



USP

**UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO**

**FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS FARMACÊUTICAS**

Departamento de Alimentos e Nutrição Experimental

**FBA – 0201**  
**Bromatologia**

**PIGMENTOS NOS ALIMENTOS**

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## Classificação

- ✓ Corante orgânico natural
- ✓ Corante orgânico sintético
- ✓ Corante orgânico sintético idêntico ao natural
- ✓ Corante inorgânico
- ✓ Caramelo

## Corante orgânico Natural



- Clorofila
- Carotenoides
- Antocianinas
- Curcumina
- Betalaína

## Corante orgânico Sintético



- Ponceau 4R
- Tartrazina
- Azul brilhante
- Caramelo II, III e IV

## ***Principais pigmentos nos alimentos:***

- **Compostos HEME**

*Mioglobina / hemoglobina*

- **Clorofilas**

- **Carotenoides**

- **Antocianinas**

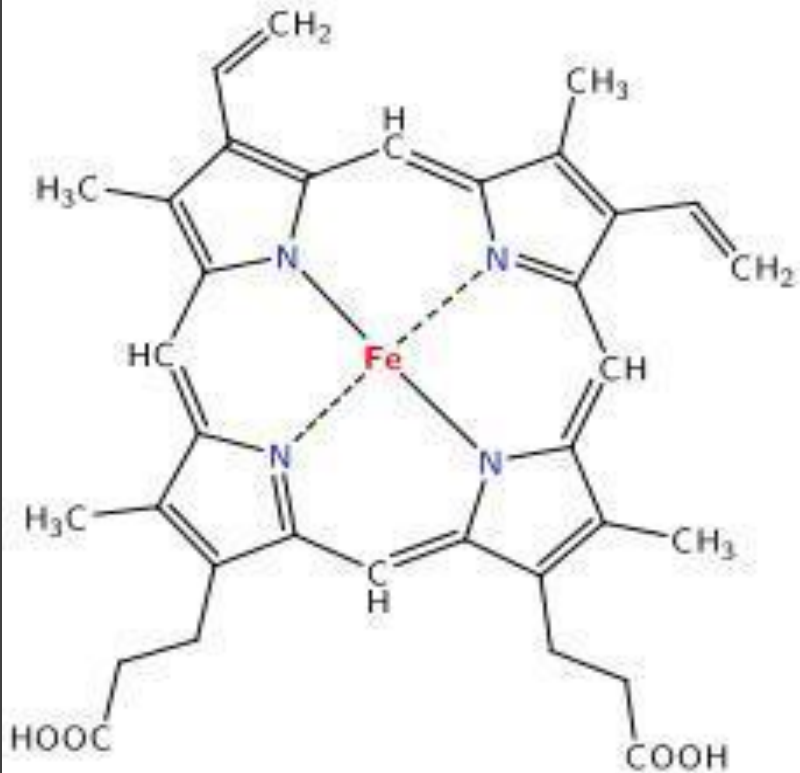
- **Betalaínas**

# Pigmento Porfirina ou Heme

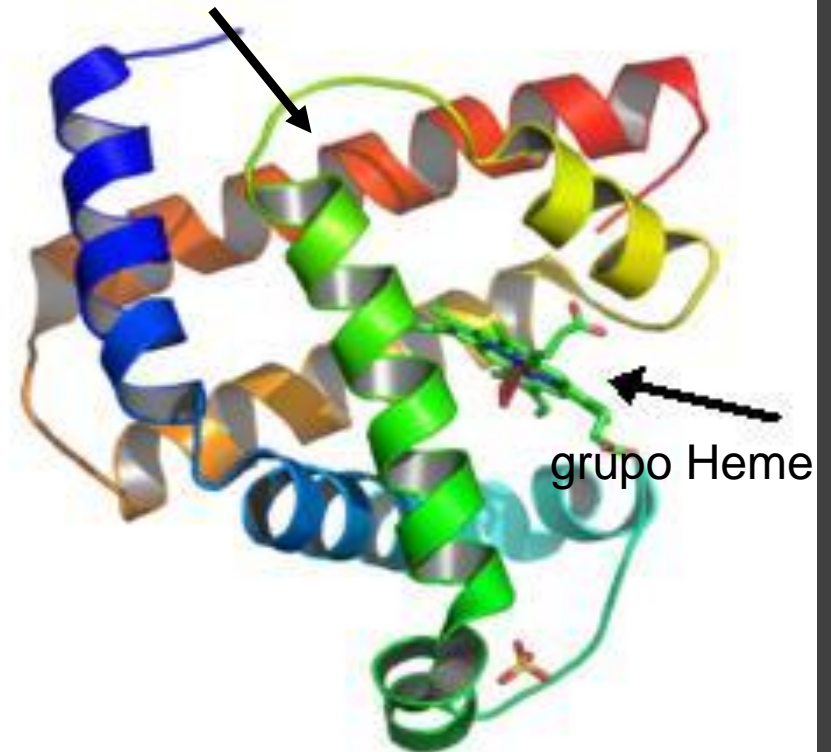
1. *Mioglobina*
2. *Hemoglobina*

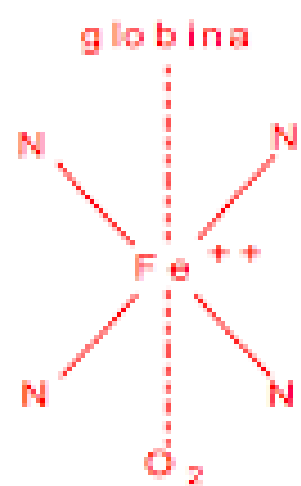


Grupo Heme- 4 anéis pirrólicos +  $Fe^{2+}$



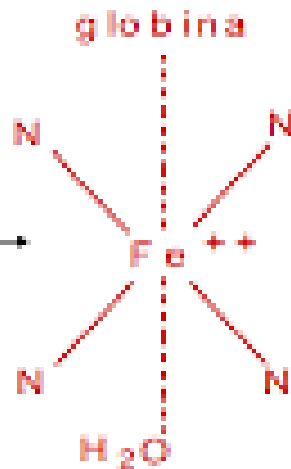
Globina- Porção proteica





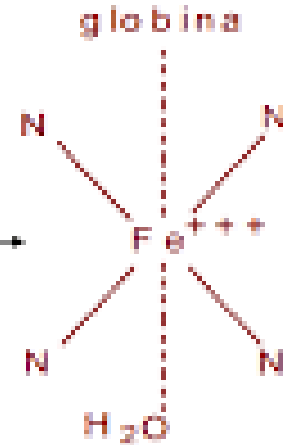
**Oximioglobina**

**Vermelho brilhante**



**Mioglobina**

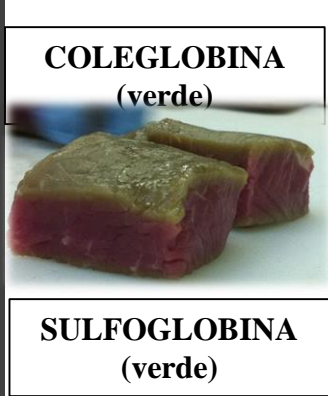
**Vermelho roxo**



**Metamioglobina**

**Marron**





**MIOGLOBINA**  
 $Fe^{2+} + H_2O$   
 (vermelho púrpura)

**OXIMIOGLOBINA**  
 $Fe^{2+} + O_2$   
 (vermelho brilhante)

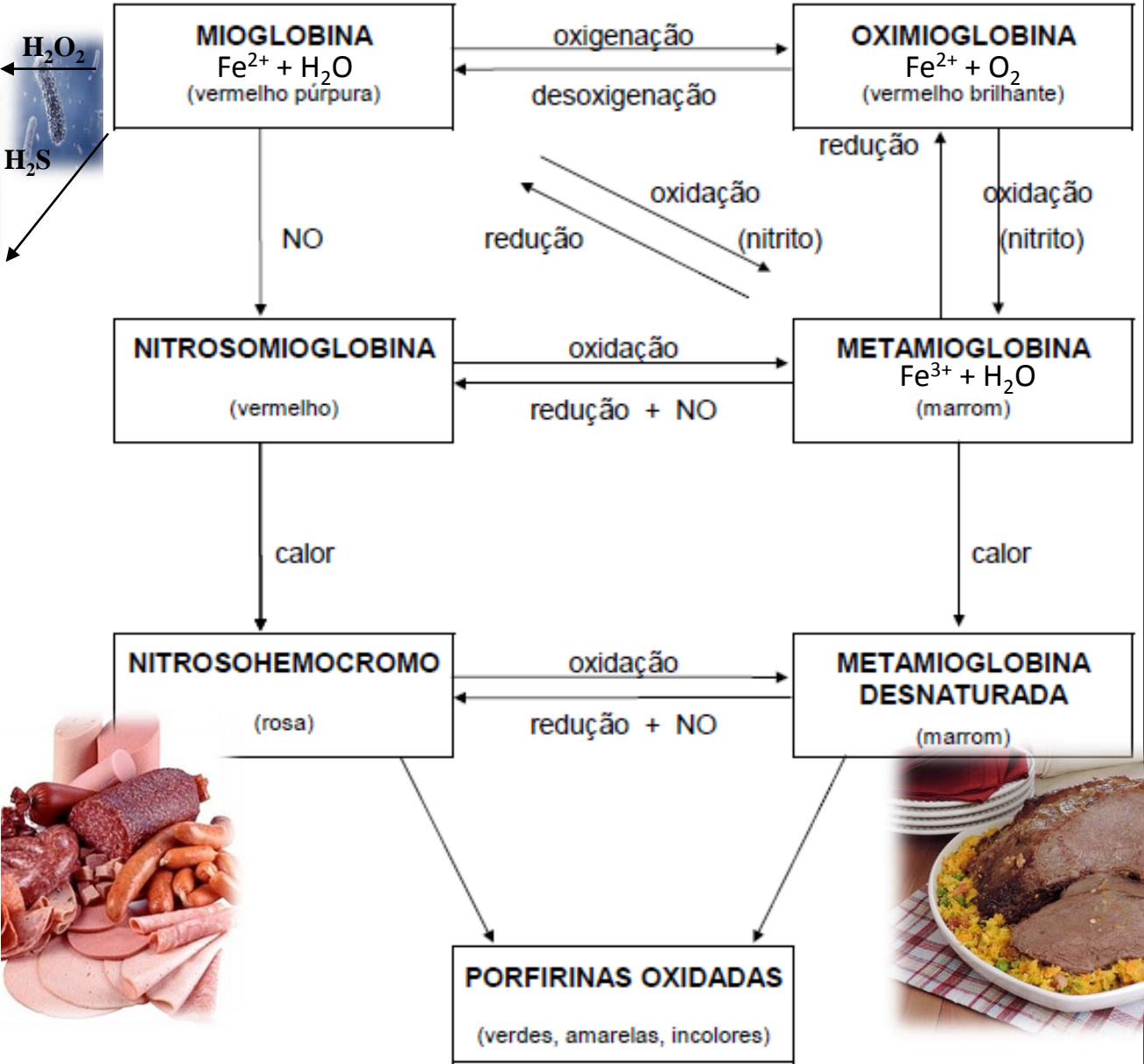
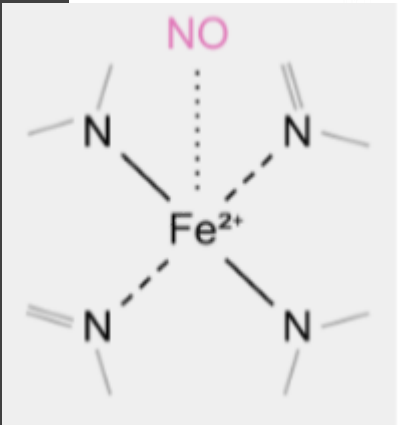
**NITROSOMIOGLOBINA**  
 (vermelho)

**METAMIOGLOBINA**  
 $Fe^{3+} + H_2O$   
 (marrom)

**NITROSOHEMOCROMO**  
 (rosa)

**METAMIOGLOBINA DESNATURADA**  
 (marrom)

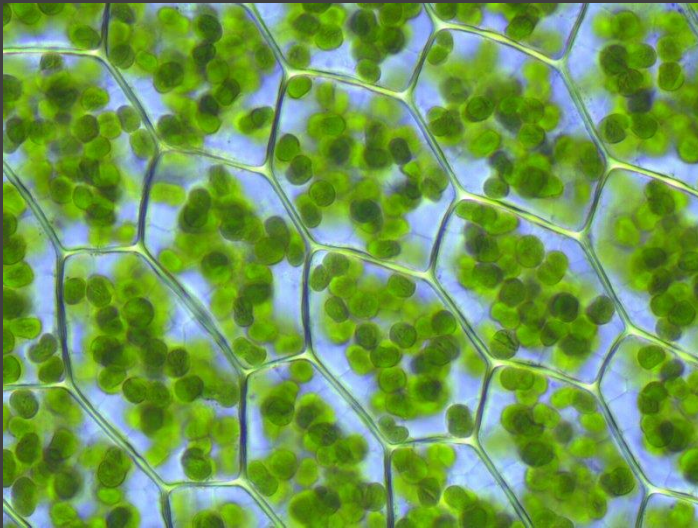
**PORFIRINAS OXIDADAS**  
 (verdes, amarelas, incolores)



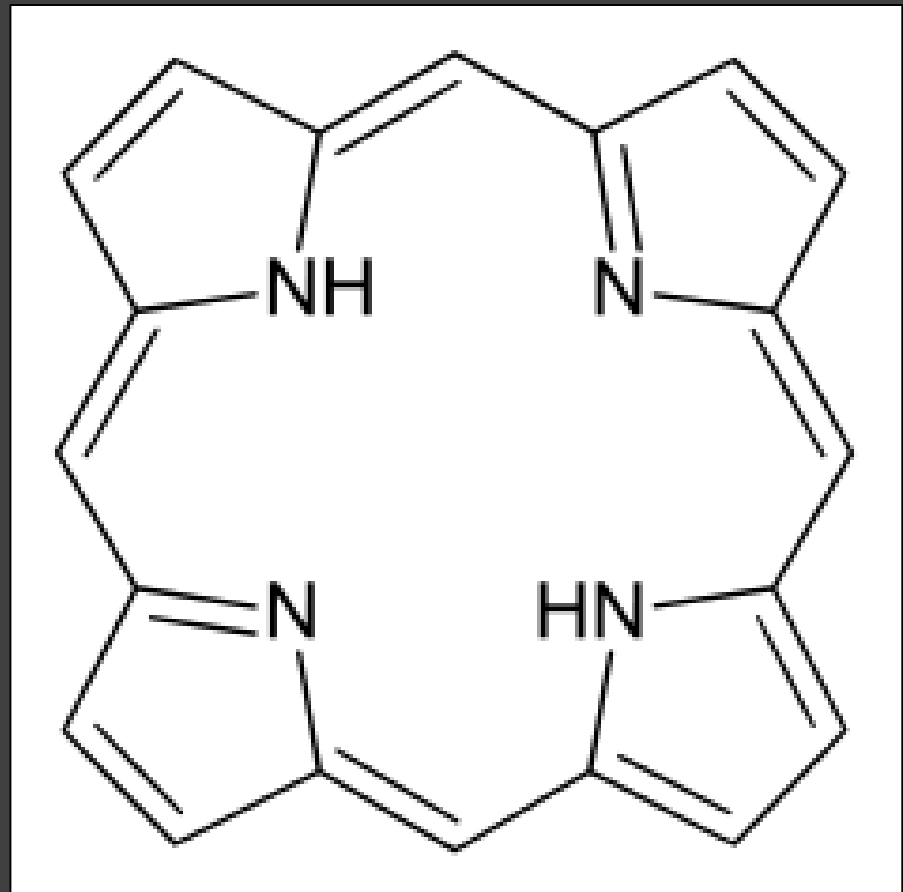


# Pigmento: CLOROFILAS

Grupo porfirina- 4 anéis pirrólicos

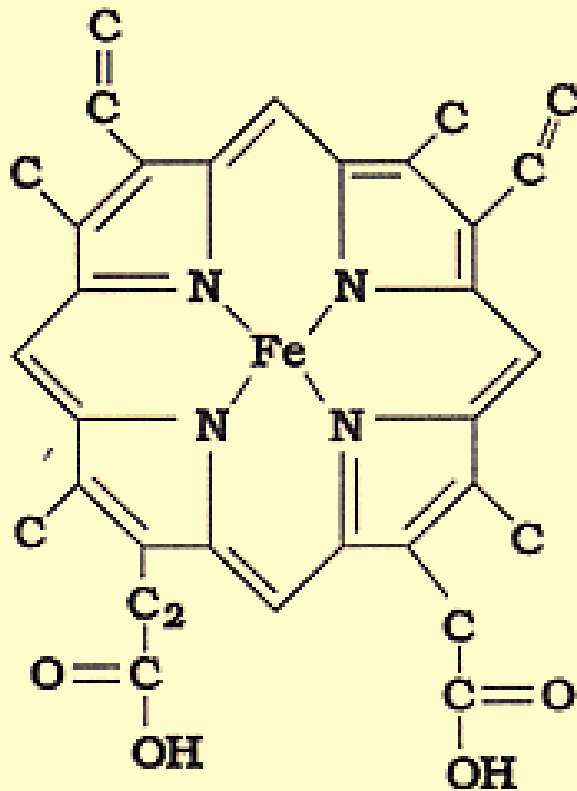


CLOROPLASTOS

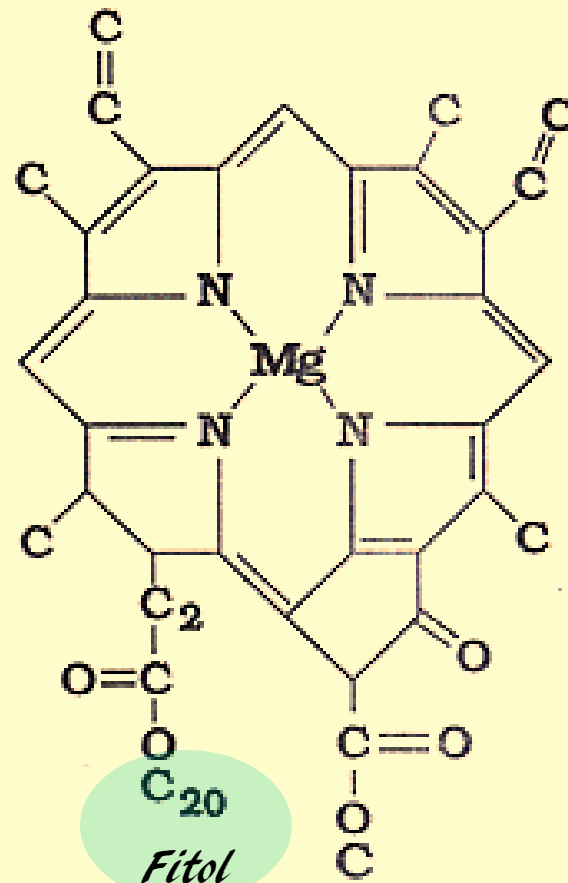


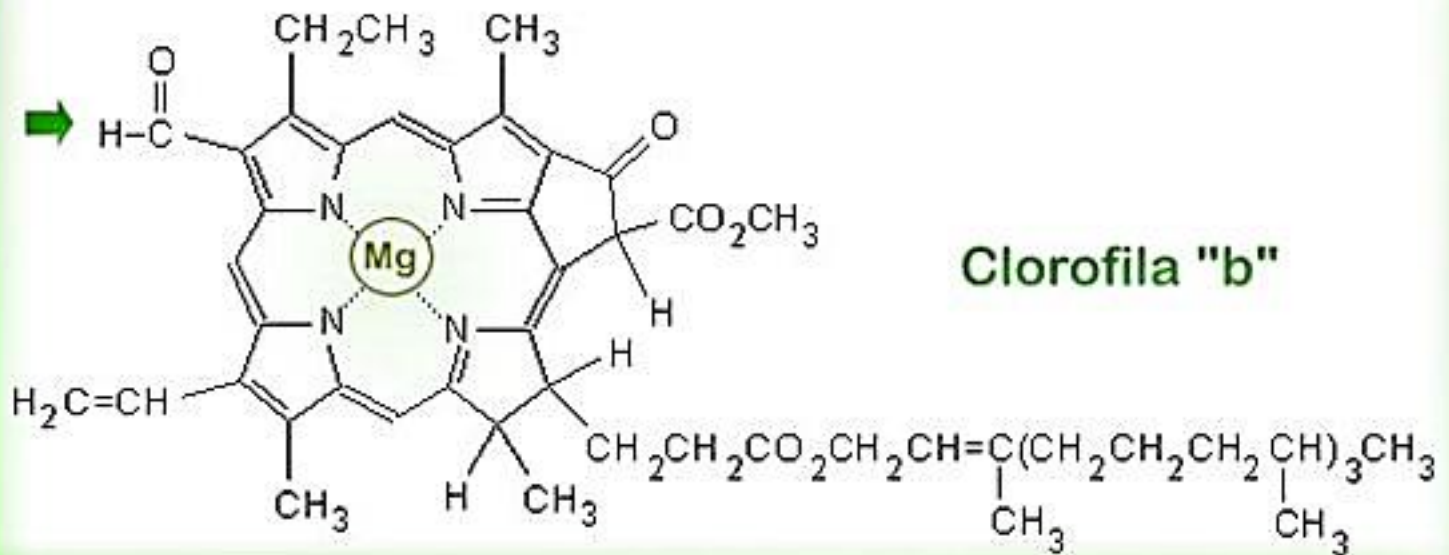
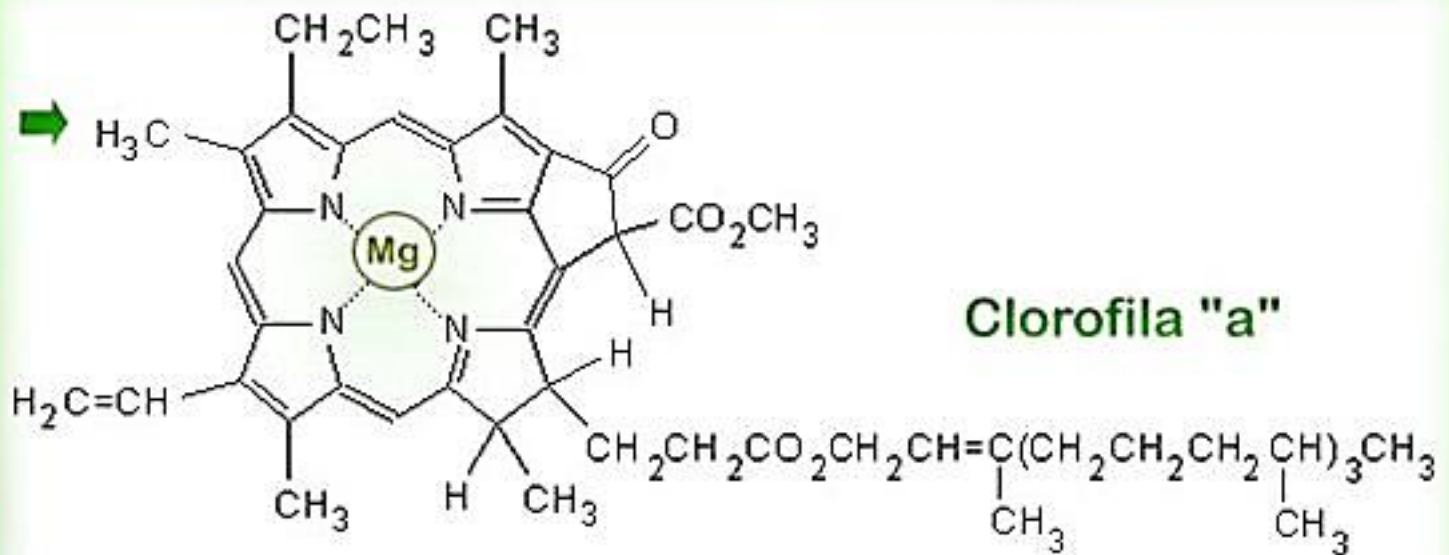
## HEME

(Oxygen carrying portion of Hemoglobin)



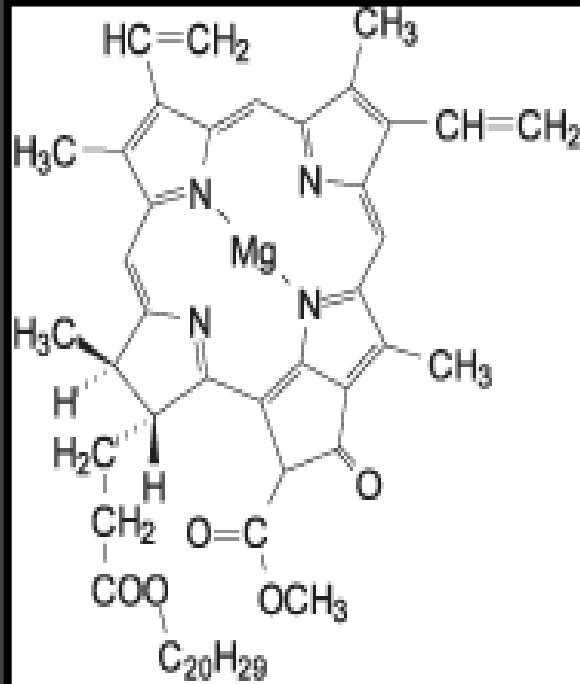
## CHLOROPHYLL





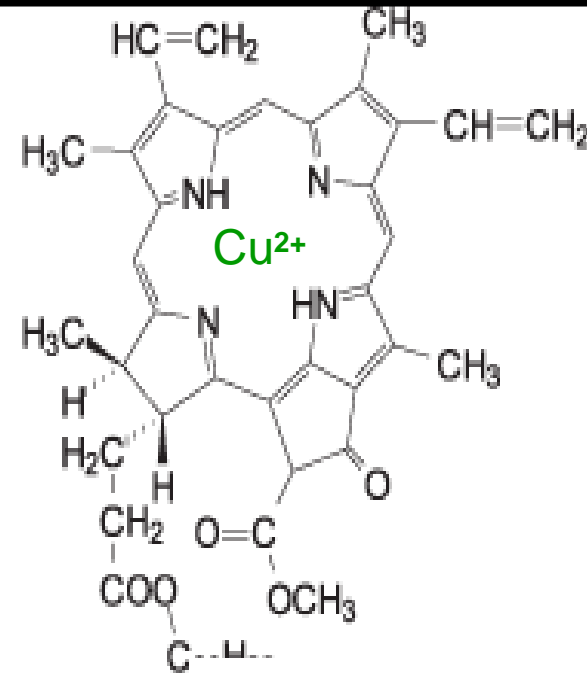
# Alteração clorofila – temperatura + ácido

Clorofila



Cor verde

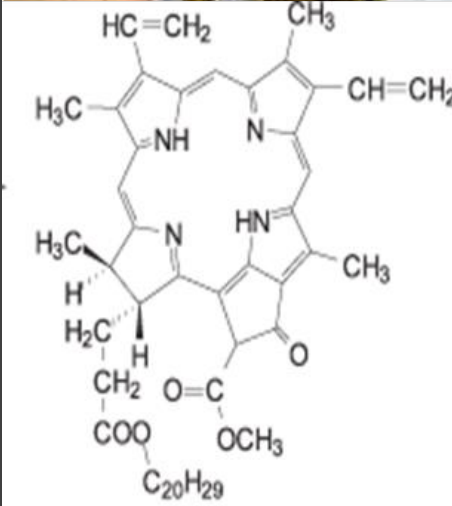
Feofitina



Cor verde



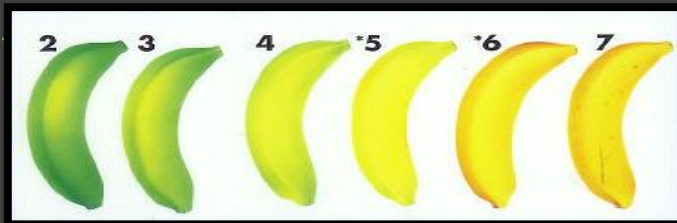
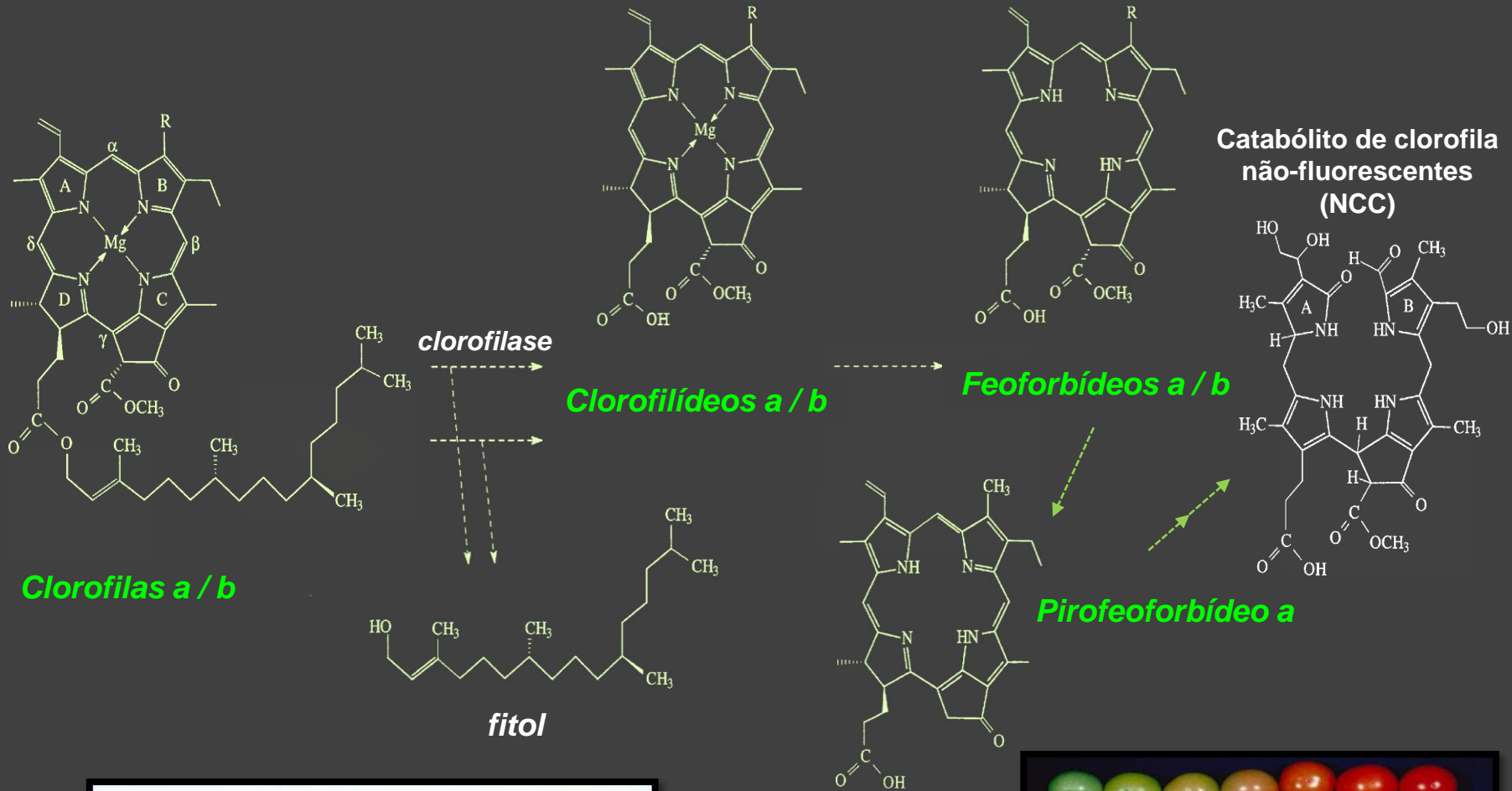
# Branqueamento



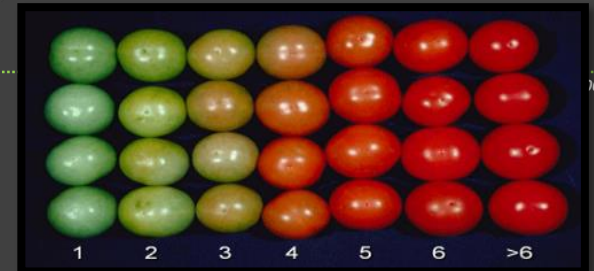
Feofitina → Pirofeotina

# Alteração clorofila - enzimático

## Degradação da clorofila → clorofilase



Pueblo Fruit, Inc.

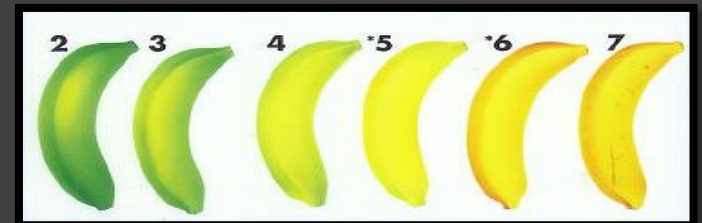


# Pigmento: CAROTENOIDES

Pigmentos lipossolúveis.

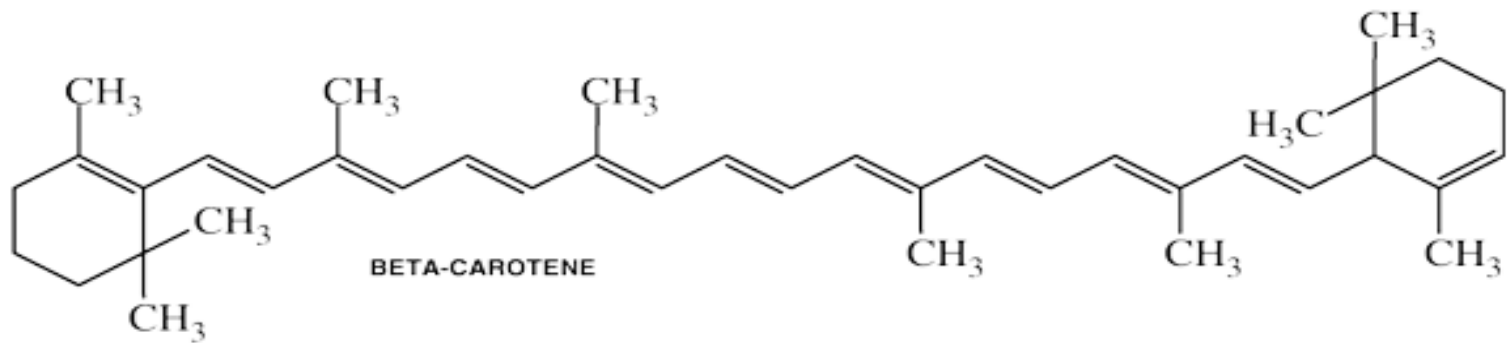
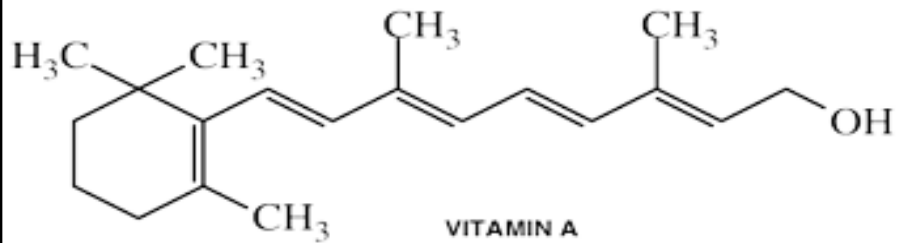
Sintetizados por algas oceânicas.

Plantas superiores: mascarados pela presença de clorofila.



*Pueblo Fruit, Inc.*

# CAROTENOIDES

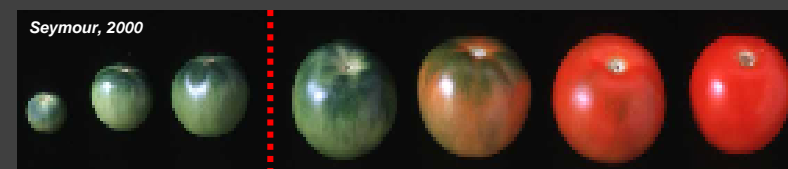
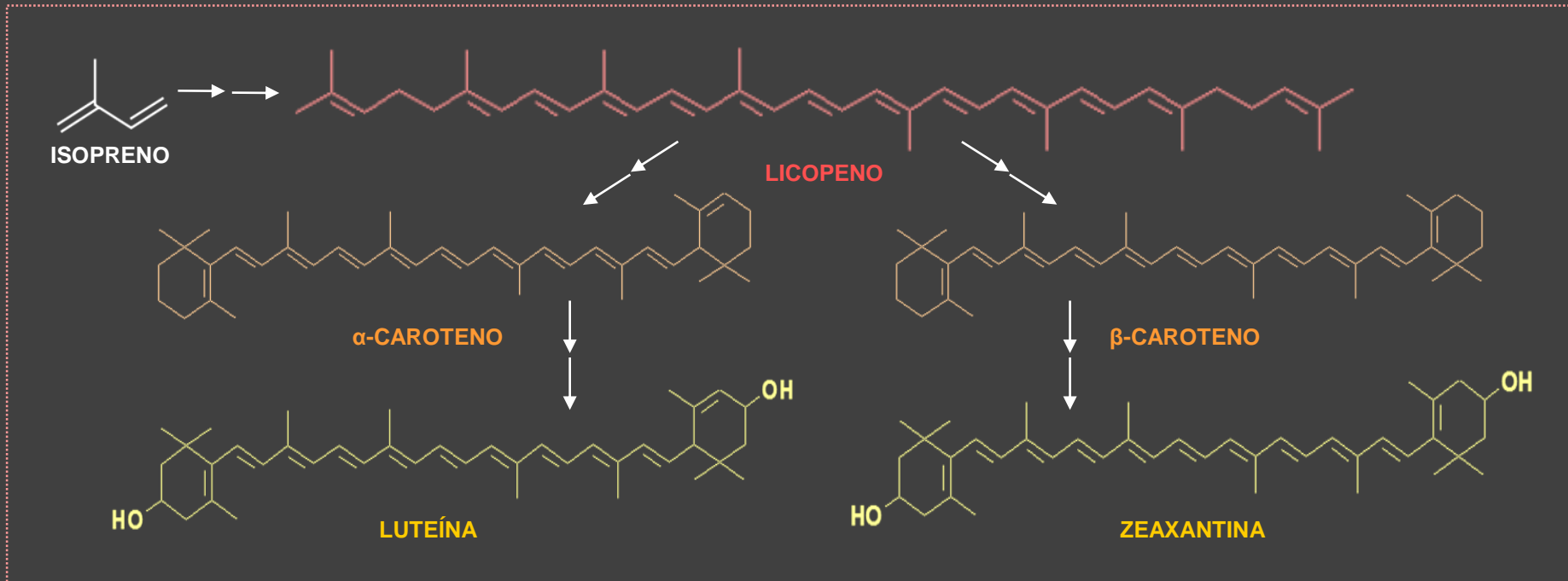




# Estrutura dos carotenoides

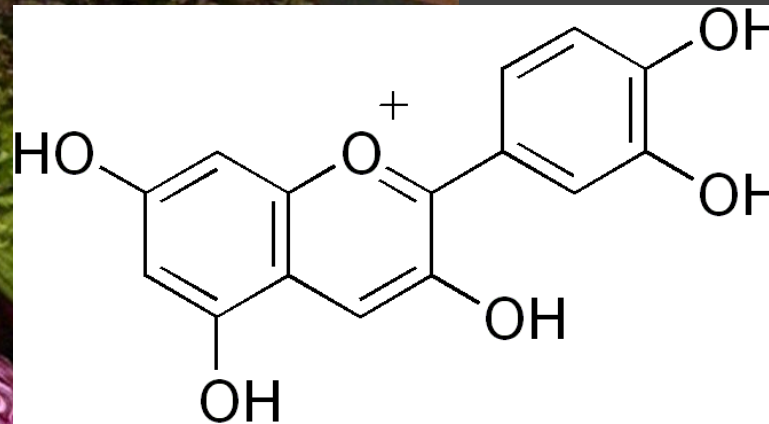
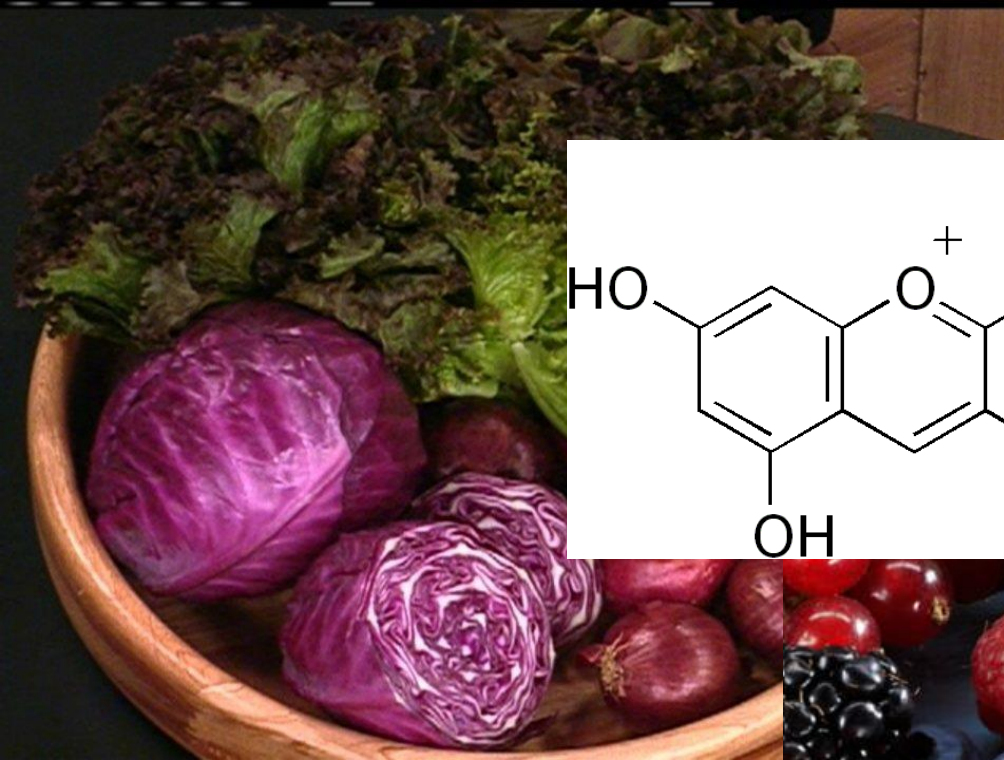
1. Carotenos hidrocarbonetos

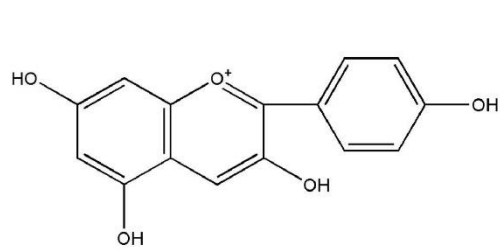
2. Xantofilas



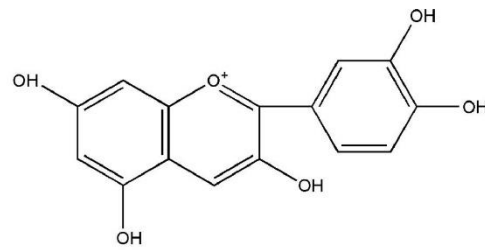
Últimos estágios de desenvolvimento em frutas

# Pigmento: ANTOCIANINAS

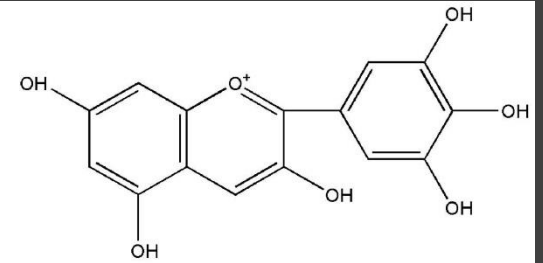




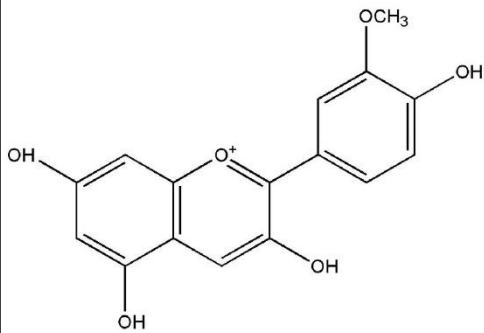
Pelargonidin



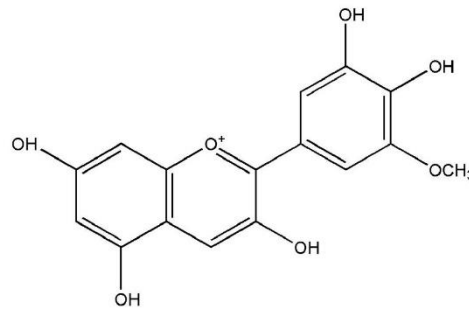
Cyanidin



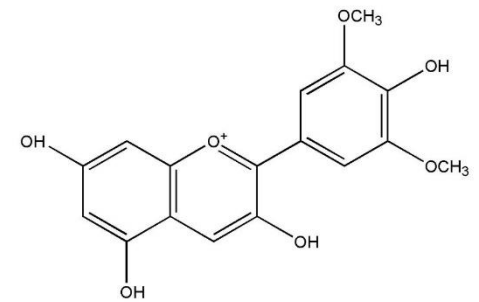
Delphinidin



Peonidin



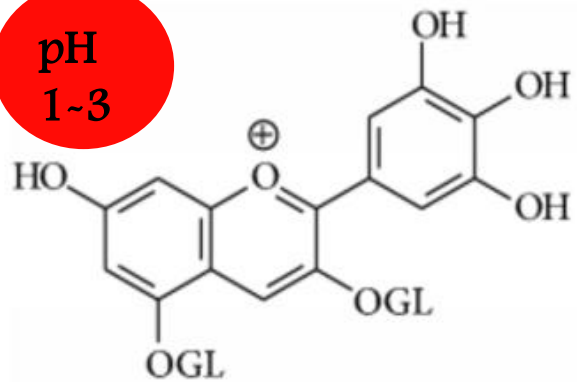
Petunidin



Malvidin

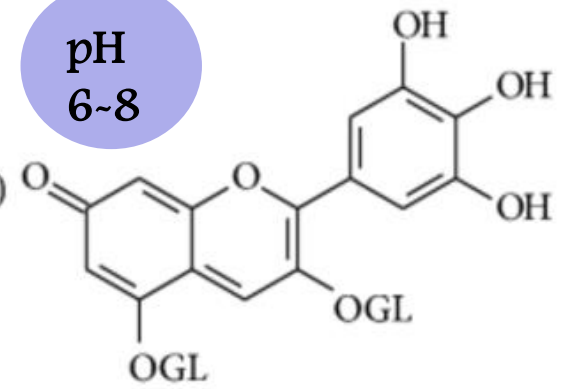
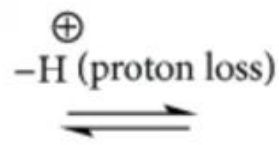


pH  
1-3



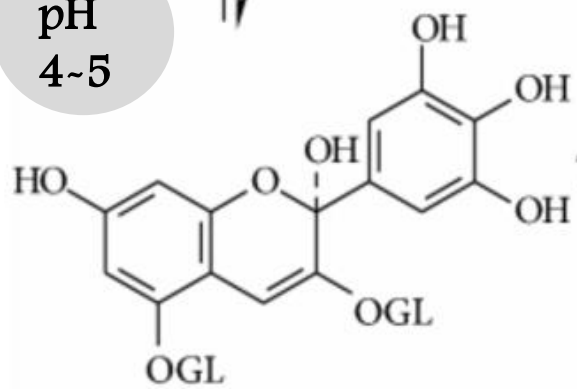
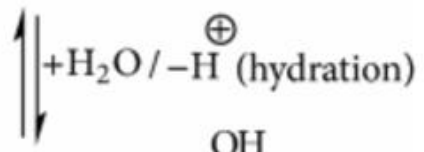
Flavylium cation (red)

pH  
6-8



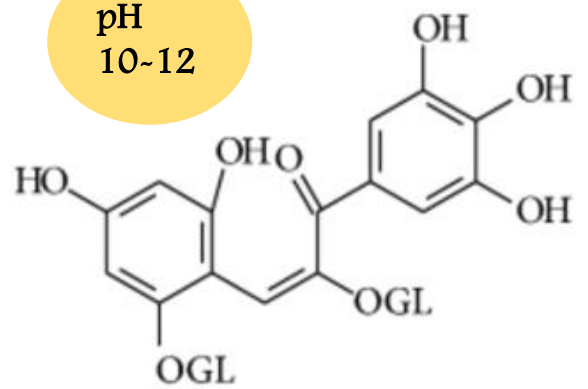
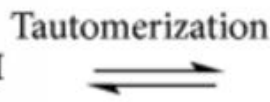
Quinoidal base (blue)

pH  
4-5



Carbinol or pseudobase (colorless)

pH  
10-12

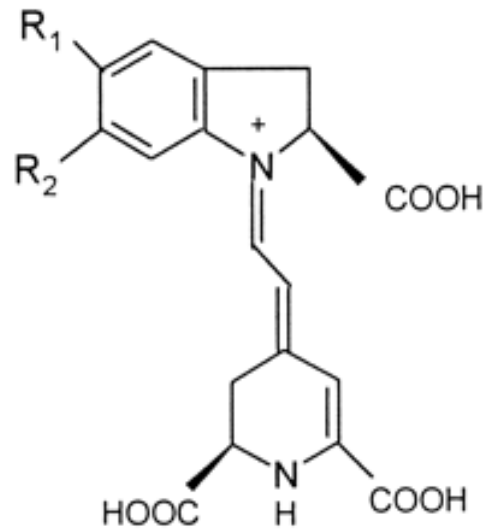


Chalcone (faint yellow)

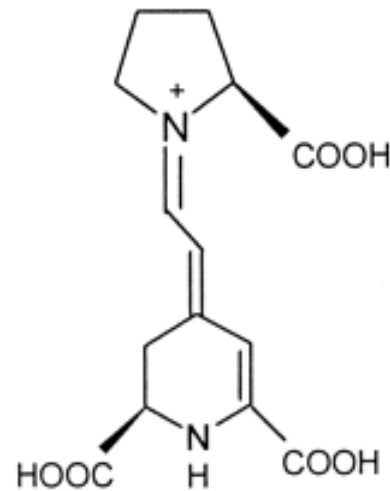
## *Repolho Roxo como indicador de pH*



# Pigmento: BETALAÍNAS



**Betacyanins**



**Indicaxanthin**

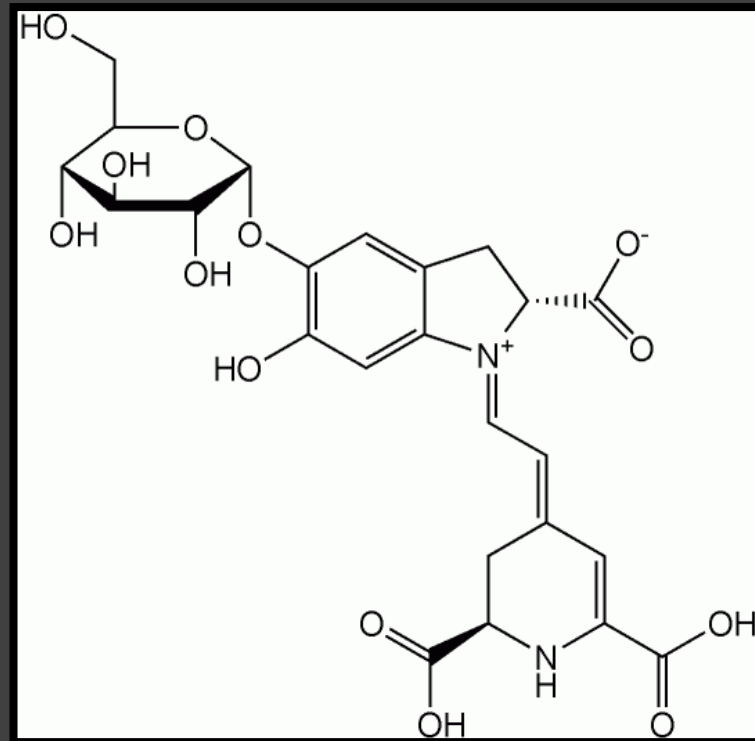
**Betanidin:**  $R_1$  and  $R_2 = \text{OH}$

**Betanin (5-O-glucose betanidin):**  $R_1 = \text{glucose}$ ;  $R_2 = \text{OH}$



# BETALAÍNAS

Betanina e isobetanina: BETERRABA



Temperatura + acidez, O<sub>2</sub> + água: DEGRADAÇÃO

Armazenamento do corante em pó: baixa Aa (Aw)

# ATIVIDADE PRÁTICA

**Avaliar as propriedades dos pigmentos de diversas fontes vegetais e a estabilidade frente às alterações de pH, temperatura, quantidade de sal e presença de solvente orgânico.**

- Comparar as cores dos pigmentos nos diferentes tratamentos ANTES e DEPOIS do tratamento térmico relacionando com a cor do grupo controle (lembrado que serão efetuadas 3 leituras visuais das cores dos tubos: logo após a adição das soluções, após 10 minutos da adição, e depois do tratamento térmico);
- Visualizar os resultados FINAIS dos OUTROS GRUPOS e comparar com os resultados obtidos pelo seu grupo;
- Redigir o relatório falando quais são os compostos presentes nos pigmentos analisados pelo seu grupo, discutindo a ESTABILIDADE deles em comparação aos tratamentos e em comparação à estabilidade dos pigmentos analisados pelos OUTROS grupos (total de 6 pigmentos).



# REFERÊNCIAS

ORDÓÑEZ, J. A. **Tecnologia de alimentos: componentes dos alimentos e processos.** Porto Alegre: Artmed, 2005. v. 1.

FENNEMA, O. R. **Química de alimentos.** 4.ed. Porto Alegre: Artmed, 2010.

COULTATE, T. P. **Alimentos: a química de seus componentes.** 3 ed. Porto Alegre: Artmed, 2004.

DE MAN, J.M. **Principles of Food Chemistry.** 3.ed. Gaithersburg, Maryland, 1999.

BELITZ, H.D.; GROSCH, W.; SCHIEBERLE, P. **Food Chemistry.** 4.ed. Berlin Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag, 2009.