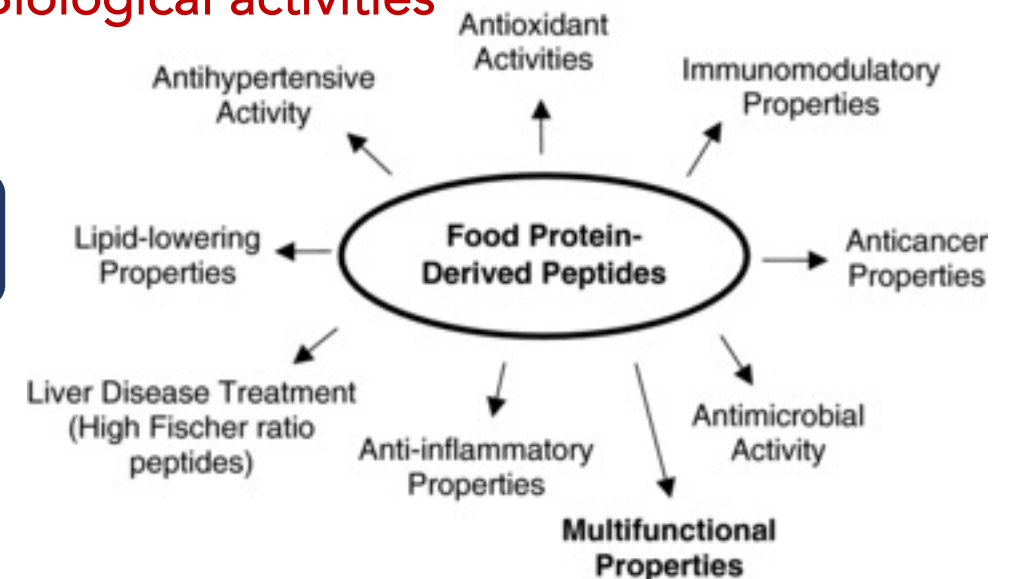
Food peptides with
antioxidant activity

Bioactive peptides

- Small protein fragments providing several health benefits
- Short-chain protein molecules (usually 3-20 amino acid residues)
- Peptides are released during food processing or as result of enzymatic or chemical hydrolyses
- Their functions, MW and amino acid composition are largely influenced by the nature of proteins, hydrolytic enzymes, enzyme-substrate ratio, pH, temperature and time of reaction.



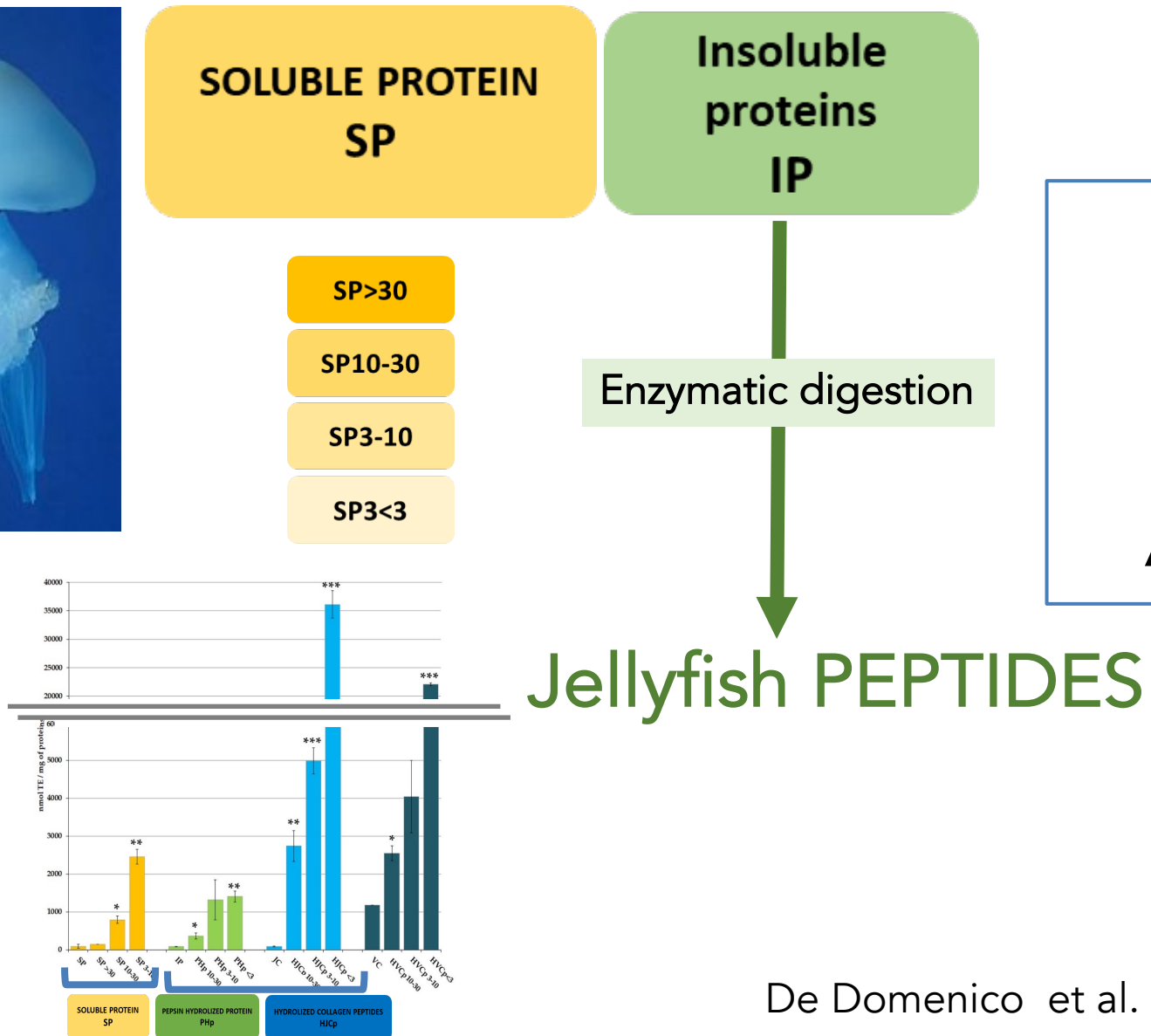
Biological activities



Antioxidant activity *in vitro*



*R.
pulmo*



Small proteins and peptides have the highest Antioxidant activity

Effect on HEKa (human cell cultures)



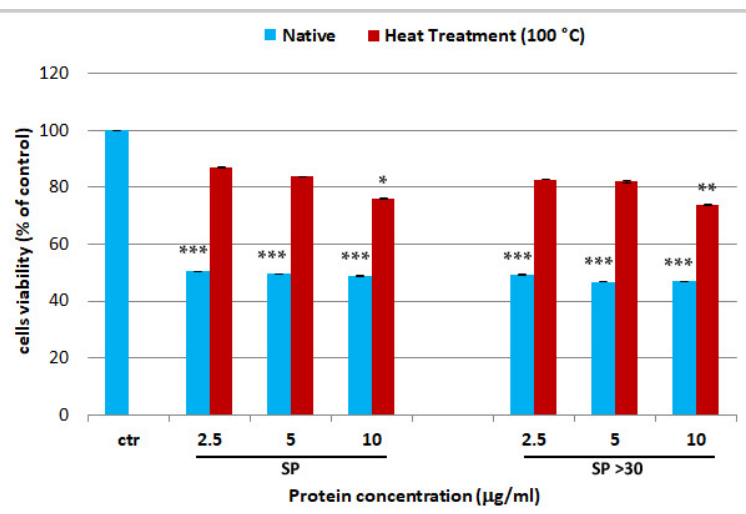
R. pulmo



Human epidermal keratinocytes
isolated from adult skin (HEKa)

Jellyfish small soluble
proteins and peptides
are not cytotoxic.

Cytotoxicity of larger soluble
proteins decreased after
thermal treatment.



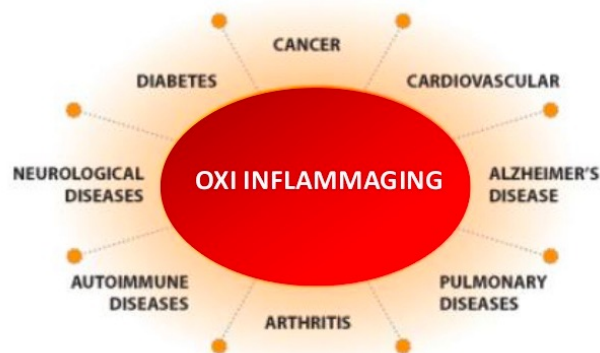
Effect of heat
treatment on cytotoxic
soluble proteins (SP)

100°C/10 min



R. pulmo

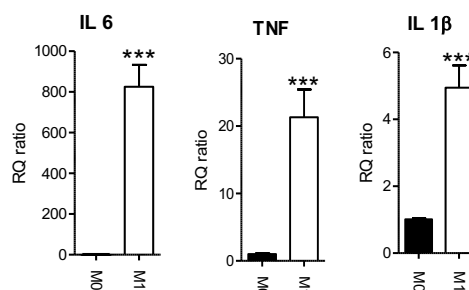
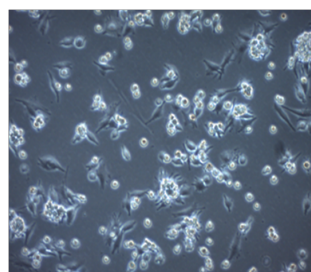
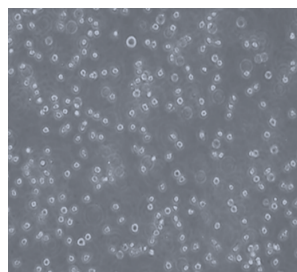
Oxidation and Inflammation
The link with age related chronic diseases



Jellyfish peptides
have immuno-modulatory effect:

- no pro-inflammatory effect on
human monocytes and
macrophages in vitro.

- Some JF peptides shows
anti-inflammatory activity.



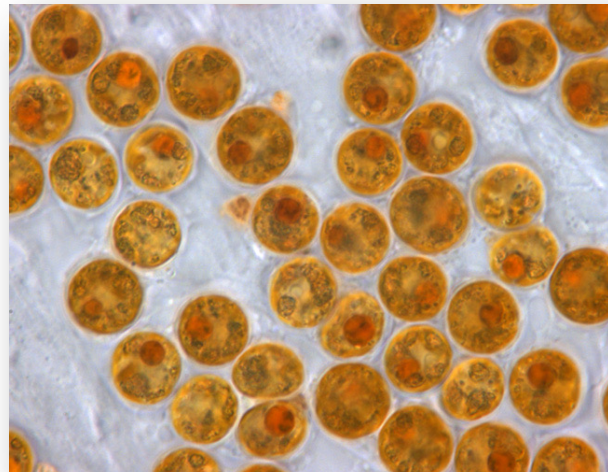
human monocyte and macrophages

The "upside-down"

Cassiopea andromeda jellyfish

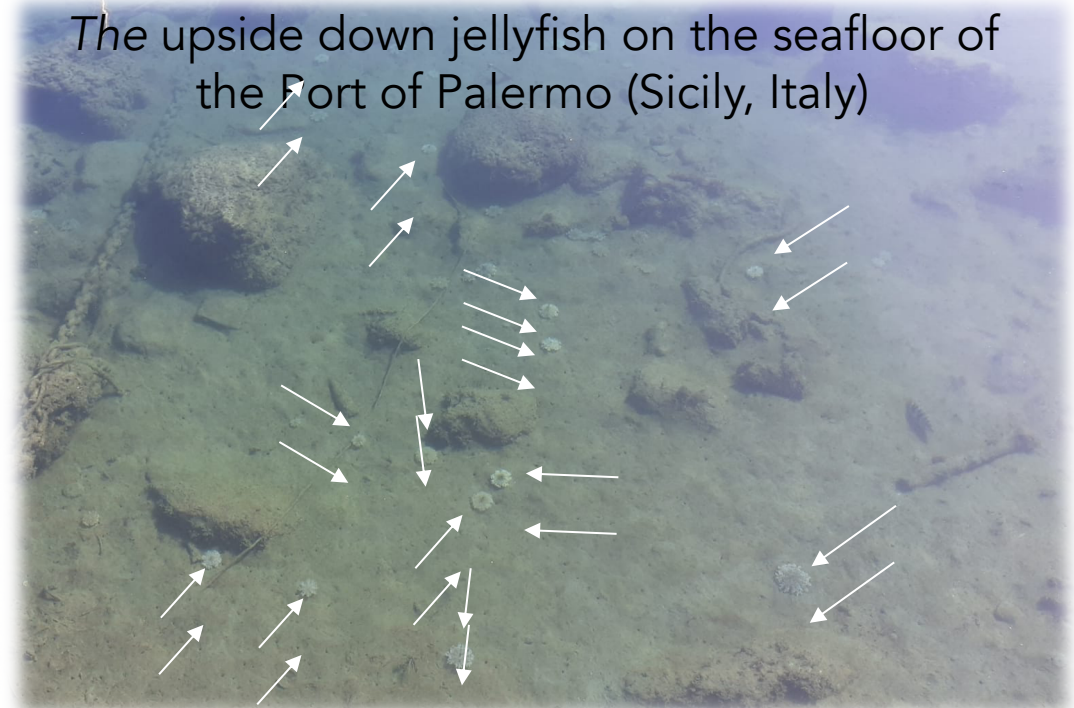


C. andromeda



Photosynthetic microalgal
endosymbionts (zooxanthellae)

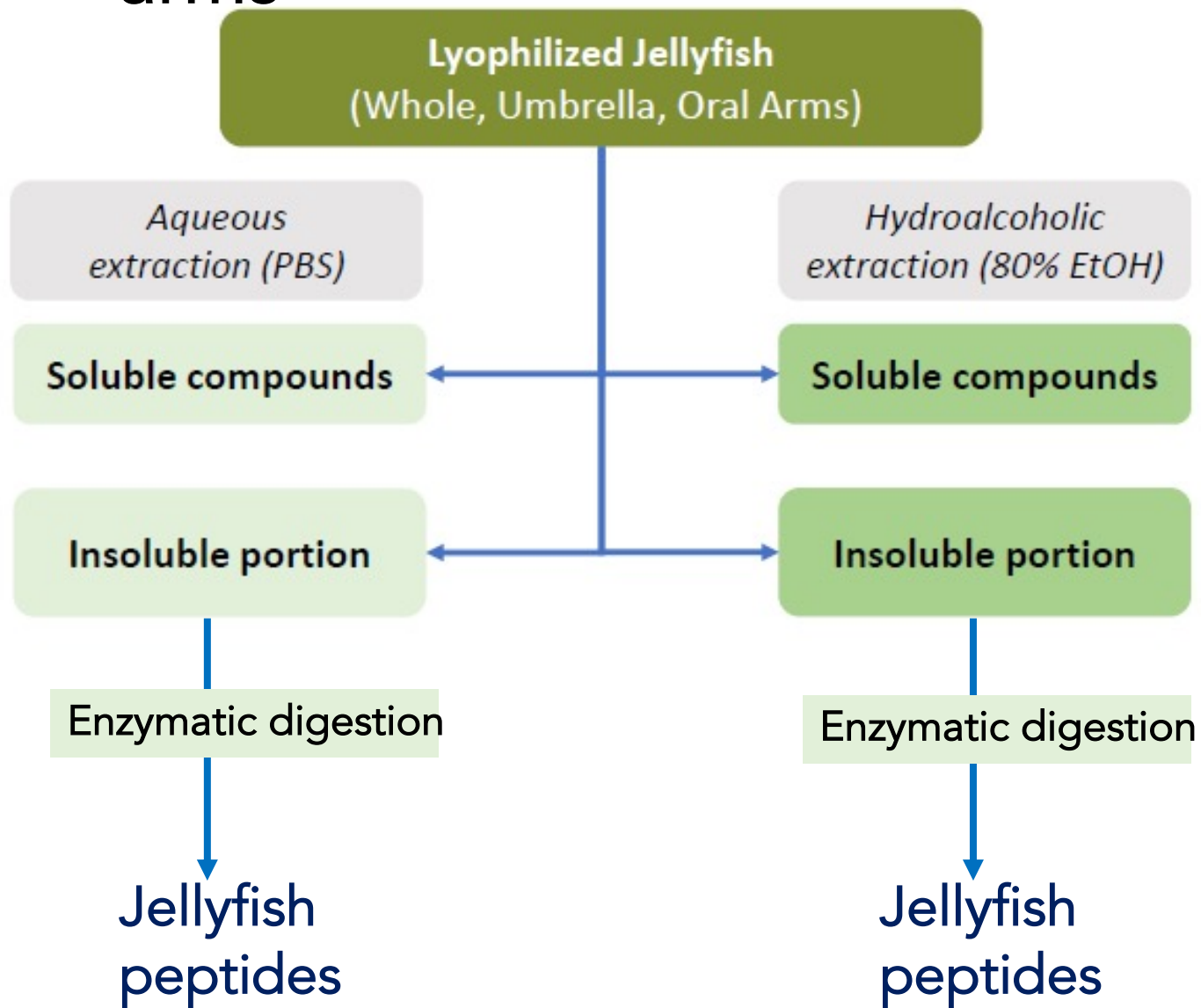
The upside down jellyfish on the seafloor of
the Port of Palermo (Sicily, Italy)



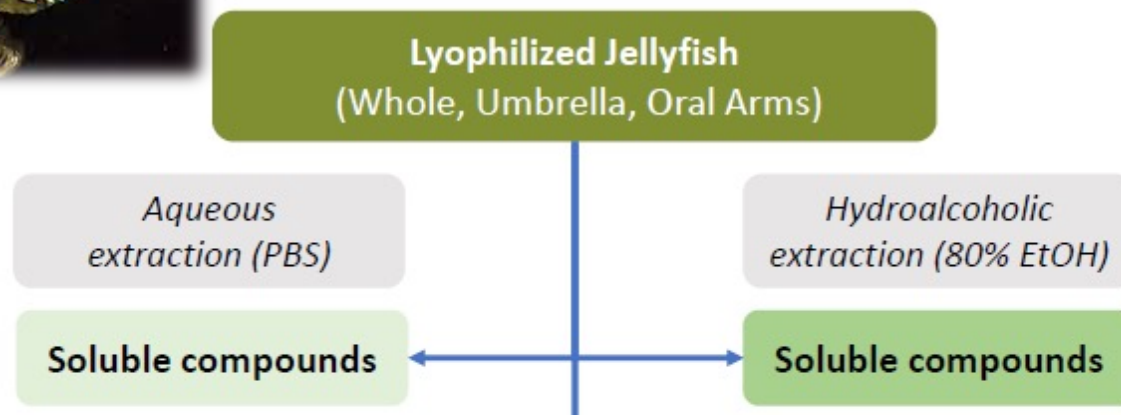
Soluble and Insoluble compounds extraction from umbrella and oral arms



C. andromeda

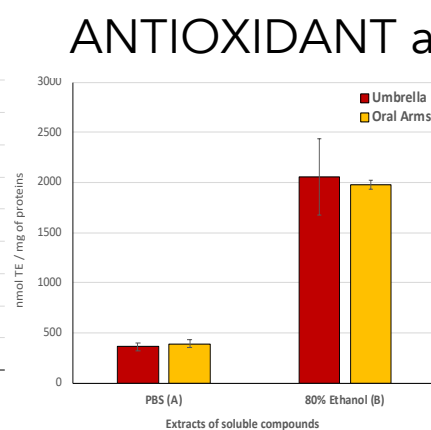
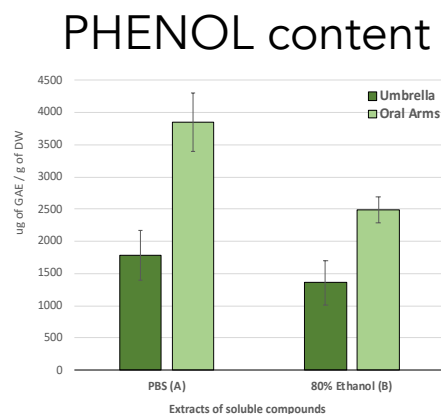
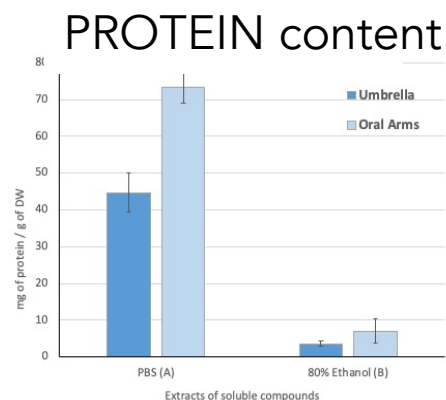


Soluble Proteins, phenol content and antioxidant activity in extracts of *C. andromeda*



Jellyfish oral arms show a higher soluble protein content than umbrella.

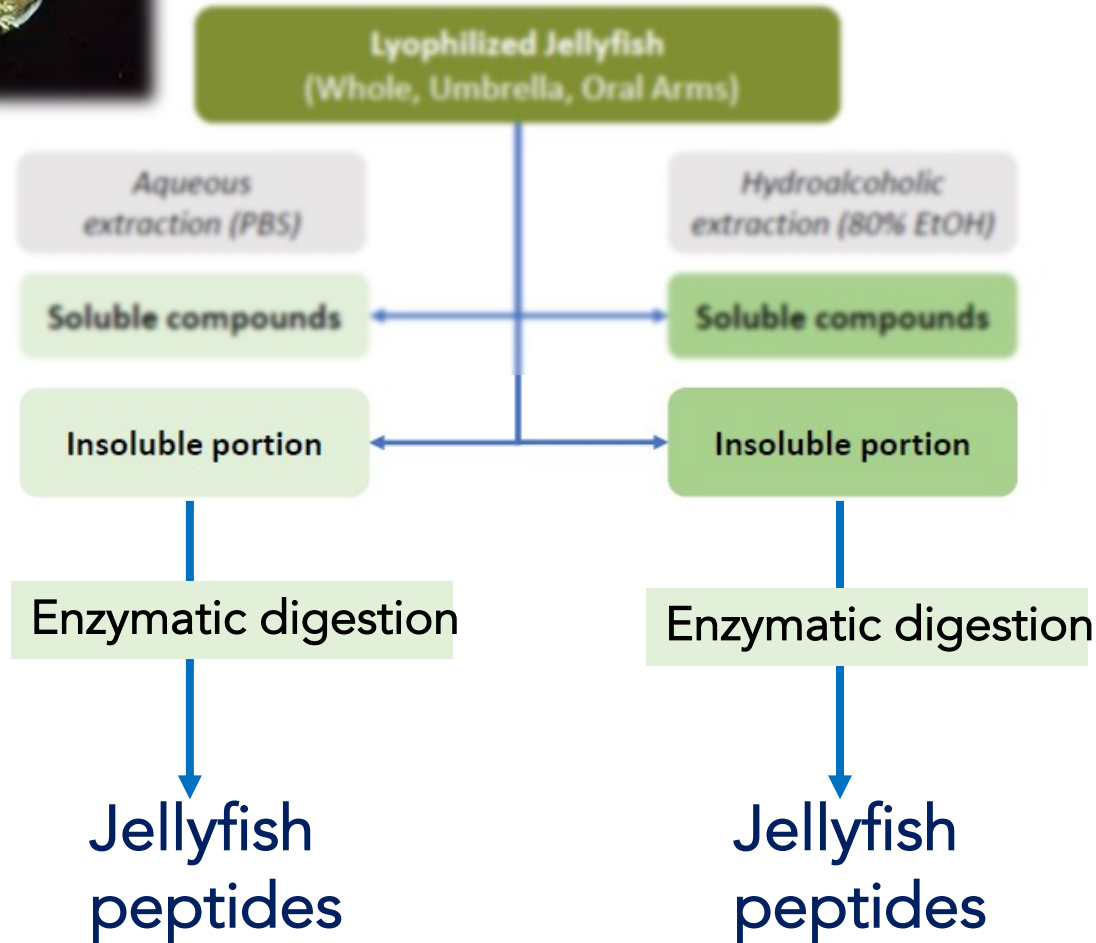
Jellyfish hydroalcoholic extracts present high antioxidant activity.



C. andromeda



Antioxidant activity in vitro



Jellyfish peptides
both from umbrella
and oral arms
present high
antioxidant activity

General Conclusions

R. pulmo proteins and peptides



- Antioxidant activity
- Not cytotoxic on human cells
- Immuno-modulatory effect (anti-inflammatory effect) on human cells

C. andromeda extracts



- Antioxidant activity
- Oral arms rich in proteins and phenols
- Anti-proliferative activity on cancer cells

Jellyfish can be regarded as a **novel source of active natural compounds** for current and future applications in biomedical and nutraceutical studies.



Acknowledgements



These studies were developed at the Institute of Sciences of Food Production of the National Research Council, Unit of Lecce (CNR-ISPA) under the supervision of Dr. Antonella Leone.

Funded by the H2020 EU project "GoJelly – A gelatinous solution to plastic pollution" n.774499

Thank You

Antonella Leone



Stefania De Domenico



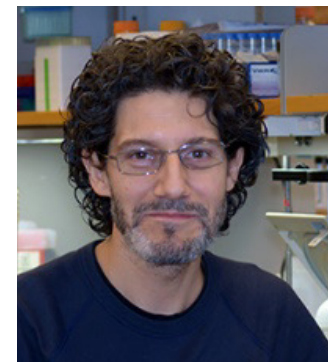
Antonia Gallo



Gianluca De Rinaldis



Gianluca Bleve



Clara Albano

