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Title: Volatiles Formation in Gelled Emulsions Enriched in Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids during Storage: Type of Oil and Antioxidant.

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Research highlights

Volatiles profile of gels rich in polyunsaturated fatty acids during storage.

Aldehydes significantly increased in gels with algae oil.

L. latifolia extract protected gels with sunflower oil from oxidation during storage.

ABSTRACT

Gelled emulsions with carrageenan are a novel type of emulsion that could be used as a carrier of unsaturated fatty acids in functional foods formulations. Lipid degradation through volatile compounds was studied in gelled emulsions which were high in polyunsaturated oils (sunflower or algae oil) after 49 days of storage. Aqueous *Lavandula latifolia* extract was tested as a natural antioxidant. Analysis of the complete volatile profile of the samples resulted in a total of 40 compounds, classified in alkanes, alkenes, aldehydes, ketones, acids, alcohols, furans, terpenes and aromatic hydrocarbons. During storage, the formation of the volatile compounds was mostly related to the oxidation of the main fatty acids of the sunflower oil (linolenic acid) and the algae oil (docosahexaenoic acid). Despite the antioxidant capacity shown by the *L. latifolia* extract, its influence in the oxidative stability in terms of total volatiles was only noticed in sunflower oil gels ($p < 0.05$), where a significant decrease in the aldehydes fraction was found.

KEYWORDS: lipid oxidation, antioxidant, *Lavandula latifolia*, functional ingredient, SPME.

INTRODUCTION

Emulsions have widely been described as suitable delivery systems of functional ingredients in the food industry (McClements 2010). Additionally, modification of their characteristics and composition allows improving the nutritional properties of foodstuffs. In case these modifications imply to increase the polyunsaturated fatty acids/saturated fatty acids (PUFA/SFA) ratio, the resulting products might be more susceptible to oxidation, and the use of extra antioxidants could be necessary (Cofrades et al. 2014; Poyato et al. 2013).

The current growing demand for natural antioxidants justifies the search for new plant extracts as substitutes for synthetic antioxidants, which are lately been questioned due to health and safety issues (Moure et al. 2001). The *Lamiaceae* family gathers several widely known plants, some of them with bioactive species. Among them, extracts from some lavender species (*Lavandula angustifolia* and *Lavandula. viridis*) have been described as a potential source of antioxidants and other functional compounds (Costa et al. 2013; Gallego et al. 2013). We have aimed our research at a member of this family which is naturally found in several regions in the East of Spain, *Lavandula latifolia*, commonly known as spike lavender (Herraiz-Peñalver et al. 2013). Most of the research conducted with the spike lavender has been focused on its essential oil, paying less attention to the antioxidant capacity of other type of the extracts from this plant (López et al. 2007). In this study, the evaluation of the antioxidant capacity of the *L. latifolia* extract was performed.

The study of the oxidative stability in lipid food matrices is a key factor since lipid oxidation products may lead to undesirable sensory and biological effects, and may contribute to reducing the storage stability of foods. In this sense, the determination of volatile compounds has been described as a more sensitive indicator of this process than classic assessment methods (Barriuso et al. 2013; Kerrihard et al. 2015). These compounds result from secondary lipid oxidation, and include alkanes, alkenes, aldehydes, ketones, alcohols, esters,

acids and hydrocarbons. Among them, aldehydes are considered the best markers of lipid oxidation and the ultimate responsible party for the observed sensory defects (Ross and Smith 2006).

Our research group has previously developed a novel type of gelled emulsion enriched in PUFA that was successfully applied to different meat products, being a viable ingredient to design potentially functional reduced-fat products with a healthier lipid profile (Poyato et al. 2014a). The present study was focused on the study through volatile compounds of the lipid degradation formed during storage (25 °C, 49 days) from the optimized gelled emulsion formulated with two different polyunsaturated oils (sunflower and algae), with and without an aqueous extract from *L. latifolia* as a natural antioxidant.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Material

The arial parts of *L. latifolia* were collected during October 2012 in the Southern part of Navarra (Spain) and afterwards were dried at room temperature and stored in the Laboratory of Pharmacognosy at the University of Navarra.

Gelled emulsion ingredients: sunflower oil (Urzante S.L., Navarra, Spain); algae oil (Martek Biosciences Corporation, Columbia, USA); kappa-carrageenan (kindly donated by Cargill, San Sebastián, Spain); Polysorbate 80 (Sigma-Aldrich, Steinheim, Germany).

Reagents: fatty acid methyl esters, NaCl, Trolox (6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-carboxylic acid 97%), ABTS (2,2'-Azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) diammonium salt), DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) and gallic acid were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Steinheim, Germany). Boron trifluoride/methanol and heptane were obtained from Merck (Whitehouse Station, NJ, USA). Folin-Ciocalteu reagent was supplied by Panreac (Barcelona, Spain).

Aqueous *Lavandula latifolia* extract

Preparation of the extract

The extraction of *L. latifolia* was carried out following a sequential extraction, using four different solvents of increasing polarity (dichloromethane, ethyl acetate, methanol and water) (López et al. 2007). The water extract was lyophilized (Cryodos-50, Telstar, Barcelona, Spain) and analyzed for antioxidant capacity.

Characterization of antioxidant capacity:

Total phenolic compounds (TPC)

TPC were spectrophotometrically determined following the Folin-Ciocalteu colorimetric method described by García-Herreros et al. (2010). The reaction mixture was placed in a 96 well microplate containing 3 μL of diluted sample (1.5-2 mg/mL), 237 μL of distilled water, 15 μL of Folin-Ciocalteu's reagent, and 45 μL of 20 % sodium carbonate anhydrous solution (adding 2 min after the Folin-Ciocalteu's reagent). After 2 hours in the dark at room temperature, the absorbance was read at 765 nm using a FLUOStar Omega spectrofluorometric analyzer (BMG Labtechnologies, Offenburg, Germany). The amount of total phenolic compounds was expressed in μg gallic acid/mg lyophilized extract. Determinations were performed in triplicate.

DPPH

DPPH method was performed as described by García-Herreros et al. (2010). Briefly, a DPPH solution (0.04 mg/mL) was prepared in methanol and diluted to obtain an absorbance of 0.8 at 516 nm. Then, 750 μl of diluted extract (11-17.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) or control sample (methanol) were mixed with 750 μl of DPPH solution. After 30 min in the dark at room temperature, 200 μL of each solution were transferred into a 96 well micro-plate and the absorbance was measured at 516 nm (FLUOStar Omega spectrofluorometric analyser, BMG

Labtechnologies, Offenburg, Germany). The inhibition percentage (%I) for each sample was calculated from the absorbance data obtained as follows:

$$\% I = (Abs\ control - Abs\ sample) / Abs\ control * 100$$

where $Abs_{control}$ was the absorbance of the control and Abs_{sample} was the absorbance of the sample. The inhibition percentage was plotted versus the concentration of the extracts. Analyses were performed in triplicate and results were expressed as $\mu\text{g Trolox/mg}$ lyophilized extract.

ABTS

ABTS assay was carried out following the procedure described by García-Herreros et al. (2010). Briefly, $ABTS^{+}$ chromogenic radical was generated by a chemical reaction mixing an aqueous solution of ABTS with $K_2S_2O_8$ (140 mM). The mixture was kept in the dark 12 hours and its absorbance was adjusted to 0.7 at 741 nm using ethanol 50 %. In a 96 well micro-plate, $ABTS^{+}$ working solution (182 μL) was allowed to react with 18 μL of each dilution of the extract (102-250 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) or control (ethanol 50 %) for 6 min. The absorbance was then measured at 741 nm using a FLUOStar Omega spectrofluorometric analyzer (BMG Labtechnologies, Offenburg, Germany). The decrease in absorbance was recoded as inhibition percentage (%I) as follows:

$$\% I = (Abs\ control - Abs\ sample) / Abs\ control * 100$$

where $Abs_{control}$ was the absorbance of the control and Abs_{sample} was the absorbance of the sample. The inhibition percentage was plotted versus the concentration of the extracts. Analyses were done in triplicate and results were expressed as $\mu\text{g Trolox/mg}$ lyophilized extract.

Gelled emulsions

Sunflower and algae oil were used to prepare three types of gelled emulsions for each one of them: control without antioxidant (CTRL), antioxidant 1 (AOX1) and antioxidant 2 (AOX2). In order to study a potential dose-response effect, we prepared two different formulations for the antioxidant, AOX1 which had 0.655 g *L. latifolia* aqueous extract / kg of gel and AOX2 containing 1.31 g *L. latifolia* aqueous extract / kg of gel, which was added into the aqueous phase before the homogenization process. To establish the concentration of extract in AOX1 samples, we used an amount whose antioxidant capacity was that of *Melissa officinalis* aqueous extract (measured by the DPPH), which was previously successfully used in emulsions rich in unsaturated fatty acids (Poyato et al. 2013).

The gel formulation used in this study was optimized by Poyato et al. (2014a): oil 400 g / kg gel, carrageenan 15 g / kg gel and 0.003 surfactant-oil rate. The carrageenan and the lavender extract (when used) were dissolved in water and the surfactant (Polysorbate 80) was added to the oil phase. Both phases were heated separately up to 70 °C. Then, the oil phase was incorporated to the aqueous phase and the homogenization process was made with an Ultra-Turrax® T25 basic at 16000 rpm.

Storage conditions

Gels prepared in sealed flasks were cooled down to room temperature allowing the carrageenan to polymerize. After that, gels were kept in a climate chamber at 25 °C and analyzed at day 1 and at day 49. The experiment was performed in triplicate.

Volatile compounds

Volatile compounds were analyzed by headspace solid phase microextraction (HS-SPME) combined with gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS). The SPME fiber coating used was divinylbenzene/carboxen/polydimethylsiloxane (DVB/CAR/PDMS) (50/30 µm film thickness, Supelco). The gelled emulsion (2 g) was weighed into a 25 mL headspace vial and,

before sealing, the air was replaced with nitrogen to eliminate air contaminants. The sample was equilibrated at 50 °C during 15 min and the adsorption time, with the fiber exposed to the headspace of the sample, was 60 min at the same temperature. The desorption time for the fiber in the injection port of the gas chromatograph was 30 min. The GC-MS instrumentation used was GC 6890N coupled to a mass selective 5973 detector (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, US). Volatiles were separated using a capillary column HP-5MS, 5% phenyl methyl siloxane (30 m long × 0.25 mm inner diameter × 0.25 µm film thickness, Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, US). Chromatographic conditions were as follows: the oven temperature was held for 5 min at 42 °C, then increased to 120 °C at 3 °C/min and to 250 °C at 10 °C/min (5 min hold); injector temperature, 250 °C; detector temperature 280 °C; ion source temperature, 230 °C; quadrupole mass analyzer temperature, 150 °C. Helium was used as carrier gas at 1 mL/min. The mass spectrometer was operated by electronic impact at 70 eV and ions were scanned over the m/z range of 33-350 at a rate of 4.43 scan/s. Kovats Index (KI) was calculated for each detected peak using the following formula:

$$KI = [100 * (tR(i) - tR(z) / tR(z + 1) - tR(z))] + 100z$$

where: z is the number of carbon atoms in alkane z; $t_{R(i)}$ is the retention time of compound i; $t_{R(z)}$ is the retention time of alkane z; $t_{R(z+1)}$ is the retention time of alkane z+1.

The identification of each peak was made taking into account the KI reported in the literature (Kondjoyan and Berdagué 1996) and comparing their mass spectra with the one of a commercial library (Wiley 275.L, Mass Spectral Database). In the case of overlapping peaks, the quantification of the corresponding compound was done by a specific ion and taking into account the relative proportion in which this ion is present in each compound. Results are expressed in area ×10³ / g gelled emulsion. Samples were analyzed in triplicate.

Lipid profile

Fatty acids were determined in the oils by gas chromatography FID detection, previous preparation of the fatty acid methyl ester derivatives. Boron trifluoride/methanol was used for the preparation of fatty acid methyl esters (AOAC 2002). A Perkin-Elmer Clarus 500 gas chromatograph was used and chromatographic conditions were those applied by Poyato et al. (2014b). Results were expressed as g fatty acids / kg oil (Table 1).

Data analysis

Significant differences in individual volatile compounds and volatile chemical classes between samples at day 1 and day 49 (CTRL, AOX1 and AOX2 samples) for each oil were determined using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) in combination with Tukey-b *post-hoc* test ($p < 0.05$). A principal component analysis (PCA) was performed on the data applying orthogonal rotation. Principal component 1 (PC 1) and Principal component 2 (PC2) were shown. All the analyses were performed with the Stata 12 software (StataCorp LP, Texas, USA).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Antioxidant activity of aqueous *Lavandula latifolia* extract

Lavender essential oils have traditionally been used both in cosmetics/perfumery and as a therapeutic agent, whereas other types of extracts from this plant have been poorly studied. Water extracts from lavenders have been pointed out as possible bleaching agents in foods (Hsu et al. 2007) and ethanolic extracts as potential food antioxidants (Gallego et al. 2013). This work showed that the antioxidant capacity of aqueous *L. latifolia* extract was 294.8 μg Trolox mg / lyophilized extract using the DPPH method and 839.1 μg Trolox / mg lyophilized extract using the ABTS method. Total phenolic compounds contributed to this antioxidant capacity and accounted for 194.1 μg gallic acid / mg lyophilized extract. These

data reveal that the antioxidant capacity of aqueous *L. latifolia* extract fits within the range of other extracts which have previously been used as antioxidants in food and emulsions enriched in n-3 fatty acids. For instance, the antioxidant capacity of water extract of *M. officinalis* was 424.43 µg Trolox / mg lyophilized extract for DPPH, 436.42 µg Trolox / mg lyophilized extract for ABTS and 310 µg gallic acid / mg lyophilized extract (García-Iñiguez de Ciriano et al. 2010). On the other hand, water extracts of borage leaves showed values of 51.0 µg Trolox / mg lyophilized extract for DPPH, 50.2 µg Trolox / mg lyophilized extract for ABTS and 57.7 µg gallic acid / mg lyophilized extract (García-Iñiguez de Ciriano et al. 2009). However, the content of total phenolic compounds in other plant extracts proposed in the literature as antioxidants is very wide: aqueous extract of selected nutraceutical herbs (*Psidium guajava*, *Camellia sinensis*, *Toona sinensis*, *Rosmarinus officinalis*) showed 65-185 µg gallic acid / mg of total phenolics (Chen et al. 2007), whereas methanolic extracts from oregano, rosemary, sage, thyme, cinnamon and clove, among other plants, showed values between 45-144 µg gallic acid / mg dried weight (Shan et al. 2005). Additionally, ethanolic extracts from leaves, flowers and stems of rosemary, thyme and lavender showed values between 52-334 µg gallic acid / mg lyophilized extract (Gallego et al. 2013) and the quantity of total phenolics in potato peel extract used as antioxidant in fish was about 0.7-0.3 µg gallic acid / mg (Farvin et al. 2012). Taking into account all these data, in this study, an aqueous *L. latifolia* extract has been tested as a potential natural antioxidant in gelled emulsions prepared with oils rich in polyunsaturated fatty acids.

Volatile compounds profile after storage

Initial status

A total of 40 compounds were identified along the whole experiment, being classified in 9 chemical classes: alkanes (13 compounds), alkenes (3 compounds), aldehydes (8

compounds), ketones (5 compounds), acids (3 compounds), alcohols (4 compounds), furans (1 compound), terpenes (2 compounds) and aromatic hydrocarbons (1 compound) (Table 2).

A clear different initial distribution of volatiles was noticed depending on the type of oil used in the gelled emulsion. In sunflower oil containing samples, the main group was alkanes, reaching 47% of the total volatiles (Table 3), with 2,2,4,6,6-pentamethylheptane, 2,6-dimethylnonane and 2,4-dimethylheptane as the most abundant ones. Aldehydes was the second most abundant family (19%), with hexanal showing the highest amount, and alkenes was the third most abundant family (12%). Ketones, alcohols, aromatic hydrocarbons, furans and terpenes were minor compounds. In fact, these two last groups were detected only in gels with sunflower oil, being 2-pentylfuran clearly associated with linoleic acid oxidation and terpenes, as previously reported in sunflower oil samples, as a result of the metabolism of many plants (Guillén and Goicoechea 2008).

Regarding algae oil gels, at day 1, the type of volatile compounds comprised mostly alkanes, alkenes and aldehydes, accounting for approximately 80% of the total volatiles (21%, 28% and 28%, respectively). The most abundant compounds were 1-decene, (Z,E)-2,4-heptadienal (both exclusively found in gels with algae oil) and p-xylene. 1-decene has been described as a compound generated by oxidation of oleic acid and with a role in the flavor of fish oil (Ritter and Budge 2012). Ketones, alcohols and aromatic hydrocarbons were the minor compounds.

Some of the identified compounds in sunflower and algae oil gels were previously described in crude sunflower and marine oils, respectively (Giogios et al. 2009; Uriarte et al. 2011). However, some other compounds, such as hexanal, heptanal, nonanal, (E)-2-heptenal, (Z,E)-2,4-heptadienal and (E,E)-2,4-heptadienal are typical from heat treated oil samples where lipid oxidation occurs (Poyato et al. 2014b). In this sense, the presence of these aldehydes in gels at day 1 might be an indicative of the beginning of the lipid oxidation, which may be explained by the initial heating at 70 °C and the intense homogenization process during the

gel preparation. Additionally, some other authors have described differences in the oxidative stability between oils and emulsions. On one hand, Paradiso et al. (2015) reported a moderate oxidative stress caused by the homogenization process in emulsion filled gels based on inulin and olive oil. In addition, Frankel et al. (2002) reported that oil-in-water emulsions of algae oil were less stable to oxidation than the corresponding oil. On the other hand, the emulsification process can modify the initial behavior of lipid oxidation during storage. O'Dwyer et al. (2013) pointed out that during storage, emulsification of bulk oils decreased the level of secondary oxidation products, compared to the initial concentration.

Effect of storage

A clear oil-effect was observed in the evolution of volatiles during the storage period. At day 49, alkanes continued being the most abundant family in sunflower oil gels (approximately 50% of total area counts), whereas in algae oil gels, aldehydes were clearly the major components, increasing their percentage up to 63-69% of total volatile compounds. Regarding absolute amounts, storage significantly increased total amount of volatiles in both oils regardless the presence of antioxidants (3-fold in sunflower oil gels and 7-fold in algae oil gels) (Table 3).

In particular, sunflower oil gels showed a significant increase in volatile compounds originated from the oxidation of linoleic acid (Cao et al. 2014; Goicoechea and Guillén 2014), which is the major fatty acid in this oil (423 g / kg oil, Table 1). These volatiles were hexanal, heptanal, (E)-2-heptenal and nonanal. The increment of hexanal after 49 days of storage was significantly higher in control vs. antioxidant samples (7-fold in control samples, 2-fold in AOX1 and AOX2 samples). The same behaviour was observed for nonanal and heptanal, with a higher increment in the control samples in respect to those who contained antioxidant. It can be concluded that, in sunflower oil containing samples, the total amount of aldehydes

at day 49 was significantly reduced in samples with added antioxidant, but without significant changes between AOX1 and AOX2 doses.

In algae oil gels, the decomposition of docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), the major fatty acid in this oil (353g / kg oil, Table 1), resulted in the generation of aldehydes such as (Z,E)-2,4-heptadienal, (E,E)-2,4-heptadienal, 2-propenal and (E)-2-pentenal. These compounds have been reported by other authors as fish oil derivatives (Gómez-Cortés et al. 2015; Lee et al. 2003; Thomsen et al. 2013). Both (Z,E)-2,4-heptadienal and (E,E)-2,4-heptadienal were the aldehydes that showed the highest increment during storage, especially in the control samples (32-36-fold). A protective effect of the *L. latifolia* extract was noticed, contributing to a decrease in the amount of these aldehydes when compared to the control sample, being statistically different in the case of the (E,E) isomer.

The (E,E) isomers of alkadienals are usually more abundant than the (Z,E) ones, however it has been reported that, at early oxidation states, this pattern is however the opposite (Guillén and Goicoechea 2008; Guillén et al. 2009). This is in agreement with our present data, where the (Z,E)-2,4-heptadienal isomer was in a higher proportion than (E,E)-2,4-heptadienal isomer.

Moreover, storage also resulted in an increase in the number and concentration of ketones. Isomers of 3,5-octadien-2-one, which are derived from n-3 long chain fatty acids (Ryckebosch et al. 2013), were detected only in algae oil gels and at day 49, showing a significantly lower value when samples included the antioxidant ($p < 0.05$). In sunflower oil gels, only two ketones were identified, 2-propanone and 4-methyl-2-heptanone. In these samples, only the highest dose of antioxidant (AOX2) decreased the total amount of ketones with respect to the control, although the effect was not significant.

PCA analysis

A PCA model was performed to obtain an overview of the differences on the volatile compounds profile of gels for the two types of oils and the effect of the storage in the different conditions (with and without antioxidant). Volatiles with loading <0.5 in both, component 1 and 2, were removed from the matrix in order to explain better the variability of the results. The resulting PCA analysis showed that the PC1 and PC2 explained 88% of the observed variance (45% and 43%, respectively). The loading plot (Figure 1A) showed that PC1 was defined by those compounds mainly typical of algae oil gels ((Z,E)-2,4-heptadienal, (E,E)-2,4-heptadienal, 2-propenal, (E)-2-pentenal, isomers 3,5-octadien-2-one) with loading higher than 0.85. PC2 axis was characterized by high loadings (≥ 0.9) for compounds detected mainly in sunflower oil gels (2-pentylfuran, 2-propanone, hexanol, 2,6-dimethylnonane, 1-octen-3-ol, 2,4-dimethylheptane, 4-methylheptane) and were distributed in the upper side of the plot. In the score plot (Figure 1B), segregation of volatiles was mainly due to the type of oil and period of storage. A clear distinction was noticed for samples analysed after the storage when compared to those analysed at day 1. This finding confirmed the different evolution of the lipid volatile profile of gels with the different oils. Nevertheless, despite the quantitative differences in the amount of detected compounds when the antioxidants were added, this was not reflected in the PCA analysis. Variability of results was mainly explained by the type of oils used, which had a greater influence than the presence of the natural antioxidant.

CONCLUSIONS

A novel type of gelled emulsion has been characterized through the lipid degradation compounds. The volatile pattern of sunflower and algae oil gels showed that the differences at day 1 and 49 could be attributed to the differences in the fatty acid profile of the two types

of oils (with linoleic and DHA as most abundant fatty acids). The antioxidant effect of *L. latifolia* extract was significant only in sunflower oil containing samples and dose-response effect was not observed. Data from PCA analysis confirmed the different volatile pattern in both types of oils, and showed that the effect of storage had more influence than the effect of the aqueous extract on the volatile profile characterization. However, further studies are needed in order to test microbial stability during storage and to verify the efficacy of higher doses of *L. latifolia* extract.

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Table 1. Lipid profile of the oils used in the gelled emulsion (g fatty acids / kg oil)(mean \pm standard deviation).

	Sunflower oil	Algae oil
Caprylic C8:0	nd	3.76 \pm 0.04
Capric C10:0	nd	12.14 \pm 0.09
Lauric C12:0	nd	43.88 \pm 0.21
Myristic C14:0	0.84 \pm 0.03	104.22 \pm 0.48
Palmitic C16:0	65.13 \pm 0.41	73.67 \pm 0.42
<i>t</i> -Palmitoleic C16:1	nd	0.20 \pm 0.00
Palmitoleic C16:1	1.40 \pm 0.06	21.61 \pm 0.11
Stearic C18:0	32.79 \pm 0.16	6.19 \pm 0.19
Elaidic C18:1	0.81 \pm 0.29	1.43 \pm 0.14
Oleic C18:1 (ω -9)	314.68 \pm 0.34	190.90 \pm 1.07
<i>c</i> -Vaccenic C18:1 (ω -7)	8.14 \pm 0.10	1.55 \pm 0.04
<i>t</i> -Linoleic C18:2	0.21 \pm 0.06	nd
<i>c</i> - <i>t</i> linoleic C18:1	1.29 \pm 0.02	0.32 \pm 0.02
<i>t</i> - <i>c</i> linoleic C18:1	1.00 \pm 0.07	0.46 \pm 0.01
Linoleic C18:2 (ω -6)	565.57 \pm 0.47	10.36 \pm 0.07
Arachidic C20:0	1.29 \pm 0.24	nd
γ -linolenic C18:3 (ω -6)	nd	nd
Eicosenoic C20:1 (ω -9)	0.96 \pm 0.06	0.59 \pm 0.02
α -linolenic C18:3 (ω -3)	0.89 \pm 0.17	0.57 \pm 0.02
Behenic C22:0	4.92 \pm 0.13	1.70 \pm 0.05
Brassicidic C20:1	nd	nd
Erucic C22:1	nd	nd
Eicosatrienoic C20:3 (ω -3)	nd	nd
Arachidonic C20:4 (ω -6)	nd	nd
Lignoceric C24:0	nd	nd
Eicosapentaenoic C20:5 (ω -3)	nd	1.19 \pm 0.02
Nervonic C24:1 (ω -9)	nd	nd
Docosapentaenoic C22:5 (ω -3)	nd	5.13 \pm 0.11
Docosaheptaenoic C22:6 (ω -3)	nd	353.33 \pm 10.00
SFA	104.98 \pm 0.46	294.75 \pm 4.09
MUFA	325.18 \pm 0.21	257.64 \pm 2.62
PUFA	566.46 \pm 0.62	444.70 \pm 6.61
ω -3	0.89 \pm 0.17	432.27 \pm 6.73
ω -6	565.57 \pm 0.47	12.43 \pm 0.12
ω -6/ ω -3	655.63 \pm 147.24	0.03 \pm 0.00
Trans	3.39 \pm 0.29	2.91 \pm 0.12

nd, not detected

SFA: Saturated fatty acids; MUFA: Monounsaturated fatty acids; PUFA: Polyunsaturated fatty acids

Table 2. Volatile compounds detected in gelled emulsions at the beginning and at the end of the storage (day 1 and 49). Results are expressed in total area counts $\times 10^3$ / g gelled emulsion.

	<i>Sunflower oil gels</i>							<i>Algae oil gels</i>			
	Ion ¹	KI ²	RI ³	Day 1	Day 49			Day 1	Day 49		
					CRTL	AOX1	AOX2		CRTL	AOX1	AOX2
ALKANES											
2-Methylpentane	57	564	B	306 ^a	624 ^b	588 ^b	316 ^a	385 ^a	289 ^a	330 ^a	402 ^a
3-Methylpentane		579	B	117 ^a	174 ^b	82 ^a	231 ^c	204	nd	nd	nd
4-Methylheptane	43	754	B	597 ^a	3250 ^b	2587 ^b	2812 ^b	nd	1094 ^b	1596 ^c	776 ^a
2,4-Dimethylheptane	43	819	B	1007 ^a	3584 ^b	3331 ^b	3014 ^b	567 ^a	1693 ^b	2154 ^c	1465 ^b
4-Methyloctane		861	B	398 ^a	2406 ^b	1917 ^{ab}	1613 ^a	230 ^a	669 ^b	1149 ^c	697 ^b
Nonane		900	C	nd	300 ^c	367 ^{bc}	252 ^b	nd	529 ^a	477 ^a	465 ^a
4-Methylnonane		961	B	252 ^a	997 ^b	1213 ^b	1149 ^b	142 ^a	1238 ^b	1809 ^c	1727 ^c
2,2,4,6,6-Pentamethylheptane		988	C	1787 ^b	1081 ^a	1339 ^a	1174 ^a	nd	nd	nd	nd
Decane	57	1000	B	372 ^a	1316 ^b	1608 ^c	1410 ^b	394 ^a	949 ^b	1535 ^c	890 ^b
2,6-Dimethylnonane		1008	C	1457 ^a	4596 ^b	3910 ^b	4410 ^b	nd	nd	nd	nd
4-MethylDecane		1061	B	459 ^a	1921 ^b	1785 ^b	1650 ^b	350 ^a	3481 ^b	4212 ^b	3454 ^c
Undecane		1100	C	107 ^a	328 ^b	625 ^c	581 ^c	218 ^a	787 ^b	995 ^c	801 ^b
Dodecane		1200	A	176 ^a	699 ^b	1009 ^c	931 ^c	331 ^a	1439 ^b	1689 ^c	1402 ^b
ALKENES											
2-Methyl-1-pentene		593	C	151 ^a	339 ^a	691 ^b	999 ^c	nd	nd	nd	nd
2,4-Dimethyl-1-heptene		838	C	1671 ^a	5896 ^b	4180 ^b	4691 ^b	769 ^a	1824 ^c	2500 ^d	1537 ^b
1-Decene		991	C	nd	nd	nd	nd	2902 ^a	3775 ^b	4836 ^c	5407 ^d
ALDEHYDES											
2-Propenal	56	507	C	nd	nd	nd	nd	663 ^a	3824 ^c	2981 ^b	2886 ^b
(E)-2-Pentenal		747	B	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	8796 ^a	9692 ^a	8903 ^a
Hexanal	56	800	A	1133 ^a	7726 ^b	2099 ^a	2387 ^a	348 ^a	428 ^{ab}	375 ^a	555 ^b
Heptanal		902	A	588 ^b	971 ^c	450 ^a	595 ^b	472 ^a	576 ^a	551 ^a	366 ^a
(E)-2-Heptenal	83	956	B	492 ^a	1060 ^b	1237 ^b	1927 ^c	nd	nd	nd	nd
(Z,E)-2,4-Heptadienal	81	996	B	nd	nd	nd	nd	1170 ^a	37458 ^b	32793 ^b	33249 ^b
(E,E)-2,4-Heptadienal	81	1009	B	nd	nd	nd	nd	378 ^a	13549 ^c	11068 ^b	11323 ^b
Nonanal		1105	B	692 ^a	1796 ^b	903 ^a	1002 ^a	680 ^a	1431 ^b	1429 ^b	1395 ^b
KETONES											
2-Propanone	43	511	C	769 ^a	2074 ^b	2162 ^b	1583 ^{ab}	595 ^a	641 ^a	1345 ^c	934 ^b
4-Methyl-2-heptanone		939	C	nd	310 ^a	643 ^b	339 ^a	nd	286 ^a	387 ^b	475 ^c
6-Methyl-5-hepten-2-one	43	987	B	nd	nd	nd	nd	663 ^a	1860 ^b	1954 ^b	2429 ^c
3,5-Octadien-2-one (or isomer)	95	1072	C	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	5225 ^c	2586 ^a	4038 ^b
3,5-Octadien-2-one (or isomer)	95	1092	C	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	1061 ^c	401 ^a	681 ^b

ACIDS											
Acetic Acid	60	584	A	nd	nd	731 ^b	531 ^a	nd	nd	413 ^a	876 ^b
Hexanoic acid	60	993	B	nd	nd	646 ^a	988 ^b	nd	nd	1410 ^a	1510 ^a
Octanoic acid	60	1179	B	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	95 ^a	186 ^b
ALCOHOLS											
Hexanol		868	B	nd	1275 ^a	1131 ^a	1223 ^a	nd	nd	708 ^b	519 ^a
1-octen-3-ol		980	B	95 ^a	1113 ^c	941 ^{bc}	830 ^b			-	-
2-Ethylhexanol		1029	B	281 ^a	2399 ^b	1732 ^b	2085 ^b	709 ^b	1673 ^b	2247 ^c	2582 ^d
Octanol	56	1071	B	nd	655	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
FURANS											
2-Pentylfuran		992	B	596 ^a	1522 ^b	1530 ^b	1372 ^b	nd	nd	nd	nd
TERPENES											
Alpha-pinene		931	B	335 ^a	309 ^a	314 ^a	250 ^a	nd	nd	nd	nd
Limonene	68	1026	A	616 ^a	886 ^a	843 ^a	596 ^a	nd	nd	nd	nd
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS											
p-Xylene		865	B	544 ^a	706 ^a	602 ^a	594 ^a	1096 ^b	657 ^a	944 ^a	793 ^a

Different small letters in the same row denote significant differences ($p < 0.05$) among samples at day 1 and samples CTRL, AOX1 and AOX2 (day 49) for each oil.

¹ Ion used for quantification. Total area is estimated taking into account the proportion of this ion in the compound.

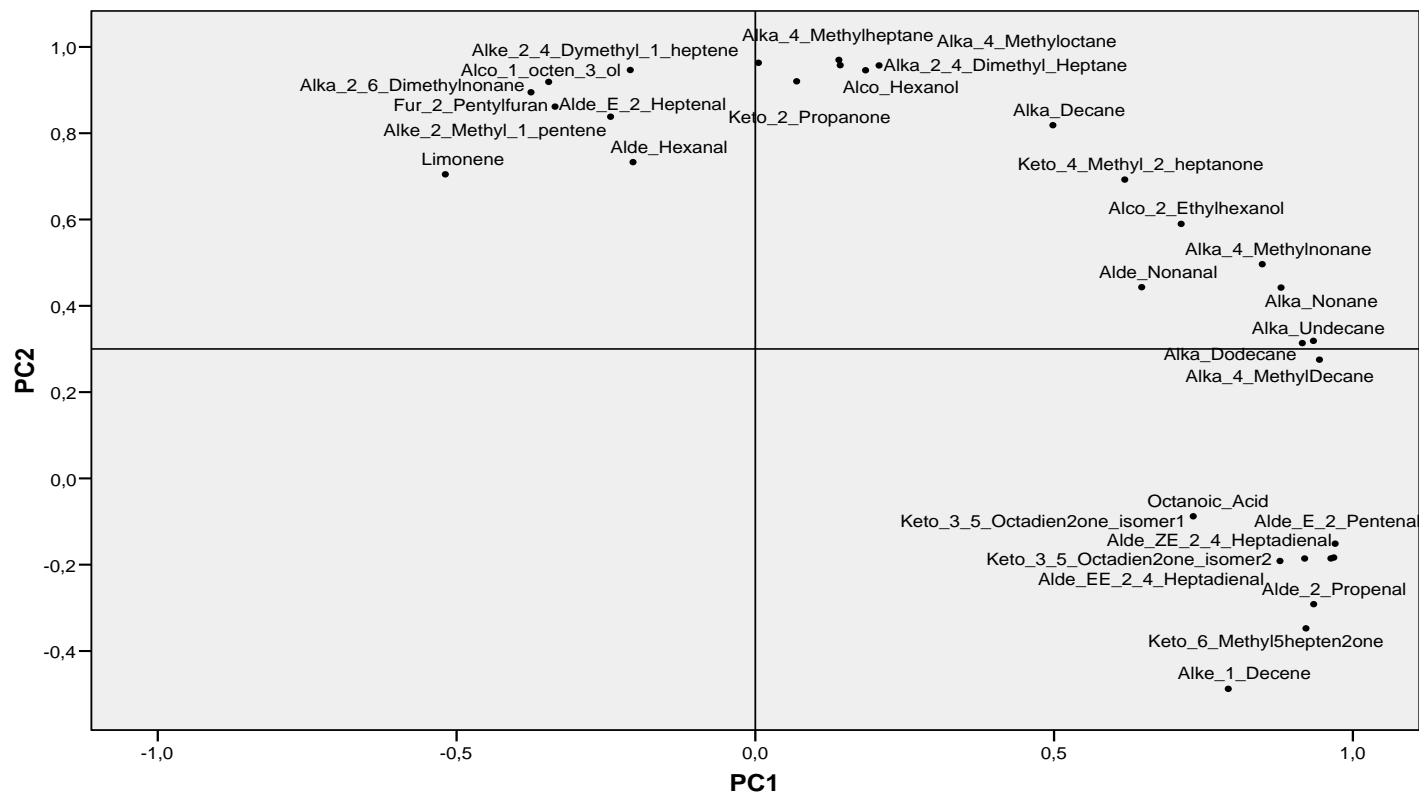
² Kovats Index calculated for a DB-5 column.

³ Reliability of identification: A = retention time in agreement with injected standards, mass spectrum identified using Wiley library and KI in agreement with the literature; B = mass spectrum identified using Wiley library and KI in agreement with the literature; C = mass spectrum identified using Wiley library.

CTRL, control without extra antioxidant; AOX1, 0.655 g *L. latifolia* aqueous extract / kg gelled emulsion; AOX2, 1.31 g *L. latifolia* aqueous extract / kg gelled emulsion; nd, not detected.

Fig. 1 Loading plot (a) and score plot (b) of PC1 versus PC2 carried out on volatiles determined in sunflower and algae oil gels during storage

a)



b)

