

EVALUATION OF TOTAL POLYPHENOLS AND ANTHOCYANINS CONTENTS IN DIFFERENT GENOTYPES OF AÇAÍ.

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Açaí (*Euterpe oleracea*) is a native fruit from the Brazilian Amazon, whose pulp has been widely marketed in the world, mainly due to the presence of bioactive compounds, which gives a functional appeal. Within a program of genetic improvement for the specie, factors such as productivity, yield and survival on stable land were studied by Embrapa Eastern Amazon (Belém, Pará, Brazil) that developed the cultivar *BRS Pará*. This program now focused in a special market that aims the release of a cultivar with increased functional characteristics. Were characterized the total polyphenols, total and monomeric anthocyanins of eight *açaí* BRS Pará genotypes proceeding from the Germplasm Bank of Embrapa. Total polyphenols were determined according to the Folin-Ciocalteu method and the results were expressed as g gallic acid equivalents/100g. Total and monomeric anthocyanins were determined using the pH differential method and the results were expressed as g cyanidin 3-glucoside/100g. The results (dry matter) indicated high levels of polyphenols with variation of 2565.19 ±40.77 a 5239.73 ± 160.24 mg/100g and only three genotypes were significant different according TUKEY $p \leq 0.05$. For the total anthocyanins it was observed a significant difference at 95% for all genotypes (values ranging from 574.88± 1.05 to 2166.39± 3.77 mg/100g). Regarding the monomeric anthocyanins, currently the most effective related to antioxidant and anti-inflammatory proprieties, the values ranged from 165.38± 3.63 to 629.08± 4.79mg/100g being this variation not significant among four genotypes studied. The variability presented for all the studied characters, facilitates the selection of genotypes supporting the genetic improvement program.