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Abstracts



Chondroitin sulfate or fucoidan crosslinked with a sol – gel network as sorbents for metal cations

V. Ferreira^{1,*}, A. Bustamante¹, M Azenha¹, C. Pereira¹

¹CIQ-UP. Departamento de Química e Bioquímica, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade do Porto, Rua do Campo Alegre, 4169-007 Porto, Portugal.

*vanessa_regina@live.com.pt.

Chondroitin sulfate (CS) and Fucoidan (Fd) are compounds of marine origin extracted from the cartilage and tissues of animals and seaweed respectively [1, 2]. Both are linear acidic polysaccharide, composed of repeating disaccharide units and modified with sulfate residues at different positions (Fig. 1).

The aim of this study took into account the valorization of marine resources by aiming at innovative applications. In this context, the reticulation of CS/Fd via a sol-gel process was explored with the purpose of preparing sorptive materials for metal cations such as Pb²⁺, Cu²⁺ and Zn²⁺. The same process was also attempted for the molecular imprinting of target cations (Cu²⁺ and Pb²⁺) envisaging an increase in the selectivity of the adsorbents [3]. Simultaneously controls, corresponding to adsorbents without CS/Fd, were performed. All sorbents were structurally characterized and its efficiency in sorption of the cations under study was briefly assessed by solid phase extraction (SPE) and monitored by atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS).

The developed sorbents presented low surface areas (range of $4 - 6 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$) and low pore volume (range of $0.003 - 0.004 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$) but the adsorbents with CS/Fd showed significant SPE retention of $\text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Zn}^{2+}$ (aprox. 90% and 84 % respectively) and Pb²⁺ (aprox. 70%), which demonstrated that the compounds of marine origin greatly benefit the adsorption of cations in study. Sorbents composed of CS showed better retention capacity to metals as compared with sorbents composed of Fd, however the later appears to retain more strongly the cations. The molecular imprinting did not increase the retention of the imprinted cation, however it increased selectivity for the metals used as templates.

Figure 1: Chemical structure the a) Chondroitin sulfate and of b) Fucoidan

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