

Fucoxanthin production from *Tisochrysis lutea* and *Phaeodactylum tricornutum* at industrial scale

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Abstract

Fucoxanthin is a xanthophyll carotenoid with high market value. Currently, seaweeds are the primary feedstock for fucoxanthin industrial production. However, marine microalgae reach 5 to 10 times higher concentrations (2.24 to 26.6 mg g⁻¹ DW), and are considered a promising source. In this work, two marine microalgae were produced at industrial scale to evaluate biomass and fucoxanthin production; *Phaeodactylum tricornutum* for autumn/winter and *Tisochrysis lutea* for spring/summer. Both strains were grown in 15 m³ tubular flow-through photobioreactors, for 170 consecutive days, in semi-continuous cultivation regime. The average volumetric biomass productivities of *P. tricornutum* and *T. lutea* were 0.11 and 0.09 g DW L⁻¹ day⁻¹. *P. tricornutum* reached higher maximum biomass concentration (2.87 g DW L⁻¹) than *T. lutea* (1.47 g DW L⁻¹). This is the first work in literature reporting a long-term industrial production of *T. lutea*. *P. tricornutum* fucoxanthin content ranged between 0.2 and 0.7 % DW, while *T. lutea* between 0.2 and 0.6 % DW. The fucoxanthin content was correlated with the irradiation (MJ m⁻²) and the biomass concentration in the photobioreactor (g L⁻¹). Overall, this work shows possible scenarios for fucoxanthin production from microalgae, increasing the window to supply the industry with steady production throughout the year.

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