

Table S2. Substances with antioxidant activity derived from marine biota

| Substances with antioxidant activity | Origin | Biological activity Potential applications | Ref. |
|--|--|--|-------|
| Antioxidant peptides | | | |
| Short chain hydrophobic peptides | Fish skin Hydrolysates | Different (dependant on the amino-acid composition and sequence) | [103] |
| Leu-Trp-His-Thr-His (LWHTH) | <i>Styela clava</i> Peptic hydrolysate | Antihypertensive Functional food | [104] |
| Peptide-rich protein hydrolysate | Sea cucumber, <i>A. japonicas</i> Peptic hydrolysate | Reducing reactive oxygen species (ROS) animal model | [106] |
| Swim bladder peptides | Atlantic cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>) | Antioxidant Anti-aging | [107] |
| Peptide fractions | Oyster soft tissue Enzymatic hydrolysate | Antioxidant Anti-inflammatory | [108] |
| Low molecular peptide fractions | Rocky Shore Crab (<i>Grapsus albacarinous</i>) Protein hydrolysate | Antioxidant Anti-cancer | [109] |
| From byproducts and wastes | | | |
| Biopeptides | Fish discards | Health promotion Alternative foods | [110] |
| Hydrophilic peptide fraction (molecular weight of 3–10 kDa, sequence of twenty peptides, containing 6–16 amino acids) | Red tilapia (<i>Oreochromis sp.</i>) ground scales Enzymatic hydrolysates | Antioxidant | [111] |
| Bioactive peptides | Fish skin, bones, heads, viscera Enzymatic hydrolysates | Antioxidant Antihypertensive Anticoagulant Immunomodulatory Anti-spoilage Modifying solubility Water-holding, Gelation Pharmaceutical ind. Food | [112] |
| New discovered peptides | | | |
| Asn-Asp-Ala-Glu-Tyr-Gly-Ile-Cys-Gly-Phe. | Brown-golden marine microalga <i>Isochrysis Zhanjiangensis</i> Enzymatic hydrolysates (chymotrypsin, trypsin, pepsin) <i>in vitro</i> gastrointestinal digestion | Anti-alcohol in HepG2 cells | [113] |
| ALSTWTLQLGSTFSASPM | Mackerel (<i>Scomber japonicus</i>) muscle Protein hydrolysates | Antioxidant Pharmaceutical industry (functional ingredients) | [114] |
| Multifunctional peptides | <i>Trachinus Draco</i> myofibrillar proteins Protein hydrolysates | Antioxidant Metal chelating | [115] |

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| Gly-Phe-Hyp-Gly-Ala-Asp-Gly-Val-Ala, Gly-Gly-Pro-Gln-Gly-Pro-Arg, Gly-Ser-Gln-Gly-Ser-Gln-Gly-Pro-Ala | Yak (<i>Bos grunniens</i>) bone Papain and alcalase hydrolysates | Strong antioxidant | [116] |
| Antioxidant peptides | Atlantic red seaweed <i>Porphyra dioica Conchocelis</i> Protease hydrolysates (Prolyve® and Flavourzym combination) | Antioxidant (2.5-fold improved) | [117] |
| Amino-acids | | | |
| Mycosporine-like amino acids (MAAs) | Cyanobacteria and red alga | Antioxidant Photo-protective Cosmeceutical | [119] |
| MAAs Palythine Porphyra-334 | Red alga <i>Dulse palmaria palmata</i> (Usujiri, Hokkaido, Japan) Water/methanol extracts | Antioxidant Radicals scavenging | [118] |
| Polysaccharides | | | |
| L-Fucose | Brown macro-algae <i>Padina gymnospora</i> Extracts (ethanol, acetone) | High free radical scavenging | [124] |
| Dermatan sulphate | Ascidian <i>Phallusia nigra</i> | Antioxidant Neuroprotection Anti-cancer | [125] |
| Chitosan dimers (with different sequences) | - | For the first time revealed sequence effect on antioxidant activity | [126] |
| Sulphated polysaccharides | Brown algae <i>Turbinaria ornata</i> Hot water extracts | Antioxidant Free-radical scavenging | [129] |
| Fucoidans | Brown macro algae <i>Undaria pinnatifida</i> , <i>Fucus vesiculosus</i> Extracts | Topical benefits (comparative <i>in vitro</i> and double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical studies) | [130] |
| Four fucoidan fractions (fucose, rhamnose, xylose, mannose, glucose, and galactose in different mole ratios) | Brown seaweed <i>Sargassum pallidum</i> (Yellow sea) Water extracts | Pharmaceutical resource Functional food | [131] |
| Fucoidans | Brown seaweeds <i>Sargassum ilicifolium</i> , <i>Sargassum angustifolium</i> (Qeshm Island, Iran) Extracts | Antioxidant Antimicrobial Nutraceutical industry | [40] |
| Sulphated polysaccharides | brown algae <i>Padina boryana</i> (Maldives) Extracts (celluclast enzyme assisted extraction; ethanol precipitation) | Antioxidant (<i>in vitro</i> and in Zebrafish model <i>in vivo</i>) | [132] |

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| Fucoidan (sulfated polysaccharides and small amounts galactose, xylose, glucose, and mannose) | Brown seaweed <i>Sargassum filipendula</i> Extracts | Free radical scavenging (dependent on the extraction method, temperature, time and solvent concentration) | [133] |
| A-Carrageenan | Red algae <i>Saccharina japonica</i> Extracts | Anti-coronaviruses | [138] |
| | | | [139] |
| | | | [140] |
| New sulphated polysaccharides | Red algae <i>Gracilaria caudate (SP-Gc)</i> Enzymatic extraction | Antioxidant Hydrocolloids | [141] |
| Sulphated polysaccharides, (molar ratio galactose:3,6-anhydro-galac- tose = 1.2:1.0; sulphate content about 3.8%) | Alga <i>Porphyra haitanensis</i> | Radical scavenging | [142] |
| Therpenes | | | |
| New scalarane-type sester-terpenes: hyrtioscalarane A hyrtioscalaren B | Demosponge <i>Hyrtios erectus</i> Organic extracts | Antioxidant Anti-inflammatory (selectivity index higher than that of Ibuprofen) | [143] |
| Monoterpene (-)-Loliolide | seaweed <i>Sargassum horneri</i> | Antioxidant (at Vero cells and in Zebrafish models) | [144] |
| Thrysiferol | red algae genus <i>Laurencia</i> | Anti-viral Anti-tumour | [49] |
| Carotenoid Astaxanthin (red pigment) | - | Antioxidant (10-fold greater than other carotenoids) | [146] |
| Saproxanthin Myxol (rare marine monocyclic carotenoids) | Bacteria family <i>Flavobacteriaceae</i> | Antioxidant (stronger than of Zeaxanthin and β-carotene) | [147] |
| Polyphenols | | | |
| Bromophenols Phenolic acids Flavonoids Florotannins | - | Antioxidant (on different mechanisms) Singlet oxygen and free radicals scavenging Chelating | [151] |
| Ovothiols (thiol histidine derivatives) | Synthesized by two enzymes: sulfoxide synthase OvoA, sulfoxide lyase Ovo B. | Unusual antioxidant Anti-proliferative Anti-fibrotic | [153] |
| Enzymatic antioxidants | | | |
| Recombinant superoxide dismutase metallo-enzyme | Pacific abalone <i>Haliotis discus hannai</i> <i>Ino</i> (<i>P. pastoris</i>) | Antioxidant Endogenous, Exogenous free radicals scavenging | [155] |
| New digestive α-amylase | Blue Crab <i>Portunus segnis</i> Viscera | New features (compared to other marine-derived enzymes) | [157] |

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| | | Oat flour antioxidant potential | |