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The relationship between the structure and functionality of the essential PUFA delivery systems based on sodium caseinate with phosphatidylcholine liposomes without and with a plant antioxidant: an in vitro and in vivo study

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Methods

Estimation of the oxidation level of the liposomes PC-FO and PC-FO-EOC both in a pure form and in the complexes with SC

We have controlled the secondary (malonic dialdehyde (MDA)) oxidation products of the studied combinations of the lipids PC–FO and PC–FO–EOC both in a pure form and in the complexes with SC during their storage at room temperature and light exposure. The MDA was determined using the TBA (2-thiobarbituric acid) test in the presence of trichloroacetic acid (TCA).^{1,2}

Briefly, the TBA-TCA reagent was prepared by dissolving 15 g of TBA and 0.67 g of TCA in 100 ml of a double distilled water. This reagent (3 ml) was vigorously mixed with the test sample (0.5 ml) and thereafter the resulting mixed solution was heated in a boiling water bath for 30 min. The absorbance (A) of the colored thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) was measured by spectrophotometry (SF-2000, UKB Spectrum, Russia) at two different wavelengths: $\lambda = 532$ nm (the maximum absorbance of the TBARS) and $\lambda = 580$ nm (the minimum absorbance of the TBARS). The MDA concentrations were calculated in the test samples by the following equation:

$$C_{\text{MDA}} = (A_{532} - A_{580}) \times 7 \times 1000/155 \tag{1}$$

where A_{532} and A_{580} are the absorbance values at 532 nm and 580 nm, respectively; C_{MDA} is the concentration of MDA (nmol/ml); 155 is the molar extinction coefficient (1000 cm²/mol) of MDA

at $\lambda = 532$ nm in a cuvette with a path length of 1 cm; 7 is the dilution factor of the sample with the TBA-TCA reagent; 1000 is the conversion factor to the concentration (mol/ml).

The estimated experimental error in measurements of the secondary lipid oxidation product was not higher than \pm 10%.

References

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