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## IN VITRO SAFETY ASSESSMENT OF MICROALGAL AND CYANOBACTERIAL STRAINS OF INTEREST AS FOOD INGREDIENTS

### Alberto Niccolai¹, Natascia Biondi¹, Elisabetta Bigagli², Cristina Luceri<sup>2</sup>, Lorenzo Cinci<sup>2</sup>, Liliana Rodolfi<sup>1,3</sup>, Mario R. Tredici<sup>1</sup>

Microalgae (including cyanobacteria) have since long been recognized as potential sources of food, due to their balanced biochemical composition and high nutritional value. The general objective of the present research was to evaluate the toxicity of 13 microalgal strains, selected as potential food ingredients, in two in vitro models: human dermal fibroblasts and Artemia salina.

Methanolic and aqueous extracts of the biomasses were tested on A. salina at concentrations ranging from 0.024 to 25 g  $\rm L^{-1}$ . Only aqueous extracts (from 0.5 to 12.5 g  $\rm L^{-1}$  of extracted biomass) were tested on fibroblasts. The methanolic extracts of Arthrospira platensis M2, Nostoc commune var. sphaeroides F&M-C117, Chlorella vulgaris (Roquette), Chlorella vulgaris (Allma), starved Tetraselmis suecica F&M-M33, Nannochloropsis oceanica F&M-M24 and Porphyridium cruentum F&M-M46 were found to have no toxicity on A. salina. The methanolic extracts of Chlorella sorokiniana F&M-M49, Phaeodactylum tricornutum F&M-M40 and Tetraselmis suecica F&M-M33 grown in nutrient replete medium showed toxicity only at the highest concentrations (12.5 - 25 g L<sup>-1</sup> of extracted biomass), while the extracts from Alga Klamath (*Aphanizomenon flos-aquae* bloom), Isochrysis aff. galbana T-ISO F&M-M36 and Chlorella sorokiniana IAM C-212 were toxic even at low concentrations (0.8 g L of extracted biomass). On A. salina, the aqueous extracts of N. commune var. sphaeroides F&M-C117, N. oceanica F&M-M24, P. cruentum F&M-M46 and all the Chlorophyta showed no toxicity. I. aff. galbana T-ISO F&M-M36, A. platensis M2 and P. tricornutum F&M-M40 were found to be toxic at 12.5 and 25 g L-1 of extracted biomass. The extract from A. flos-aquae was found to be toxic at concentrations higher than 0.8 g L-1 of extracted biomass.

On fibroblasts, C. vulgaris (Roquette), C. vulgaris (Allma), starved T. suecica F&M-M33 and P. cruentum F&M-M46 showed no cytotoxicity compared to the control; on the contrary, all the other strains exhibited signs of cytotoxicity, mainly at the highest concentrations. Artemia and fibroblasts are valuable models for preliminary screening of toxicity. However, results obtained with these in vitro screenings need to be confirmed with in vivo systems.

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**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS** 

## 2<sup>ND</sup> EABA AND EC ALGAE CONTRACTORS' CONFERENCE AND THE 9<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL ALGAE CONGRESS

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