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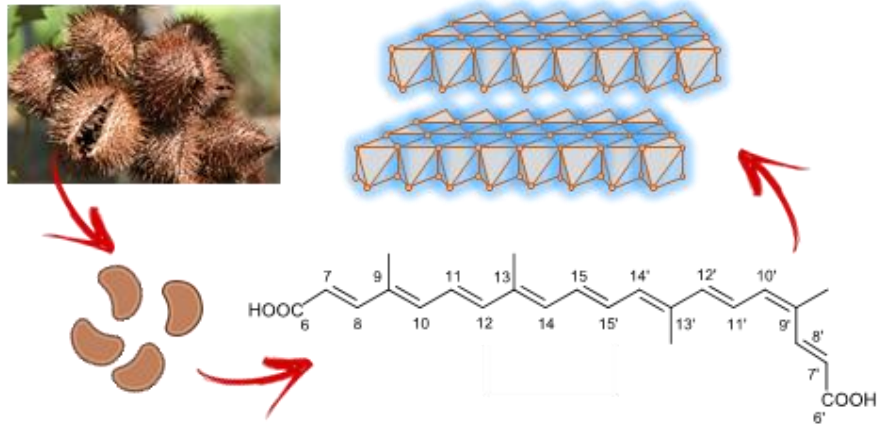
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# Graphical Abstract (GA)



Dyes from *urucum* seeds were intercalated into Layered Double Hydroxides, *two-dimensional* organized materials

# Intercalation of apocarotenoids from *annatto* (*Bixa orellana* L.) into Layered Double Hydroxides

*Gustavo F. Perotti,<sup>ab</sup> Felipe F. Silva,<sup>a</sup> Ricardo A. A. de Couto,<sup>a</sup> Filipe C. D. A. Lima,<sup>c</sup> Helena M. Petrilli,<sup>d</sup> Fabrice Leroux,<sup>e</sup> Ana M. da C. Ferreira,<sup>a</sup> and Vera R. L. Constantino<sup>\*a</sup>*

<sup>a</sup>*Departamento de Química Fundamental, Instituto de Química, Universidade de São Paulo (USP),  
Av. Prof. Lineu Prestes 748, CEP 05508-000, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.*

<sup>b</sup>*Instituto de Ciências Exatas e Tecnologia, Universidade Federal do Amazonas (UFAM), R. Nossa  
Senhora do Rosário 3863, CEP 69103-128, Itacoatiara, AM, Brazil.*

<sup>c</sup>*Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia de São Paulo (IFSP), campus Matão, Av.  
Stefano D'avassi 625, CEP 15991-502, Matão, SP, Brazil.*

<sup>d</sup>*Departamento de Física dos Materiais e Mecânica, Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo  
(USP), Rua do Matão 1371, CEP 05508-090, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.*

<sup>e</sup>*Institut de Chimie de Clermont-Ferrand ICCF, CNRS, Université Clermont Auvergne, F-63000  
Clermont-Ferrand, France*

\*Corresponding author: [vrlconst@iq.usp.br](mailto:vrlconst@iq.usp.br)

Dedicated to Prof. Henrique Eisi Toma on the occasion of his 70<sup>th</sup> birthday.

## **ORCID ID:**

Gustavo F. Perotti - 0000-0002-7691-367X

Felipe F. Silva -

Ricardo A. A. de Couto - 0000-0002-7303-1735

Filipe C. D. A. Lima - 0000-0001-7062-5450

Helena M. Petrilli - 0000-0002-7275-3357

Fabrice Leroux - 0000-0002-4671-9630

Ana M. da C. Ferreira - 0000-0001-9898-1692

Vera R. L. Constantino - 0000-0001-9276-7329

## Abstract

Synthetic conditions were evaluated to intercalate Norbixin into Layered Double Hydroxides (LDH). Norbixin was isolated from a hydrosoluble commercial annatto extract. LDH samples comprising  $M^{+2}/Al^{+3}$  ( $M = Mg, Zn$ ) were synthesized by coprecipitation and characterized by X-ray diffraction, thermal analysis coupled to mass spectrometry, vibrational spectroscopies, and solid-state  $^{13}C$  nuclear magnetic resonance. Radical scavenging activity of LDH hybrids was monitored by electron paramagnetic resonance towards the stable radical DPPH (1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl). LDH hosts presented more than 50 wt.% of Norbixin and *d-spacing* (003) values of about 2.5 or 3.0 nm depending of the cation LDH composition. Vibrational spectra assignment (supported by Density Functional Theory calculations) confirmed the chemical integrity of Norbixin after intercalation into LDH. The inorganic layers were found to enhance the thermal stability of Norbixin upon intercalation. The free radical scavenging capacity of Norbixin was retained when immobilized into LDH. Considering that zinc and magnesium-LDH matrices are biocompatible and that Norbixin presents biological activity, the hybrid materials appear as promising systems for biomedical assessment.

**Keywords:** hydrotalcite, intercalation compounds, layered materials, Norbixin, radical scavenging activity.

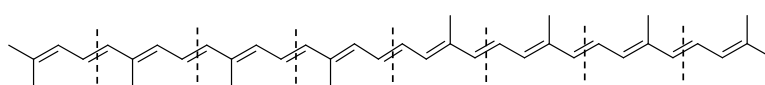
## Introduction

Bixin and Norbixin are dyes belonging to the carotenoid class extracted from the red fruit seeds of annatto, a tropical plant (*Bixa orellana* L.) native of Central and South America (**Figure 1a**). Annatto extracts, Bixin-based, are used worldwide as food additive in coloring milk drinks, butter, sweet sauces, chewing gum and fish, among other products.<sup>1,2</sup> Furthermore the use as a natural coloring agent, annatto dyes show important properties for cosmetic and pharmacological applications such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anticarcinogenic.<sup>2-7</sup> Some studies have reported the Norbixin activities, in particular, as antimutagenic,<sup>8</sup> antimicrobial,<sup>9</sup> hypolipidemic,<sup>10</sup> and for oral macular degeneration treatment.<sup>11</sup>

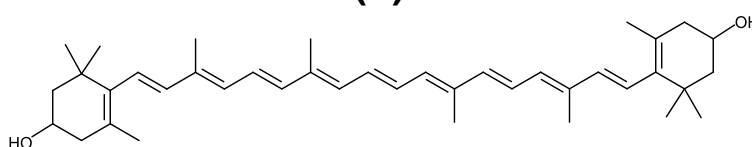
Carotenoids are natural hydrocarbons (carotenes) containing eight isoprene units  $[\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2]$  (*i.e.* tetraterpenes), derived from Lycopene ( $\Psi,\Psi$ -carotene), which structure is shown in **Figure 1b**.<sup>12</sup> Certain carotenoids contain cyclic end groups of nine carbon atoms, such as  $\beta$ -Carotene. The carotenoids presenting oxygenated groups such as hydroxyl or epoxide are nominated *xanthophylls*,<sup>13</sup> such as lutein (**Figure 1c**). In addition, carotenoids containing less than forty carbon atoms (due to the lack of fragments at one or both ends of the molecule) are known as *apocarotenoids*, as for instance Bixin (**Figure 1d**), a monomethyl ester and the main dye in annatto. The double bonds in the polyene chain of carotenoids yield diverse geometrical and optical isomers. In the former kind of stereoisomerism, the molecules can present the all-*trans* (all-*E*) or *cis* (*Z*) isomers<sup>14</sup> and, consequently, many sizes and shapes.



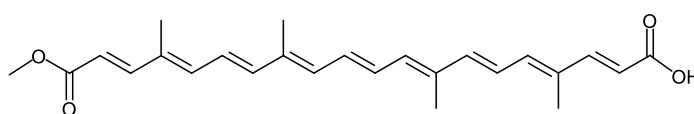
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

**Figure 1** (a) Annatto tree (known as *ucuruzeiro* in Brazil) and annatto fruit (known as *urucum*), a small capsule with soft spines containing the seeds/dyes; (b) carotenoid formed by isoprene (2-methylbuta-1,3-diene) units, indicated by broken lines; (c) carotenoid holding oxygenated end groups; (d) apocarotenoid Bixin, a dye extracted from annatto seeds.

Norbixin is an apocarotenoid of formula  $C_{24}H_{28}O_4$  having carboxylic groups at the both ends of the polyene chain. This dye can be extracted from annatto seeds using an aqueous alkaline solution under heating or by the Bixin hydrolysis of its ester groups in alkaline solution.<sup>15</sup> Carbon chains of carotenoids such as Bixin or Norbixin are rich in electrons and sensitive to oxidation process promoted for example by heat, light or peroxides.<sup>15</sup> One strategy to enhance the chemical stability of sensitive molecules is to protect them by encapsulation or confinement in particulate

using hosts or carriers, increasing its shelf life or preventing its rapid degradation in the living organism. In this way, Bixin and Norbixin have been incorporated into cyclodextrins,<sup>16,17</sup> or microencapsulated into Gum Arabic and Maltodextrin,<sup>18,19</sup> for instance.

Layered double hydroxides (LDH), two-dimensional (2-D) materials, can also be used as hosts or carriers since they are able to encapsulate species, by intercalation process, in their cavities located between the stacked layers.<sup>20</sup> Review works have reported studies comprising the ability of LDH to protect bioactive species from thermal or *in vivo* degradation.<sup>21-23</sup> The intercalation of species that present bioactive properties is also advantageous if bearing in mind that LDH structures possessing the hydrotalcite mineral composition ( $[\text{Mg}_6\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_{16}]\text{CO}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) are orally administrated as commercial antacid in quite a few brand names.<sup>24</sup> Considering the positive electric charge of LDH layers and its general formula  $[\text{M}^{\text{II}}_{(1-x)}\text{M}^{\text{III}}_x(\text{OH})_2](\text{A}^{\text{m-}})_{x/m} \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $\text{M}^{\text{II}}$  and  $\text{M}^{\text{III}}$  are divalent and trivalent cations;  $\text{A}^{\text{m-}}$  is an ion located in the interlayer region), anionic species can be intercalated and released by ion-exchange process and the loading capacity guided by the amount of intralayer trivalent cation. While the majority of the drug delivery carriers shows a loading capacity lower than 10% (mass/mass),<sup>25</sup> LDHs have exhibited values as high as 40-60% when intercalated with some commercial drugs.<sup>26-28</sup> Considering antioxidant species, anionic derivatives of carnosine,<sup>29</sup> gallic acid,<sup>29,30</sup> caffeic acid,<sup>31</sup> ferulic<sup>32</sup> and ascorbic acids<sup>32</sup> were successfully intercalated into LDH layers and kept their radical scavenging properties. Beyond application in pharmaceutical and medicinal fields, the LDH-antioxidant systems have been evaluated as filler for polymer composites to enhance the chemical stability against (photo)oxidative degradation of carbon chain and also to improve the thermal and mechanical properties of the organic phase.<sup>33,34</sup>

The aim of the present study was to assess synthetic conditions to intercalate Norbixin, a natural dye and bioactive species, into LDH and investigate the radical scavenging activity of these hybrid materials. The Norbixin was extracted from an commercial extract and characterized by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and spectroscopic techniques such as vibrational spectroscopy (infrared and Raman) and solid-state <sup>13</sup>C nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR).

Synthesized LDH-Norbix materials were characterized by X-ray diffractometry, mass coupled thermogravimetric analyses (TGA-MS), vibrational and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectroscopies, and chemical elemental analysis. The interpretation of vibrational spectroscopic data was supported by Density Functional Theory (DFT) calculations of 9'-*cis*-Norbixin. The antioxidant property of intercalated Norbixin was evaluated by monitoring the reaction with DPPH (1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl) radical by electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR).

## **Experimental**

Magnesium chloride hexahydrate ( $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , Merck, Darmstadt, Germany), aluminum chloride hexahydrate ( $\text{AlCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, USA), zinc chloride ( $\text{ZnCl}_2$ , Merck, Darmstadt, Germany), sodium hydroxide (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany), hydrochloric acid solution (Labsynth, Diadema, Brazil), 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, USA), ethanol absolute (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany), and methanol (Labsynth, Diadema, Brazil) were used without further purification. All solutions were prepared with deionized water.

### **Norbixin isolation from annatto extract**

About 200 mL of a commercial hydrosoluble annatto extract (A-260-WS, from Chr. Hansen Ind. e Com. Ltda., Valinhos, SP, Brazil) was filtered in a sintered funnel under reduced pressure and diluted to 800 mL by deionized water addition. The solution was filtered again under reduced pressure and 240 mL of  $\text{HCl}$   $0.5 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  solution was gently dropped in the filtrate under stirring. The deep colored precipitate was separated by centrifugation and washed with distilled water. The washing step was stopped when the test for chloride ions, by reaction with  $0.5 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$   $\text{AgNO}_3$  solution, was negative. The precipitate was dried under reduced pressure in a desiccator with silica gel.



## **Norbixin intercalation into LDH**

The synthesis of hybrid  $Mg_2Al$ -LDH material was conducted by coprecipitation method at constant pH value and under nitrogen gas, using 0.723 g of magnesium chloride hexahydrate, 0.430 g of aluminum chloride hexahydrate and 1.154 g of Norbixin. The organic dye was dispersed in 100 mL of deionized water under a flow of  $N_2$  gas in a three-neck flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar and connected to two dropping funnels. A solution of metal cation salts ( $Al^{3+} + Mg^{2+} = 0.05 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ ) was placed in one funnel and a  $0.5 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  NaOH solution in another funnel. Metal cations solution was added dropwise to the Norbixin solution and the pH value kept at 9-10 by the sodium hydroxide solution addition. After this step, the colored suspension was maintained under stirring and  $N_2$  gas atmosphere for 7 days at room temperature. The solid was separated by centrifugation, washed with distilled water up to observe a colorless supernatant, and dried under reduced pressure in a desiccator with silica gel. This sample was labelled as the simplified writing  $Mg_2Al$ -Norbix (R is the  $[M^{II}]/[M^{III}]$  molar ratio). A similar synthetic procedure was used to obtain the  $Zn_2Al$ -Norbix material using 0.307 g of zinc chloride, 0.273 g of aluminum chloride hexahydrate and 0.502 g of Norbixin; the pH value was kept at around 7 during the coprecipitation process.

## **Radical scavenging assays**

Radical scavenging assays were performed recording the EPR spectra in a Bruker EMX instrument, operating at X-band (9.62 GHz), using 10.11 mW power and 100 kHz modulation frequency. Solutions were analyzed in quartz flat cells from Wilmad. Different volumes of Norbixin ethanolic solution ( $2.50 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$ ) were added to a recently prepared DPPH ethanolic solution ( $2.03 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$ ), and the spectra of 200  $\mu\text{L}$  samples were subsequently recorded, using usually  $4.48 \times 10^2$  gain and 1G of modulation amplitude. For the experiments with LDH-Norbix materials, 40 mg of the powdered samples were mixed and stirred with 4 mL of a  $1 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$  DPPH in ethanol solution, and the spectra of the supernatant solutions were registered immediately or after specified times.

## Characterization techniques

Elemental chemical analysis (C, H and N) were conducted on a Perkin Elmer 2400 analyzer at the Instituto de Química (Universidade de São Paulo - USP). Metals quantification were determined in duplicate by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) emission spectroscopy on a Spectro Analytical Instruments equipment at the Instituto de Química (Universidade de São Paulo - USP). High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analysis of isolated Norbixin was carried out using a HPLC/UV-VIS Shimadzu LC-20 system equipped with a photodiode array detector, and a column Shim-pack ODS (25 cm). Norbixin was dissolved in an acetic acid 2 % v/v ethanolic solution. The mobile phase consisted of solvent A (methanol) and solvent B (acetic acid 2 % v/v aqueous solution) delivered at 90% A:10% B. The flow rate was 1 mL min<sup>-1</sup> and the column temperature was set at 30 °C. Photodiode array (PDA) detection was programmed to scan between 210 and 600 nm. Norbixin solution was filtered through a 0.2 µm membrane filter prior to analysis. X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of powdered samples were recorded on a Rigaku diffractometer, model Miniflex, using Cu-K<sub>α</sub> radiation (1.541 Å, 30 kV and 15 mA, scan step of 0.03 ° s<sup>-1</sup>) and Ni filter. Mass coupled thermogravimetric analyses (TGA-MS) were recorded on a Netzsch thermoanalyser model TGA/DSC 490 PC Luxx coupled to an Aëolos 403C mass spectrometer, using a heating rate of 10 °C min<sup>-1</sup> and synthetic air flow of 50 mL min<sup>-1</sup>. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra were recorded on a Bomem spectrophotometer, model MB-102, with a reflectance accessory; the samples were diluted in dried KBr. Fourier transform Raman (FT-Raman) spectra were recorded in a FT-Raman Bruker FRS-100/S spectrometer using 1064 nm exciting radiation (Nd:YAG laser Coherent Compass 1064-500N) and a Ge detector. Laser power has always been kept below 20 mW to avoid sample degradation. Solid state <sup>13</sup>C (I = 1/2) NMR spectra were recorded in a 300 Bruker spectrometer at 75.47 MHz using magic angle spinning condition at 10 kHz with a 4 mm diameter size zirconia rotor. <sup>13</sup>C spectra obtained by proton enhanced cross-polarization method (CP, contact time of 1 ms, recycling time of 5 s) are referenced to the carbonyl of glycine calibrated at 176.03 ppm.

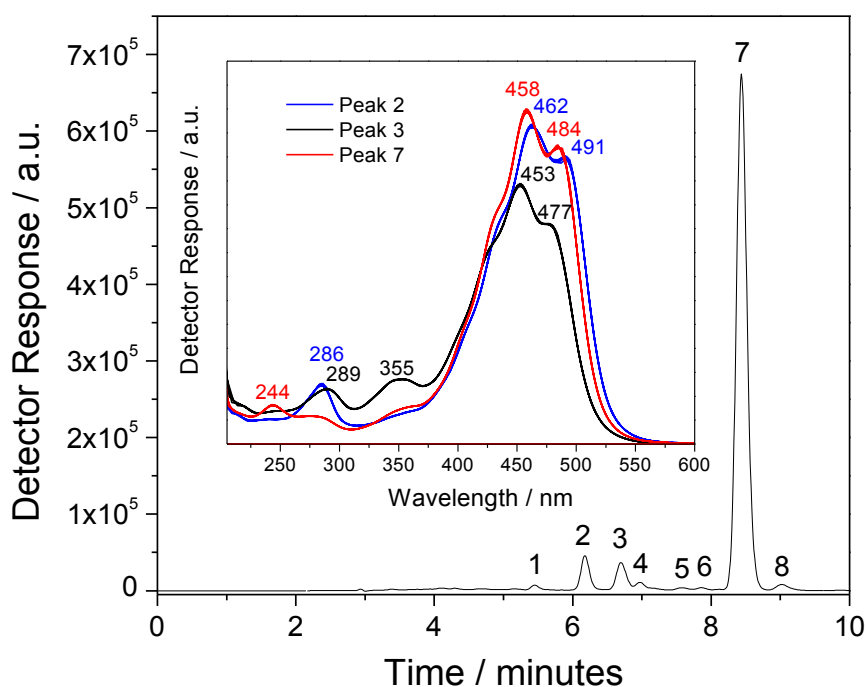
## Computational Details

The 9'-*cis*-Norbixin molecule was designed using the Avogadro software<sup>35</sup> and pre-optimized using molecular mechanics with the general Amber force field (GAFF).<sup>36</sup> Quantum chemistry calculations were carried out using the Density Functional Theory (DFT) in the Kohn-Sham scheme, using the Gaussian 09 computational package.<sup>37</sup> The B3LYP<sup>38</sup> exchange correlation functional and the Pople's basis set 6-311G(d,p) were employed. Within this setup, the geometry relaxation was done under vacuum conditions, reaching a global minimum of the potential energy surface. Afterwards, vibrational calculations for the isolated molecule were performed at 300 K, the default software setup, and no negative frequencies were obtained. A 0.9614 shift correction was applied to the calculated wavenumbers, in the comparison with the experimental results, following the literature.<sup>39</sup>

## Results and Discussion

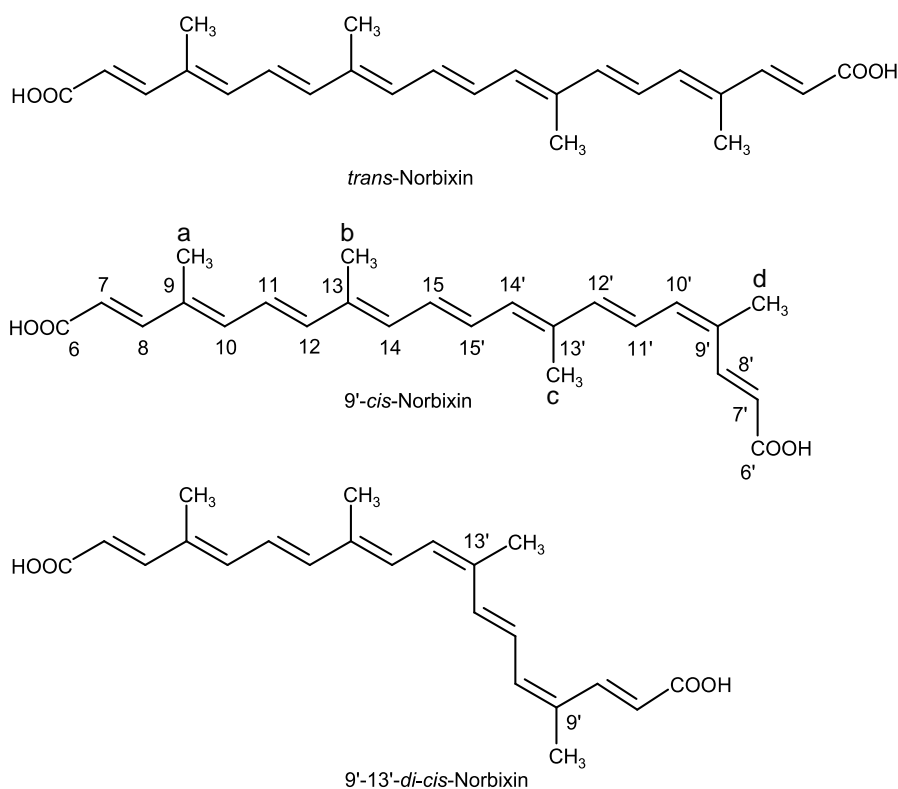
The commercial annatto extract used in this study is an alkaline paste having Norbixin in the deprotonated form besides other compounds from annatto seeds. The addition of HCl solution to the extract promoted the dye protonation and, consequently, precipitation of Norbixin in aqueous media. The composition of the isolated colored solid was evaluated using HPLC and UV-vis techniques. HPLC isocratic elution method adopted in this work for the dye analysis was described by Lancaster and Lawrence,<sup>40</sup> which allowed chromatographic separation of Norbixin isomers. According to HPLC data (**Figure 2**), a total of 8 peaks were detected; peak 7 was the most intense, followed by peaks 2 and 3. The UV-/Vis spectra of peaks 2, 3 and 7 (shown as inset in **Figure 2**) revealed that the species related to the chromatographic peaks have mainly two bands in the 453-462 nm and 477-491 nm spectral range, which are attributed to isomers of Norbixin.<sup>41,42</sup> Since the main carotenoid present in annatto seeds is the isomer 9'-*cis*-Bixin, alkali hydrolysis under mild temperature yields mostly the product 9'-*cis*-Norbixin.<sup>15</sup> Hence, peak 7 was associated to this isomer that presents bands at 438, 460 and 486 nm when analyzed by HPLC-PDA in methanol/acetic acid media,<sup>43</sup> corroborating to the chromatographic peak assignment. However,

chemical and/or thermal treatment employed to isolate Norbixin and its isomers can also yield the linear *trans*-Norbixin, which is thermodynamically more stable than *cis* isomer, although it is obtained extensively under optimized conditions.<sup>15,43</sup> The *trans*-Norbixin exhibits two main bands at 465 nm and 493 nm;<sup>43</sup> hence its presence was associated with the peak 2 in the chromatogram.



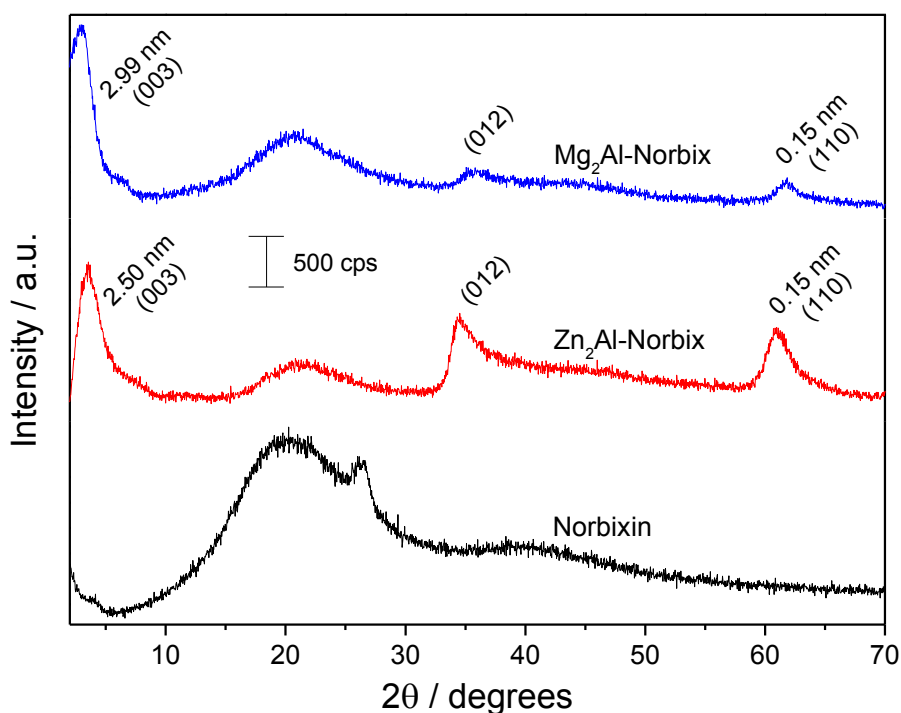
**Figure 2** HPLC chromatogram of sample extracted from commercial hydrosoluble annatto extract. Inset: UV-vis electronic spectra of peaks 2 (blue), 3 (black) and 7 (red).

Another isomer detected in considerable amount in the Norbixin extracted sample is the 9',13'-*di-cis*-Norbixin, which possesses two main bands at 452 and 476 nm,<sup>43</sup> which are very close to the values obtained in the present study. Hence, peak 3 was associated to 9',13'-*di-cis*-Norbixin. As observed in **Figure 2**, there were also other compounds detected in the Norbixin sample in smaller quantities and are possibly related to one or two *cis*-double bonds, since other isomers are thermodynamically less stable and/or exhibit steric hindrance.<sup>15</sup> **Figure 3** shows the structures of the main Norbixin isomers detected in this work using HPLC technique. It is noteworthy mentioning that upon intercalation into both Zn and Mg LDH-based matrices, the hybrid materials kept their characteristic orange color.



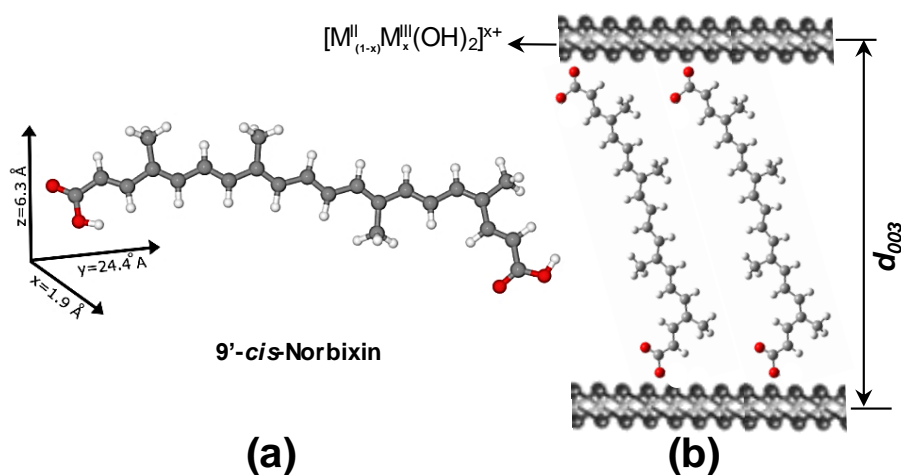
**Figure 3** Main isomers of Norbixin observed by HPLC in this study.

XRD patterns of Norbixin and the intercalated Zn<sub>2</sub>Al and Mg<sub>2</sub>Al hybrid materials are shown in **Figure 4**. Norbixin exhibited a semicrystalline structure with high amorphous contribution owing to the presence of a broad signal between (2θ) 15 and 30 °, characteristic of a short-range level of organization. However, a sharper signal at (2θ) 26.2 ° can be assigned to a higher extension of organization of the organic molecules, even though no attribution to this peak can be found in the literature. Also, the absence of sharp and intense peaks could indicate that the obtained Norbixin was a mixture of isomeric species and other organic compounds, as aforementioned. On the other hand, XRD profile of LDH hybrids containing Norbixin exhibited different features when compared to isolated Norbixin. The reflection at (2θ) 61.0 ° associated to the (110) planes indicates the formation of the hydroxide sheet in the layered structure.<sup>20</sup>



**Figure 4** XRD patterns of Norbixin,  $\text{Zn}_2\text{Al-Norbix}$  and  $\text{Mg}_2\text{Al-Norbix}$  samples.

For both LDH materials, a defined reflection was observed at  $(2\theta)$   $3.53^\circ$  and  $2.95^\circ$  for  $\text{Zn}_2\text{Al-Norbix}$  and  $\text{Mg}_2\text{Al-Norbix}$ , respectively, resulting in *d-spacing* values of 2.50 nm and 2.99 nm. Considering that a single brucite layer possesses thickness of 0.48 nm,<sup>44</sup> the interlayer spaces of  $\text{Zn}_2\text{Al-Norbix}$  and  $\text{Mg}_2\text{Al-Norbix}$  are 2.02 nm and 2.51 nm, respectively. Since 9'-*cis*-Norbixin is the main species in the solid isolated from annatto extract, with dimensions 2.44 nm x 0.63 nm x 0.19 nm according to the computational modelling represented in the **Figure 5a**, different arrangements can be suggested depending on the cation composition of the LDH structure. For  $\text{Zn}_2\text{Al-Norbix}$  material, the *d-spacing* is smaller than the length of the molecule, what indicates that to accommodate the Norbixin, a tilted arrangement between the Norbixin backbone and the normal of the LDH sheet is required, as shown in **Figure 5b**, with an angle of about  $56^\circ$  to satisfactorily fit the interlayer gap.  $\text{Mg}_2\text{Al-Norbix}$  sample displayed a larger value of interlayer space compared to the zinc LDH but close to the length of Norbixin, indicating that the organic species can be also arranged in a monolayer fashion but most probably perpendicularly to the adjacent layers.



**Figure 5** (a) 3D representation of 9'-*cis*-Norbixin structure calculated by DFT, with the vectors indicating the average dimensions of the molecule. Atomic colors: grey (C), white (H) and red (O); (b) scheme of one possible interlayer arrangement of Norbixin between LDH layers.

From a commercial annatto dye, Kohno *et al.*<sup>45</sup> reported the synthesis of a magnesium and aluminum LDH phase intercalated with Norbixin by coprecipitation method. However, XRD pattern of the isolated material did not suggest the dye intercalation but adsorption on LDH external surfaces; no other characterization technique was reported. Later, Kohno *et al.*<sup>46</sup> also investigated the immobilization of Norbixin into a hydrotalcite intercalated together with dodecyl sulphate or dodecylbenzene sulfonate, *i.e.*, a hydrophobic LDH, and also the effect on the dye photostability under visible irradiation in air.

The chemical integrity of Norbixin after intercalation into LDH carriers can be assessed by vibrational spectroscopy. Studies comprising the normal-coordinate analysis of all-*trans* and 15-*cis* isomers of  $\beta$ -Carotene,<sup>47</sup> the semi-empirical calculation of all-*trans* Bixin,<sup>48</sup> and DFT calculations of all-*trans* Norbixin<sup>17</sup> were used for vibrational spectra attribution. Furthermore, the vibrational spectra of 9'-*cis*-Norbixin isomer was calculated by DFT. All calculated chemical shifts provided by DFT method are listed in Table 1 and a good linear correlation between experimental and DFT calculated frequencies (in wavenumber) values is seen in Figure S1 (see SI). The band assigned to the carboxylic group stretching ( $\nu_{C=O}$ ) was not considered in the correlation. Carboxylic acids can interact by hydrogen bonds in solid state which are found to shift the band to low energy region. The DFT calculation of Norbixin was performed under vacuum environment, precluding

intermolecular interactions. Indeed a mismatch between experimental ( $1682\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) and calculated ( $1762\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) frequency values for  $\nu(\text{C}=\text{O})$  vibration was observed with carboxylic acid molecules as in other studies.<sup>28</sup>



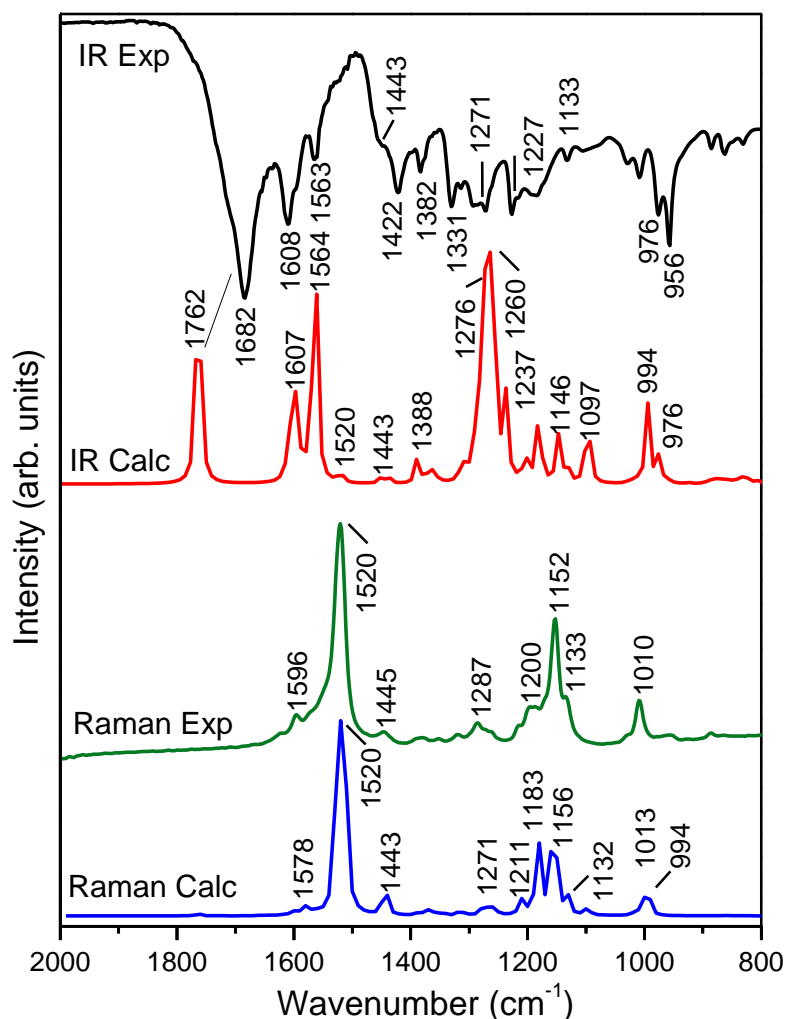
**Table 1** Raman and IR frequencies (in wavenumbers) of Norbixin in the solid state, calculated vibrational frequencies (in wavenumbers) for 9'-*cis*-Norbixin by DFT method, Raman and IR frequencies (in wavenumbers) of LDH-Norbix hybrids, and a tentative assignment.

Norbixin				LDH-Norbix		
Calculated (cm <sup>-1</sup> )		Experimental (cm <sup>-1</sup> )		Experimental (cm <sup>-1</sup> )		Assignment <sup>b)</sup> (cm <sup>-1</sup> )
Without shift	With shift <sup>a)</sup>	Raman	IR	Raman	IR	
1833	1762		1682 (s)			v(C=O) carboxylic
1672	1607		1608 (m)		1619 (s)	all v(C=C)
1641	1578	1596 (w)	1596 (sh)	1597 (w)		all v(C=C)
					1558 (br)	v <sub>as</sub> (COO <sup>-</sup> )
1627	1564		1563 (w)			all v(C=C)
1587	1526	sh				all v(C=C)
1576	1520	1520 (s)	sh	1526 (s)		all v(C=C) + δ(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>a,b,c</sub>
1501	1443	1445 (w)	1443 (sh)	1447 (w)	1447 (sh)	δ(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>b,c</sub>
			1422 (w)		1422 (sh)	all δ(CH <sub>3</sub> )
					1400 (s)	v <sub>s</sub> COO <sup>-</sup>
1444	1388	1382 (w)	1382 (w)		1385 (s)	all δ(C=C-H) + δ(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>a,b</sub>
1415	1360					δ(C=C*-H, *=8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 15', 14', 10', 8') + all δ(CH <sub>3</sub> )
1327	1276	1285 (w)	1292-1271(w)			β(C=C*-H, *=7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 15', 14', 10', 8')
1322	1271					β(C=C*-H, *=11, 11', 7') + all vC-COOH
1311	1260					β(C=C*-H, *=7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 15', 11', 7') + all v(C-COOH)
1306	1256					all β(C=C-H)
1288	1237		1227 (w)			β(C=C*-H, *=8', 7') + β(C6'O-H)
1260	1211	1218 (w)				all β(C=C-H)
1230	1183	1200 (br)	1188 (w)	1191 (m)		v(C-CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>a,b,c</sub> + all β(C=C-H)
1202	1156	1152 (s)		1156 (s)		β(C=C*-H, *=15', 11')
1192	1146					β(C6O-H)
1177	1132	1133 (m)	1133 (w)	1132 (sh)		all β(O-H) + all β(C=C-H) + all v(C-CH <sub>3</sub> ) + δ(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>b,c,d</sub>
1141	1097					β(C=C7'-H) + β(C6'-O-H) + v(C-CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>a</sub>
1054	1013	1010 (m)	1009 (w)	1010 (m)	1010 (w)	τ(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>a,d</sub>
1034	994		976 (m)		972 (w)	w(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>b,d</sub>
1014	976		956 (m)	959 (w)		all γ(CH <sub>3</sub> )
					620 (br)	δ <sub>s</sub> (Al-O-Al)
					560 (br)	v <sub>as</sub> (M <sup>II</sup> -O-Al) <sub>L</sub>
					420 (w)	δ <sub>as</sub> (M <sup>II</sup> -O-Al) <sub>L</sub>

a) the selected values of wavenumbers (cm<sup>-1</sup>) are multiplied by 0.9614, according to the computational calculations description;

b) see carbon numeration and indexes a, b, c, d in Fig. 3; v = stretching, δ = bending, β = bending in plane, γ = bending out of plane, w = wagging, τ = rocking; s = symmetric, as = antisymmetric; br = broad, sh = shoulder, w=weak; medium = m; s = strong; L = lattice, M<sup>II</sup> = divalent cation.

**Figure 6** shows the vibrational spectra of Norbixin isolated in this work and those calculated for 9'-*cis*-Norbixin isomer. The bands between 1608-1445  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  are assigned to  $\nu(\text{C}=\text{C})$  while those ranging in the 1220-1130  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  are related to  $\nu(\text{C}-\text{C})$  and to the deformation of  $\text{C}=\text{C}-\text{H}$ . The Raman spectrum of Norbixin is very similar to those ones of carotenoids and dominated by the bands associated to the conjugated carbon skeleton (1520, 1152 and 1010  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ).<sup>47,48</sup> The bands related to the carboxylic group are visualized in the IR spectrum. The band assigned to the stretching of  $\text{C}-\text{COOH}$  ( $\text{C6}-\text{C7}$  bonding, Figure 3) is expected at about 1271-1260  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  while the bands attributed to the in-plane deformation of  $\text{O}-\text{H}$  ( $\text{O}=\text{CO}-\text{H}$ ) are depicted mainly at about 1146-1097  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (Table 1). Kim *et al.*<sup>49</sup> observed the FTIR bands of Norbixin at 1670, 1610, 1558, 1424, 1312, 1282, 1260, 1193, 1141, 1006 and 954  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . These frequency values do not totally match the data on Table 1, as well as the IR spectral profile shown in **Figure 6**, and is not entirely coincident with that one recorded by Reith and Gielen<sup>50</sup> for *cis*-Norbixin. The IR spectrum of Norbixin should be dependent of the geometric isomers in the sample (noticed that *cis*- and *trans*-Norbixin have distinct vibrational spectra<sup>50</sup>) and of the precipitation conditions from the extract, since the non-crystalline nature of Norbixin enables different possibilities of intermolecular interactions in the solid state.

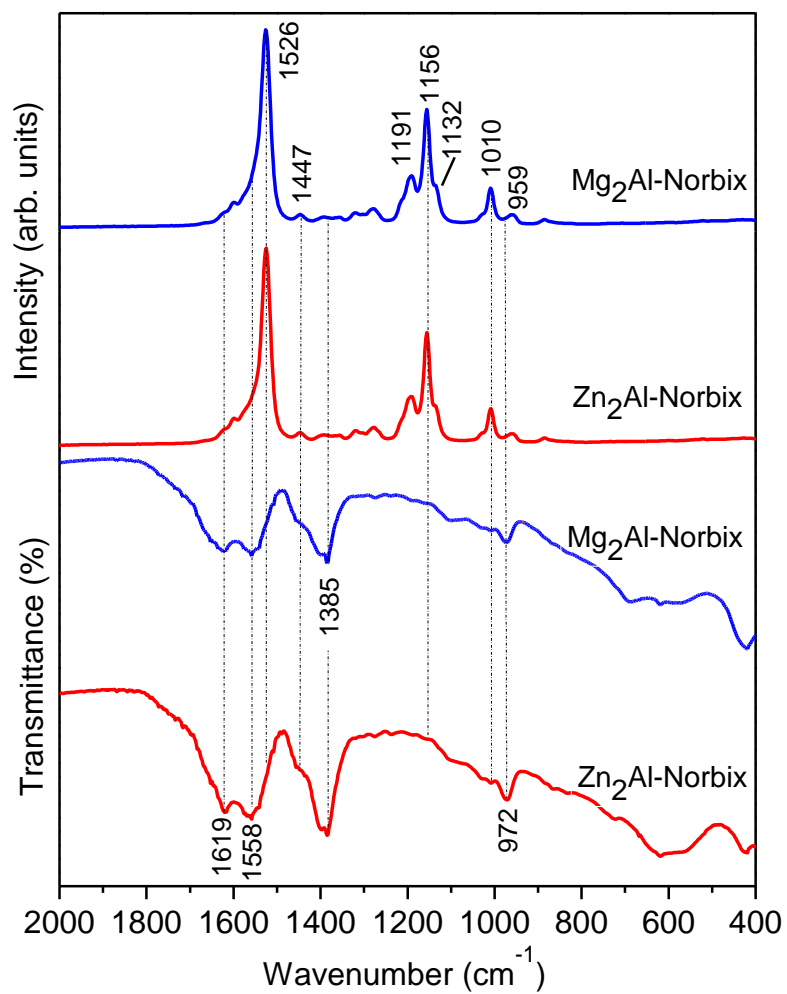


**Figure 6** IR spectra (superior) of experimental Norbixin and calculated 9'-*cis*-Norbixin; Raman spectra (inferior) of experimental Norbixin and calculated 9'-*cis*-Norbixin.

After Norbixin intercalation into LDH matrices, the Raman spectra are similar to the protonated dye since the main bands at 1526, 1156 and 1010  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (Figure 7) are related to the carbon chain as aforementioned. However, the narrow bands assigned to  $\nu(\text{C}=\text{C})$  and  $\nu(\text{C}-\text{C})$  are shifted towards higher energy region upon intercalation (from 1520 to 1526  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and from 1152 to 1156  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , respectively), Table 1, possibly owing to the influence of dye deprotonation in the conjugated carbon chain. Maia *et al.*<sup>51</sup> studied the interactions among *cis*-Bixin in several solvents analyzing the modifications in the dye Raman spectral profile. The authors observed an increase in the value of  $\nu(\text{C}=\text{C})$  band comparing the *cis*-Bixin spectrum in solid state and in solution, that was related to the solvent polarizability. However, the shift of  $\nu(\text{C}-\text{C})$  band at 1152  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  of *cis*-Norbixin observed in this work after intercalation was not perceived for *cis*-Bixin in the different solvents.

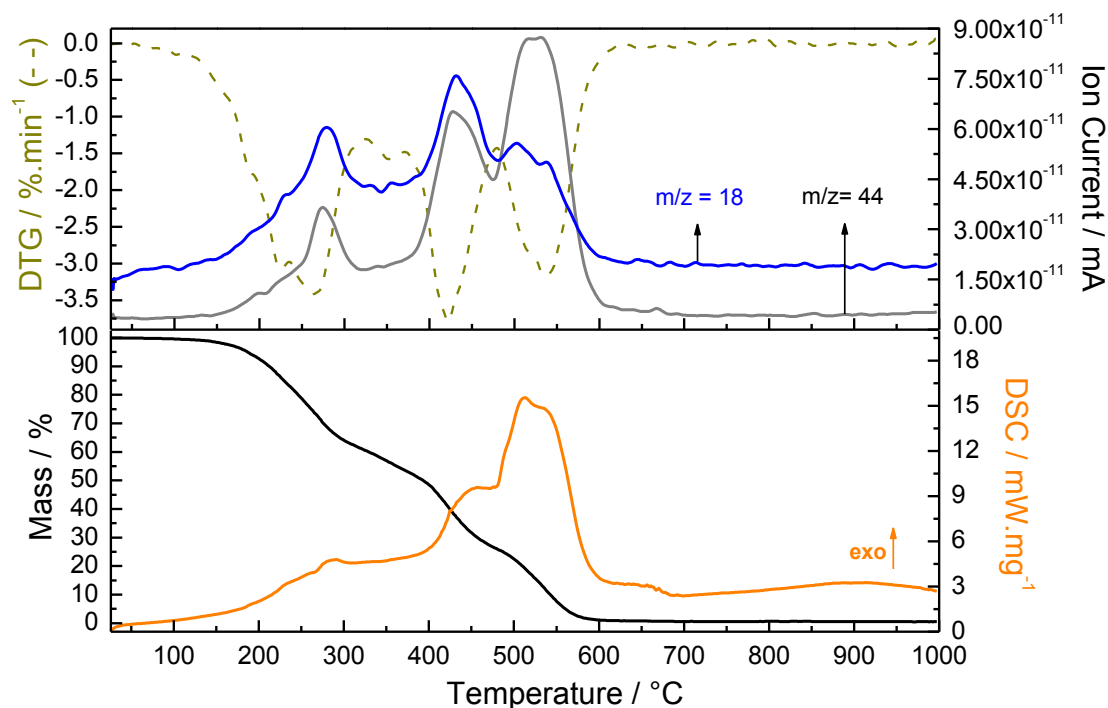
Hence, the modifications in Raman spectra of intercalated Norbixin and the no-intercalated (Figures 6 and 7) can also be related to the molecule environment.

Contrary to the Raman spectroscopic data, a significant reduction in the number of bands is observed in the IR spectra after Norbixin interleaved into the host (**Figure 7**). The band at  $1682\text{ cm}^{-1}$  assigned to  $\nu(\text{C}=\text{O})$  shows significant decrease of intensity while the new bands at  $1558$  and  $1400\text{ cm}^{-1}$  can be assigned to  $\nu_s\text{COO}^-$  and  $\nu_{as}\text{COO}^-$  vibrational modes, respectively,<sup>26,27,28</sup> signaling the presence of deprotonated/anionic Norbixin between the layers. It is also noted that after intercalation, the band attributed to  $\nu(\text{C}=\text{C})$  in the IR spectrum of Norbixin is shifted towards higher frequency values (from  $1608$  to  $1619\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), suggesting once more that the carbon-carbon bond length might be slightly decreased due to Norbixin deprotonation. Around  $1382\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , the protonated organic dye exhibits a band that is associated to the bending of C-H and  $-\text{CH}_3$  groups present along the main backbone which are still present after intercalation, indicating that although confined, Norbixin chains are not densely packed inside the interlayer domain. At the low wavenumber region (below  $1000\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) both LDH samples showed broad bands that are attributed to M-O-H bending and M-O stretching modes,<sup>52,53</sup> corroborating the XRD data for the formation of the inorganic layered phase.



**Figure 7** Raman spectra (superior) and FTIR spectra (inferior) of M<sub>2</sub>Al-Norbix samples (M = Mg<sup>2+</sup> or Zn<sup>2+</sup>).

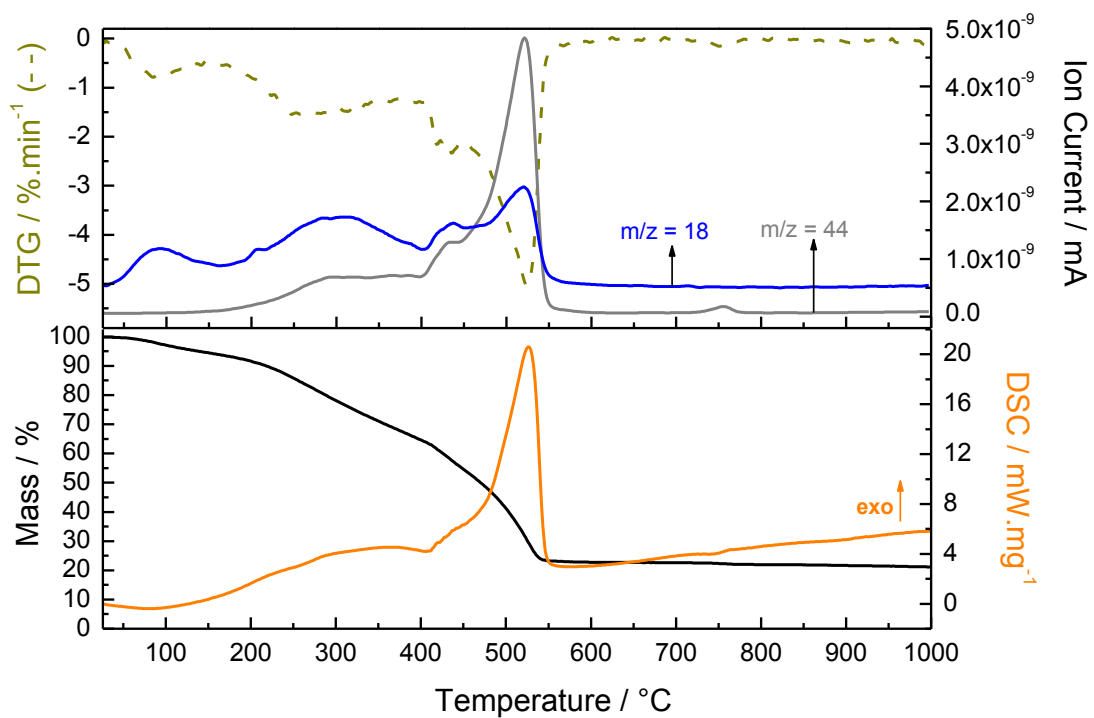
According to thermal data presented in **Figure 8**, isolated Norbixin undergoes mainly four decomposition steps under oxidizing atmosphere. Oxidative events are the main forms of mass loss according to DSC curves owing to the exothermic nature associated to all steps and no melting process is observed along the analysis. From around 170 °C and up to 300 °C, Norbixin decomposes releasing mainly fragments with  $m/z$  equals 18 ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) and 44 ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) and loss around 35.3% of mass.



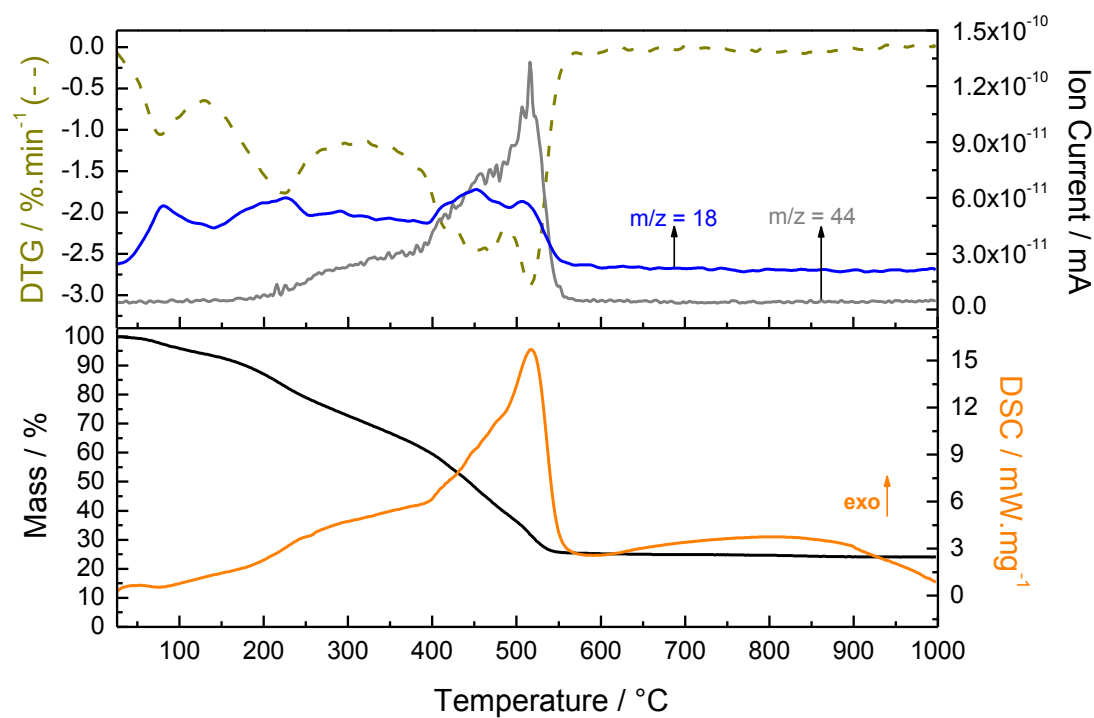
**Figure 8** TG (black), DTG (dashed green), DSC (orange) and MS (blue and grey) curves of Norbixin.

The profile of the TG curve shown in Figure 8 is similar to that one presented by Silva *et al.*<sup>54</sup> for a *cis*-Norbixin (extracted from *annatto*) up to 400°C (about 50% of mass loss) under nitrogen atmosphere and 10°C min<sup>-1</sup> heating rate. At higher temperature values, the thermal behavior is distinct: mass loss is extended to *ca.* 700°C and a residue is observed.

For the LDH-Norbix hybrids, the thermal decomposition profile (**Figure 9**) is significantly changed since its chemical environment is severely modified after confinement between the inorganic layers. The main volatiles generated are the previous mentioned molecules for Norbixin samples.



(a)



(b)

**Figure 9** TG (black), DTG (dashed green), DSC (orange) and MS (blue and grey) curves of (a) Zn<sub>2</sub>Al-Norbix and (b) Mg<sub>2</sub>Al-Norbix samples.

From 200 to 400 °C, the Zn<sub>2</sub>Al-Norbix (**Figure 9a**) anhydrous intercalated sample decreased its mass by 26.1% after oxidative reaction of Norbixin chains with molecular oxygen, yielding water and carbon dioxide molecules. In comparison to Norbixin, which starts the decomposing event at 170 °C (**Figure 8**), a shift towards higher temperature values is observed due to the decomposition of intercalated organic chains (release of CO<sub>2</sub>). This effect can be attributed to the reduced contact of the organic content with molecular oxygen from the analysis atmosphere. The metal hydroxides layers, that act as a barrier to the gas diffusion, hinder the beginning of the oxidative step, and also affects the reactivity of the guest structure after intercalation.<sup>55</sup> Concomitantly, in the temperature range from 200 to 400 °C, LDH matrix undergoes dehydroxylation of the layers and the release of water molecules.<sup>26,28</sup>

Similarly, Mg<sub>2</sub>Al-Norbix thermal decomposition process (**Figure 9b**) exhibits several steps of mass loss as observed for Zn<sub>2</sub>Al-Norbix. Two mass loss events associated to the release of adsorbed water molecules ( $m/z = 18$ ; mass loss of 7.4%) were recorded for Mg<sub>2</sub>Al-Norbix up to about 150 °C. In the 200 - 550 °C temperature range, the thermal decomposition profile is very similar to that one observed for Zn<sub>2</sub>Al-Norbix. Further information and discussion about the thermal events observed to the evaluated materials can be found in the Supplementary Information.

Thermal analysis and elemental chemical analysis were performed to estimate the water content, and CHN and metals, respectively, in the samples isolated in this study. The solid obtained from hydrosoluble annatto extract exhibited 70.0 wt.% of carbon, 8.15 wt.% of hydrogen and no solvent molecules in the structure. Considering the molecular formula of Norbixin (C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, 380 g mol<sup>-1</sup>), calculated values expected are 75.8 wt.% of carbon and 7.30 wt.% of hydrogen. Hence, minor amount of species with lower carbon content than Norbixin were present in the isolated solid sample. Among the chemical constituents of *Bixa orellana*, a terpene alcohol of molecular formula C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O (Geranylgeraniol) constitutes the major oily compound of dry seeds of annatto (about 1%).<sup>56</sup> Both Zn<sub>2</sub>Al-Norbix and Mg<sub>2</sub>Al-Norbix samples have M<sup>2+</sup>/Al<sup>3+</sup> molar ratio equal to 1.9, and respectively 42.3 and 45.8 wt.% of carbon, 6.67 and 6.45 wt.% of hydrogen, and 5.6 and 7.4 wt.%



of water content. Considering the experimental molar ratio of metals and anhydrous hybrid materials, the experimental amount of carbon in Mg<sub>2</sub>Al-Norbix (45.8%), for instance, is higher than the value expected for the intercalated anionic Norbixin(-2) (about 40%) and lower than calculate for the intercalated anionic Norbixin(-1) (*ca.* 52%). Since coprecipitation synthesis of the hybrid materials were conducted at different pH values (7 for Zn-based and around 9-10 for Mg-based LDH), and taking into consideration that the pKa value of the dye has not been determined experimentally but calculated theoretically as 4.768,<sup>57</sup> Norbixin should be mainly in the dianion form in both samples. Furthermore, FTIR spectra of LDH-Norbix samples did not show significant absorption in the 1680 cm<sup>-1</sup> region associated to the C=O stretching of carboxylic group, precluding the presence of the Norbixin monoanion. Nevertheless, the amount of organic species in the host matrices is appreciable.

The isolated Norbixin and the LDH-Norbix materials were also characterized by solid state <sup>13</sup>C NMR (**Figure S2**, SI). The NMR signals recorded in the solid-state are broader than those obtained in solution but possibly the presence of Norbixin isomers also contributes for such effect. Based on the assignment of <sup>13</sup>C NMR of carotenoids,<sup>58</sup> the signals observed in Norbixin spectrum at 10-20 ppm are attributed to methyl carbons bounded to C9, C13 and C13' while methyl carbon linked to C9' is observed at 23 ppm, as indicated in **Figure S2**. The signals of methylene carbons are noticed in the 120-130 ppm region. Carbons of carboxylic groups (C6/C6') are observed at about 173 ppm. The Norbixin spectrum exhibited signals not expected in the 30-40 ppm and 60-70 ppm region, indicating the presence of other compounds from the annatto extract in addition to Norbixin.

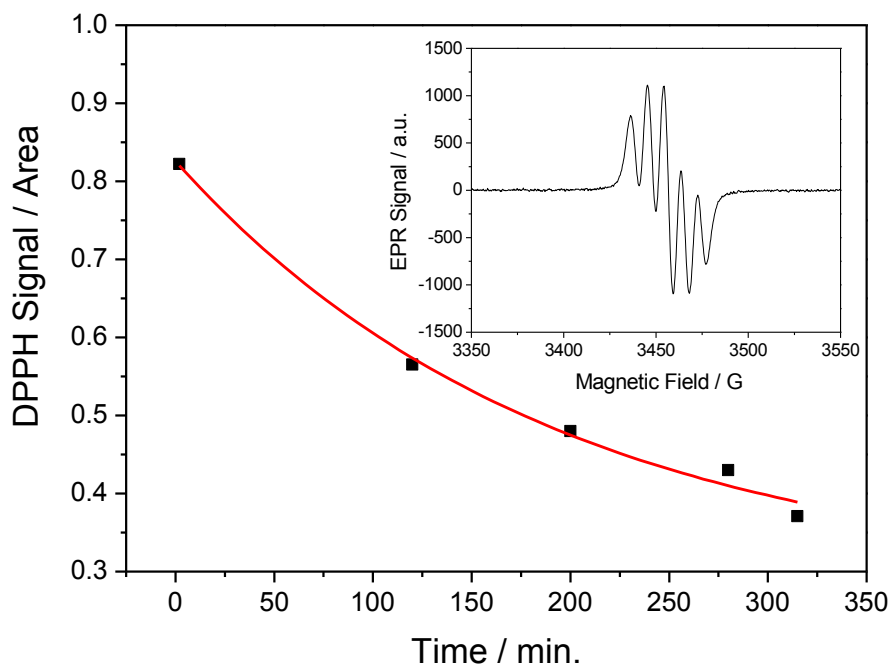
Tirimanna<sup>59</sup> identified other xanthophylls dyes in the seeds of annatto such as Lutein (**Figure 1c**) and Zeaxanthin, in which <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra show peaks that could be assigned to the carbon atoms of the cyclohexane ring, as follow:<sup>58,60</sup> CH<sub>3</sub> (20-30 ppm), carbon bounded to methyl groups (around 35 ppm), >CH<sub>2</sub> (42-48 ppm) and C-OH (65.0 ppm). In other study, Costa and Chaves reported the presence of Bixin and Geranylgeraniol in the extract obtained treating annatto seeds with a solution of 5% NaOH.<sup>61</sup> The <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of all-*trans*-Geranylgeraniol in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

shows peaks in the 30-40 and 60-70 ppm regions:<sup>62</sup>  $>CH_2$  (26.6 and 39.7 ppm) and C-OH (59.4 ppm). Xanthophylls and Geranylgeraniol may be associated to Norbixin in the alkaline extract of annatto used in this study through the hydrophobic carbon chain and the polar oxygenated (alcohol and carboxylate) groups, generating aggregates. The precipitation of the apocarotenoid by acidification could carry the xanthophylls and terpene alcohol to the solid state. Hence, the extra signals showed in [Figure S2](#) can be satisfactorily ascribed to other oxygenated compounds present in the annatto extract.

The  $^{13}C$  NMR spectra of LDH-Norbix are similar to that of Norbixin but with modifications in the C6 and C6' region. The signal/noise ratio is low for  $Mg_2Al$ -Norbix sample, but two peaks are visualized for  $Zn_2Al$ -Norbix at about 175 and 183 ppm, suggesting that the carboxylate groups are not equivalent in the intercalated species. Additionally, the extra peaks assigned to other oxygenated compounds of annatto seeds are noticed, indicating that these species are interacting with Norbixin between the interlayer space and/or the external surfaces. This fact can corroborate the superior carbon amount in the hybrid samples than the expected values. The immobilization of species such as Lutein or Geranylgeraniol in the synthesized samples is not harmful since they are no toxic and present therapeutic properties.<sup>63-65</sup>

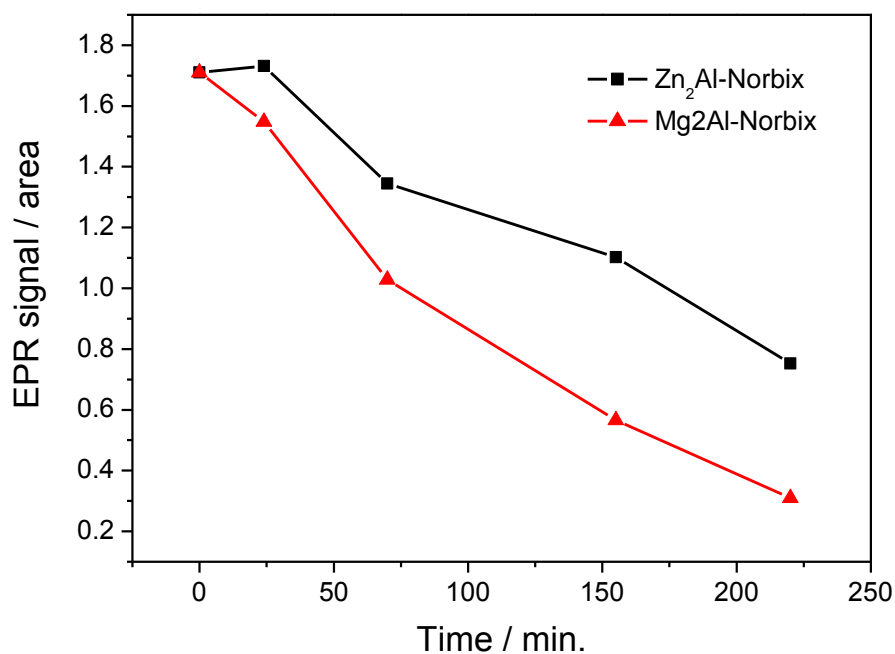
The radical scavenger capacity of Norbixin solutions and LDH-Norbix materials were evaluated by reaction with the stable DPPH free radical. This probe species supports an odd electron in the nitrogen atom that is reduced to hydrazine by an antioxidant that transfer hydrogen atom.<sup>66</sup> The reduced DPPH species is diamagnetic (EPR silent). EPR spectra of a DPPH radical in ethanol solution were registered after addition of different amounts of Norbixin (in solution or intercalated into LDH). First, 1500  $\mu L$  Norbixin ethanol solution ( $2.5 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$ ) were added to 500  $\mu L$  DPPH ( $2.03 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$ , in ethanol) and the reaction was monitored up to 5 h. A decrease in the radical signal with time was observed, as shown in [Figure 10](#), indicating a first-order kinetics (regression equation found:  $Y = 0.285 + 0.541 e^{-x/190}$ , with  $R^2 = 0.993$ ). These data attested a remarkable spin scavenger activity of norbixin, probably forming non-radical products since no

other signal was detected in the experiment. Carotenoids can react primarily with radicals through reactions involving electron transfer, hydrogen abstraction or addition.<sup>67</sup>



**Figure 10** Radical scavenging capacity of Norbixin ( $1.9 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$ ) versus time, toward DPPH ethanol solution ( $0.40 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$ ) at room temperature, up to 300 min. Insert: initial DPPH spectrum ( $2.5 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$ ).

Further analogous experiments were carried out with Norbixin intercalated in both Zn and Mg-based LDH. Similarly, according to the **Figure 11**, a significant decrease of DPPH radical signal was also verified for both materials, attesting that the radical scavenging ability of Norbixin is maintained even after intercalation within LDH galleries. Interesting, the matrix composition affects the Norbixin reactivity. The  $\text{Mg}_2\text{Al}$ -Norbix material was more effective than the analogous  $\text{Zn}_2\text{Al}$ -Norbix regarding the DPPH depletion, especially at longer time periods. After 200 min, for instance, the amount of consumed DPPH radical was about 80% for  $\text{Mg}_2\text{Al}$ -Norbix and 50% for the zinc-LDH. A plausible explanation could be a higher stabilization of DPPH radical in the material containing zinc.



**Figure 11** Radical scavenging capacity against DPPH ethanol solution ( $1 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$ ) for  $\text{Zn}_2\text{Al-Norbix}$  (black) and  $\text{Mg}_2\text{Al-Norbix}$  (red) samples (40 mg).

## Conclusions

Apocarotenoids of annatto dye were for the first time intercalated into LDH, a material two-dimensional structured material, by one-pot method. The dimension of LDH interlayer space is large enough to assure the Norbixin to be well ensconced. Indeed, the dye is found to be arranged in a perpendicular / tilted orientation in relation to the inorganic layers. The vibrational spectroscopic characterization was performed using experimental and theoretical techniques, providing a systematic and thoughtful analysis. FTIR spectra indicated the presence of deprotonated Norbixin in the confined space and the chemical integrity of the dye after its intercalation process. The profile of thermal decomposition of interleaved organic species is changed compared to the free species and the release of carbon dioxide from the organic chains occurs at higher temperature values owing to the protective barrier created by the LDH structure through its host-guest feature.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of extracted Norbixin and the LDH-Norbix hybrids indicate the presence of other oxygenated compounds (probably xanthophylls and terpene alcohol) associated to Norbixin. The carbon contents in the hybrid materials are higher than the values expected for a dianion form of Norbixin, which can be due the co-intercalation of the neutral oxygenated compounds already

mentioned. Norbixin is maintaining its antioxidant property, which opens new opportunities to investigate the biological activity of such hybrid materials or their potential usage as filler in nanocomposites domain.

## **Supplementary Information (SI)**

Supplementary data are available free of charge at <http://jbcs.sbq.org.br> as PDF file.

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## **Author Contributions**

G.F.P. and F.F.S. extracted norbixin from annatto, prepared the LDH materials, and performed characterization. R.A.A.C. conducted HPLC analysis and interpretation. F.C.D.A.L. and H.M.P. performed DFT calculation, vibrational spectra simulation and attribution. F.L. analyzed the data from LDH structural characterization, recorded and interpreted NMR spectra. A.M.C.F. conducted the EPR experiments and the data interpretation. G.F.P. and V.R.L.C analyzed and interpreted characterization data, and wrote the paper. V.R.L.C. headed the investigation and elaborated the experimental scheme. All authors revised the manuscript.

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