

Method of removing chlorophyll from plant extracts

About technology

Plant extracts constitute an **extremely valuable source** of biologically active compounds (**secondary metabolites**) commonly used in cosmetic industry. One of the main obstacles encountered during the **search** for **secondary metabolites** in plant extracts is the **presence** of so-called **ballast compounds**, which include chlorophyll. These green pigments are responsible for absorption of sunlight necessary for photosynthesis. Due to their high concentration in plant tissues, and their propensity to absorb light in a broad spectrum, chlorophylls pose significant problem during chromatographic analysis of plant extracts, which in turn may make it **difficult** or even impossible **to detect** the **desired** biologically active **compounds**.

Existing chlorophyll removal techniques commonly used in research laboratories, such as Solid Phase Extraction (SPE), dispersive Solid Phase Extraction (dSPE) or Graphitized Carbon Black (GCB) extraction are complex and expensive.

Developed **technology** provides effective tool for **chlorophyll removal** from aqueous and organic extracts obtained from **plant tissues** containing secondary metabolites. The method, based on **organic** and **inorganic copper salts**, is characterized by high efficiency, low cost and minimal environmental impact due to non-toxicity of the final product – chlorophyllin.

Presented method can be widely applied in cosmetic or pharmaceutical industries, in order to simplify the search for, and extraction of biologically active compounds.



TRL 4

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Implementation progress

TRL 4 –Technology validated in laboratory conditions

Cooperation opportunities

- Licensing agreement
- Transfer of ownership
- Spin off