

Review

Agar-Agar and Chitosan as Precursors in the Synthesis of Functional Film for Foods: A Review

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Abstract: The food industry produces an exorbitant amount of solid waste of petrochemical origin as a result of the increase in the development of new products. Natural polymers are an alternative to this theme; however, their development with adequate properties is a challenge. The union of different polymers in the synthesis of packaging is usually carried out to improve these properties. The combination of agar-agar and chitosan biopolymers show particular advantages through hydrogen bonds and electrostatic attraction between oppositely charged groups, presenting a promising source of studies for the synthesis of green packaging. When combined with natural extracts with active properties, these polymers allow an increase in the microbiological stability of foods associated with lower chemical preservative content and greater environmental sustainability.

Keywords: blend; properties; polymer matrix; natural polymer; biodegradable



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1. Introduction

Many materials are used in the elaboration of different types of packaging, such as glass, metals, plastics, and wood, among others, in addition to combinations of more than one material, such as composites or blends [1,2]. When no longer used, they generate waste; while some are destined for recycling, the vast majority are destined for municipal landfills, generating environmental concern due to the time they take to decompose [3].

With growing population and development, the search for new products and advanced technology has generated the need for production of packaging [4]. Solid waste takes hundreds and thousands of years to decompose in the environment, causing an environmental crisis and incurring economic and social problems [5]. It is estimated that around 300 million tons of plastic packaging are deposited in landfills annually [6]. In addition to overcrowding, improper disposal causes the death of hundreds of animals who end up consuming packaging. The food industry is the sector that most contributes to the generation of waste, as it represents around 50% by weight of the total packaging sold [7].

An alternative for the reduction of synthetic materials harmful to the environment is the use of biopolymers obtained from natural sources, which can be extracted from agro-industrial residues, plants, and the biomass of microorganisms, among other sources [8]. However, the development of new materials that present adequate properties to make up alternatives to synthetic packaging is a challenge, mainly in relation to mechanical and physicochemical properties, as they commonly present inferior properties to synthetic polymers [9].

Agar-agar is a natural polymer extracted from red algae which has numerous applications in the food industry and is highly sensitive to water [10]. Chitosan is another

natural polymer; it is obtained from the deacetylation of chitin, extracted mainly from shrimp shells, and is widely used in several areas. It has good chemical properties, and stands out for being hydrophobic [11]. The union of these polymers to compose a blend has been little explored in the current literature, and presents potential for the synthesis of food packaging.

The degradation rate of packaging developed with biodegradable materials is much higher compared to those made with conventional materials [12]. Along with the reduction in waste generation, an increase in the shelf life of food products can be achieved by the use of active biodegradable packaging [13] through the incorporation of antimicrobials. Natural antimicrobials have been widely highlighted, as their use can efficiently reduce and/or inhibit microbial development, a phenomenon that is linked to the synthesis of environmentally friendly food packaging [14,15].

According to a survey carried out by the International Food Information Council Foundation (IFICF), consumers are more aware of the environment and healthy eating; of those interviewed, 69% showed an interest in buying foods with only natural nutrients in their formulation and reported that sustainable production is one of the main factors in choosing a food product [16]. The present article aims to review the properties of the natural polymers agar-agar and chitosan, highlighting the contribution of the combination of their properties in the characteristics of a functional film with the potential for use as food packaging. In addition, we provide a brief presentation of natural extracts with active functionality.

2. Food Packaging

Food packaging is intended to allow transport, distribution, and handling, ensuring protection against shocks and compression. It works by minimizing product losses due to deterioration through the control of humidity, oxygen, light, and microbial development by acting as a barrier to the surrounding atmosphere [1].

Packaging must have performance compatible with its functionality, meeting the four basic functions of protection, communication, convenience, and containment while taking into account the characteristics of each product. It requires good mechanical strength, flexibility, and elasticity in order to avoid tears and perforations during all stages of production, storage, and marketing of the product [2].

Packaging is considered a vehicle for selling and promoting the brand, as it is the consumer's first contact with the product, becoming one of the main characteristics for the decision at the time of purchase [17]. The packaging must be composed of inert material to ensure that there is no migration of its compounds to the food and that it does not pose a risk to the consumer's health and/or change its sensory characteristics [15].

The vast majority of food packaging originates from polymers of petrochemical origin, which are popular due to their flexibility and lightness; however, petrochemical products represent a non-renewable resource. Thus, their use results in socioeconomic problems such as increased oil prices and the generation and accumulation of waste that can take tens or hundreds of years to decompose in nature [7].

The production of solid waste from food packaging has grown at a rate of 4.2% per year since 2010. It is estimated that this will continue until at least 2024 [18]. Considering all of the materials used in the development of these packaging, plastic corresponds to the largest share. Single-use packaging accounts for an important share of the millions of tons of plastics that end up in the oceans annually [19]. In 2018, 1.130 billion items of food and beverage packaging were sent to landfills in the European Union alone [20].

The consumption of plastic film has increased greatly in recent years; in combination with their long period of decomposition, phthalic acid esters (PAEs) are used as a plasticizer in the production of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic films, and have a carcinogenic effect to living beings [21]. PVC plastic films are widely used on a daily basis, and in view of this problem, alternative means have been sought to reduce such impacts through the development of bioplastics and through the search for new technologies [8].

3. Biopolymers

Biopolymers are compounds of natural origin that are precursors in the synthesis of bioplastic materials. According to the European Bioplastic Association (EBA), bioplastics are defined as plastics that are biodegradable, based on renewable resources, or based on biological materials [22]. These materials decompose in the presence of carbon dioxide, methane, water, and biomass through the enzymatic action of microorganisms, being able to decompose at the same rate as other known compostable materials. The initial stage of composting takes place through an abiotic process, that is, based on thermal conditions, and the fragments from this stage of decomposition must be completely used by microorganisms [23].

The food packaging industry seeks biodegradable alternatives in order to improve its sustainability, and has been investing in these natural materials, where current studies have been mainly focused on techniques for synthesizing packaging from these materials. However, in the course of an entire investigation, many issues remain, such as large-scale adoption, and certain properties are still restricted [15].

A number of the limitations regarding the material properties of these materials are related to fragility, thermal instability, low impact resistance, and high permeability to water vapor and oxygen; when used in fresh foods they can be susceptible to moisture loss, which can change the sensory properties of the product [24]. It is in this context that studies are currently focused, largely based on investigating strategies for improving the material properties to ensure that these new materials can resist the possible treatments required in the food industry while maintaining the sensory properties of food for longer [15].

Among the various materials used in the synthesis of bioplastic films, starch, cellulose, gums, chitosan, and pectins are popular, among which each has specific properties related to the elaboration of bioplastic materials [25]. In general, materials based on polysaccharides such as starch, chitosan, and carrageenan have limitations in terms of their mechanical properties while having low permeability to gases [26]. When the base is a protein, such as casein or collagen, the mechanical properties are acceptable, while the physical characteristics are lacking [27]. Lipid-based materials, on the other hand, have an excellent moisture barrier, but are sensitive to oxidation [9].

For this reason, mixtures or blends of these biopolymers have been researched in the elaboration of bioplastic films in order to find improvements in the final characteristics. Such blends are able to present a wide range of structures with different properties, allowing for their characteristics to be directed towards the desired application [6]. The incorporation of additives such as plasticizers helps to improve the final characteristics, as they are low molecular weight molecules that act to modify the three-dimensional structure, reducing intermolecular forces, increasing the mobility of polymer chains, and decreasing permeability to gases [28].

3.1. Agar-Agar

Agar-agar is a biopolymer belonging to the natural polysaccharides extracted from red algae of the *Rhodophyta* class, being the structural carbohydrate of the wall of these cells. It is composed of agarose, which has a straight chain, and agarpectin, which has a branched chain, linked together by bonds α - (1 \rightarrow 3) e β - (1 \rightarrow 4) [29]. It is an attractive biopolymer due to its chemical structure, resistance to acids, and ability to form a consistent gel even at low concentrations, favoring its application in several industrial areas [30].

In view of its various applications, the food sector stands out, where it is used as a thickener and in food packaging [31]. In agriculture, it acts as a soil conditioner and water absorber, and is very efficient in places with little water availability [32], while in medicine it is used in the microencapsulation of medicines and bioactive compounds [33]. In addition to having a highly porous matrix, it is interesting for particle trapping [29]. Films based on this polymer, however, are brittle in nature, have poor mechanical properties, and are highly sensitive to water, as they are hydrophilic in nature, which limits their application with high-moisture products [10]. However, there are studies that have used

blending or reinforcement of this polymer for a final result with different characteristics, whether chemical, physical, or mechanical. Jridi et al. [34] used a combination of gelatin and agar, resulting in mechanically stronger films. Wongphan and Harnkarnsujarit [35] obtained improvements in the solubility of the film when developed using mixtures of starch, agar-agar, and maltodextrin.

3.2. Chitosan

Chitosan is derived from chitin, and was discovered in 1859 when Rouget cooked chitin (itself discovered in 1811) in potassium hydroxide and found that it became soluble in organic acids [36]. Chitin is the second most abundant natural polymer in nature, and is obtained mainly from crab and shrimp shell residues, generally used in seafood industries. However it can be obtained from several other sources as well, such as mollusc shells, fungal cell walls and membranes, cell walls of algae, and the exoskeletons of insects and arachnids [36].

The deacetylation of chitin occurs by the transformation of acetamide (NHCO_3) into amine (NH_2) in a basic medium, being produced under different degrees of deacetylation and molecular weights that vary based on the alkaline concentration, time, and temperature used in the process [37].

Chitosan is the only polysaccharide of alkaline nature, the others being of acidic or neutral origin. It is a non-toxic, biocompatible, and biodegradable compound, and is absorbed by the body [26]. Chitosan's properties are directly linked to its molecular weight, degree of deacetylation, and degree of crystallinity. Properties such as viscosity, solubility, tensile strength, and elongation are influenced by molecular weight, which corresponds to the number of sugar units per polymer molecule; the viscosity of chitosan solution is increased with increasing degree of deacetylation [37]. Chitosan polymers are aminopolysaccharides with unique structures, having several properties and high functionality, and can be applied to many diverse areas, both industrial and biomedical [38]. It is one of the most promising polymers of biological origin, and can be used as a food additive in the diet [39], in medicines, where it has great potential as an antacid and for protecting the stomach from other drugs in addition to acting as a transporter and drug releaser in the human body [40], and in cosmetics for the treatment of hair and skin, where it acts as a hydrating agent and has the ability to adhere to fragrance [41]. It has reported antiviral properties [42], in addition to acting as an antimicrobial agent. In this context, it acts on the external surface of bacteria, such as the cell walls of Gram-negative microorganisms (composed of lipopolysaccharides), on the peptidoglycan associated with teichoic acid, and on the cell membranes of Gram-positive bacteria [43].

However, chitosan has disadvantages for applications in bioplastic films when used as the sole source of polymer, as it has low solubility, which does not allow for interaction with other compounds often used to make films, such as plasticizers [21,40]. The union of chitosan with other polymers, however, results in a film with excellent characteristics [36]. Ghaderi et al. [44] obtained improvements in the barrier properties and solubility of films based on chitosan and vinyl alcohol when fish gelatin was added. Mendes et al. [45] produced films with better extensibility and thermal stability using a mixture of chitosan and corn starch. Li et al. [21] developed chitosan and sodium alginate films with good mechanical and hydrophobic properties as well as high light blocking capacity.

4. Impact of the Formulation of Bioplastics on Their Properties

The compatibility of the mixture of two or more materials is a great challenge; when this interaction is achieved, whether between polymers of petrochemical origin or of biological origin such as biopolymers, the resulting polymers have high potential for various applications. The interaction of these compounds enables a range of physicochemical, mechanical, and barrier characteristics [21]. When other compounds are used, such as extracts with active properties, the possibility of altering these characteristics is even greater

due to the different bonds between the compounds and the polymer matrix and in the matrix itself [13].

Mir et al. [46] described a number of these changes, mainly with respect to the thickness, water vapor permeability, tensile strength, solubility, and barrier properties. Thickness is a parameter that directly influences the physical, mechanical, and barrier properties of a film; generally, the addition of different extracts provides a thicker film due to the increase in the solid content added, sometimes changing the crystallinity of the polymer structure [47].

Mechanical properties such as tensile strength and elongation at break are very important in film properties, as they allow the resulting film to have adequate strength for maintaining the integrity of the packaged products during transport, handling, and storage. Tensile strength is the maximum force that a film can resist before breaking, while elongation is the maximum flexibility of the film before breaking. The addition of natural extracts influences these properties due to their binding interactions; thus, the origin of the extract and the polymer matrix interfere, acquiring different combinations [13]. Tan et al. [48] obtained more amorphous films and with lower tensile strength when adding grapefruit seed extract, while Siripatrawan and Harte [49] obtained an increase in tensile strength and elongation when adding green tea to a chitosan matrix; however, these properties were reduced when using an agar-gelatin matrix.

Barrier properties are one of the most important properties for application in food, as they determine the shelf life of the product based on the permeability of the packaging to water vapor. This property depends on the morphological structure of the film. The more compact it is, the lower the permeability, the higher the increase in the barrier property; when added, extracts can significantly alter these properties [50]. Studies focusing on improving the properties of bioplastics through changes in the formulation (Table 1) have been developed.

Table 1. Improvement of polymer matrices.

Matrix	Improvement	Influenced Property	Reference
Maize starch	Different concentrations of chitosan	Increase in tensile strength and elongation at break	[51]
Gelatin	Chitosan	Increase in mechanical properties and decrease in water vapor permeability	[52]
Agar-agar	Bimetallic Alloy Nanoparticles (Ag-Cu)	Thermomechanical and O ₂ barrier improvement	[53]
Gelatin-Agar	TiO ₂ nanoparticles	Decreased water vapor permeability, increased tensile strength and increased UV light barrier property	[54]
Agar-agar	Combined chitosan and halloysites nanocomposites	Increase in tensile strength and decrease in swelling degree	[31]
Agar-agar	Nanobacterial cellulose	Increased thermal stability and mechanical properties	[55]
Chitosan	ZnO	Reduced swelling property	[56]
Chitosan-Gelatin	Ag nanocomposites	Decreased light transmittance	[57]
Chitosan-hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	Sage and nettle leaf extract	Improved UV-vis light barrier	[58]
Chitosan/Guar Gum/Poly(vinyl alcohol)	Moringa extract	Improvement in mechanical, thermal, structural and morphological properties	[59]
Gelatin	Silver doped sepiolite	Water barrier properties were improved and allowed for a controlled release mechanism of the active compound.	[60]
Zein	Chitosan nanoparticles	Thermal stability	[61]

In general, the union of two or more biopolymers contributes positively to the properties of films. Nonetheless, in-depth investigation of the combination of the polymer matrix and the other components added to the film formulation is necessary, as each combination results in distinct properties [50] (Figure 1). The improvement of matrices through the combination of chitosan and agar-agar is promising, as both are edible natural polymers.

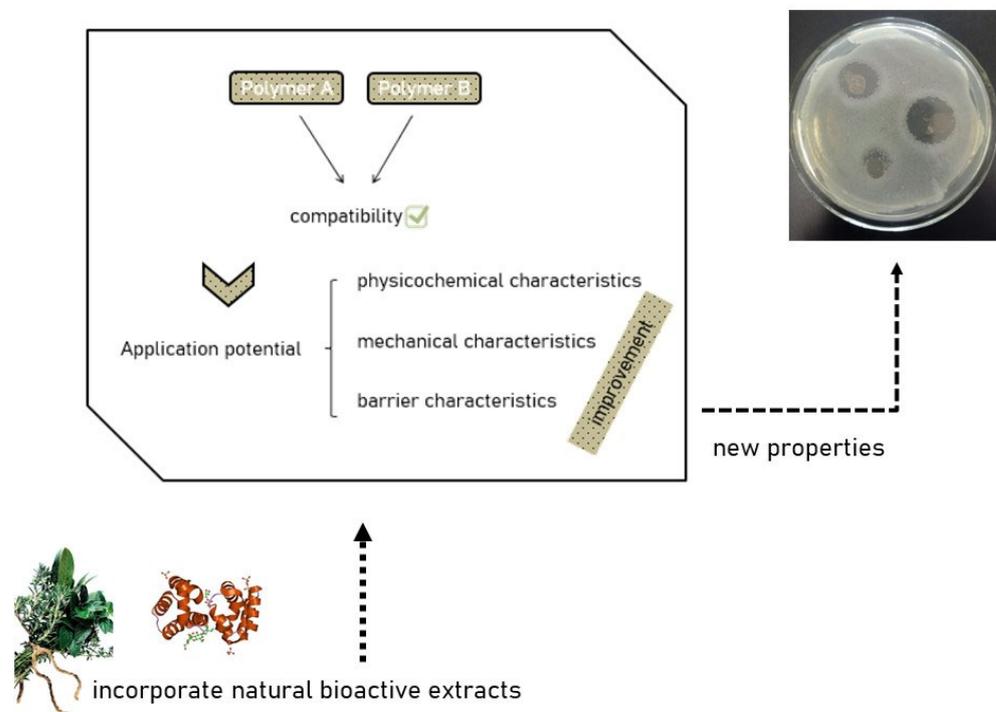


Figure 1. The union of different polymers incorporated from natural extracts results in a polymer matrix with different properties.

5. Agar and Chitosan Blends

Agar is composed of a mixture of agarose and agaropectin, which correspond to the gelling and non-gelling fractions, respectively. In the agar-agar industrialization process, a large part of the agaropectin is removed, making a powder with greater gel strength [10]. The film formation process begins by (i) the formation of a viscous fluid through the dissolution of agar-agar powder, water, and gelation temperature (90–103 °C); (ii) cooling; (iii) thermoreversible gel formation; and (iv) evaporation. Gelation chemically occurs by the formation of hydrogen bonds between agarose molecules, forming a network of agarose double helices stabilized by water molecules [62]. In the drying process, the films have a high rate of retraction caused by the syneresis of the gel. The Agar-agar films allow easy interaction with mainly aqueous bioactive extracts. In film synthesis, when the solvent is replaced by an aqueous extract, it allows a homogeneous interaction with the agar-agar matrix [63]. Due to the high compaction of pure agar film, it becomes very brittle. A promising alternative to overcome this limitation is a combination with other biopolymeric substances.

Chitosan films are synthesized from the dissolution of chitosan in aqueous solutions of organic acids, and have gained much attention from researchers due to their biocompatibility. Chitosan is used in combination with natural polymers such as starch and gelatin in order to improve its properties. It easily allows hydrogen bonds with these polymers, which makes it biocompatible [31].

Films developed with pure biopolymers have insufficient mechanical properties for application as packaging compared to films that use a mixture of polymers. The electrostatic interactions between agar-agar and chitosan are compatible, allowing for the production of stable films with good properties. The electrostatic interaction is caused by

the -NH_3^+ groups of chitosan and -COO^- of the ester group of agar-agar [64] in addition to intermolecular interactions through hydrogen bonds between functional groups, such as -OH [65] (Figure 2). The bond between the polymers allows synthesis of a homogeneous film that combines the benefits of both, depending on the concentrations used and the presence or absence of extracts, resulting in materials with particular properties [63].

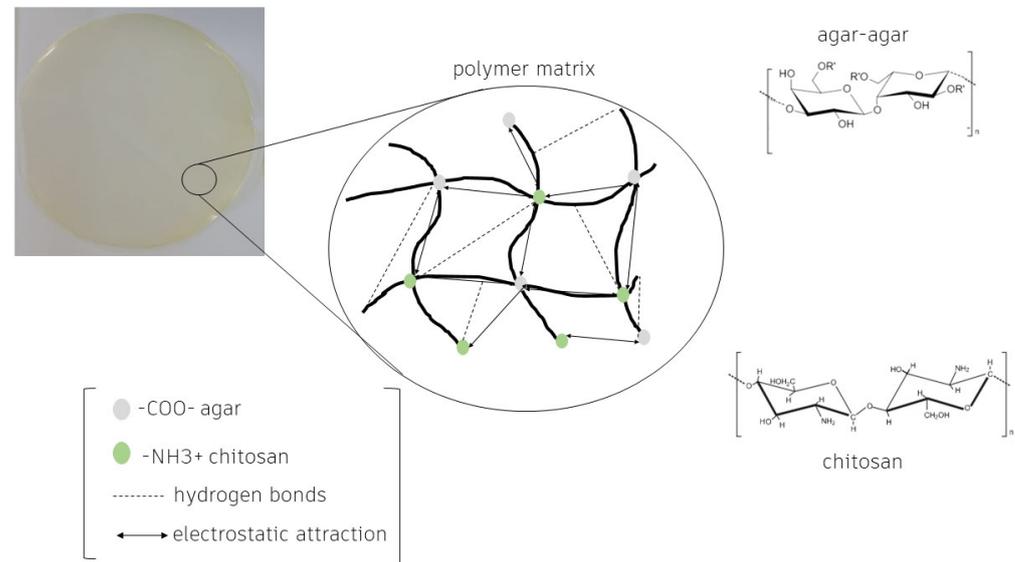


Figure 2. Agar-agar and chitosan polymer matrix.

Cao et al. [66] used different concentrations of agar-agar and chitosan, and found that when the proportions of the polymers were equal the permeability to water vapor was reduced. This effect is caused by the total interaction between the hydroxyls (-OH) of agar and chitosan, leaving no free hydroxyls to interact with water. In agar-agar and chitosan blends, the lower the concentration of agar in the mixture, the greater the elongation of the material; the agar absorbs moisture from the environment, reducing the bond with chitosan; the resulting polymer allows greater mobility of the film, increasing its elongation to break [63].

The current literature presents few reports of chitosan and agar-agar blends in their ground state, other than in the form of nanocomposites or other complexes, and even these are limited [63,66–68]. The combination of these polymers without any treatment with solvents allows the synthesis of a totally green film without any impact on the environment. Their appropriate combination results in a material with good characteristics for food storage, and if bioactive natural extracts are added this can allow for the incorporation of antioxidants and/or antimicrobials as well [69].

6. Trends in Active Bioplastic Packaging

Active packaging aims to improve the characteristics of food beyond the passive protective role. They are capable of modifying the conditions of the product in order to prolong its shelf life while maintaining its sensory and safety properties (Figure 3). Additional functions are divided into compound absorption and compound release. Absorbent systems contribute to the removal of undesirable compounds responsible for accelerating food degradation, such as oxygen, excess water, ethylene, and carbon dioxide, among others. Emitting systems, on the other hand, have the function of releasing compounds which help to prolong shelf life, which can include carbon dioxide, ethanol, antioxidants, and antimicrobials [70].

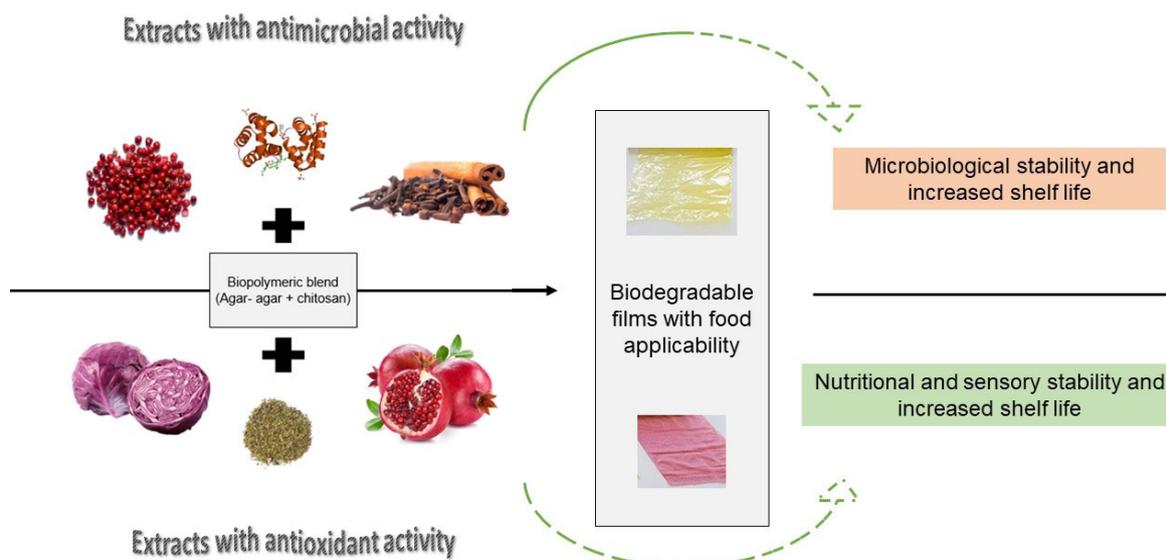


Figure 3. Biopolymeric films of blends (i.e., chitosan and agar) with active extracts.

Active packaging incorporating antimicrobials have been highlighted, as deterioration reactions start on the surface of the food; thus the use of an active film is efficient in reducing and/or inhibiting microbial development [71]. When used as primary packaging directly in the product, the incorporation of these agents has the advantage of reducing the content of preservatives used in the food, serving consumers who seek foods with minimum levels of additives [72]. The commercialization of portioned and exhibited foods with the use of bioplastic films on supermarket shelves has grown, as they can provide greater consumer attraction [73]. The use of biodegradable films incorporating active extracts has potential for application in these cases. A number of studies have highlighted increases in the shelf life of foods packaged with active films, with examples including lamb [74] and fish fillets [75]. Other studies have reported the replacement of aluminum foil by active films in different processed cheeses [63,69,76], confirming an increase in the shelf life of these products.

The development of biodegradable films for application in food products incorporating extracts with antioxidant and antimicrobial properties has motivated several research groups (Table 2). Plant extracts have received great focus due to their high concentrations of phenolic compounds, which confer high antioxidant activity [77].

Table 2. Bioplastic films incorporating different extracts.

Polymer Matrix	Extract	Action	Reference
Chitosan	Purple-fleshed sweet potato	antioxidant	[78]
Starch	Green tea and basil	antioxidant	[79]
Chitosan + Agar-agar	Bacteriocin from <i>Lactobacillus sakei</i>	antibacterial	[63]
Chitosan	Black soybean seed husk	antioxidant	[80]
Polycaprolactone and Chitosan	Grapefruit seed	antimicrobial	[81]
Agar and gelatin	Green tea	antioxidant and antimicrobial	[82]
Chitosan	Blueberry and blackberry	antioxidant	[83]
Corn Starch + Halloysite Clay	Pediocin	antibacterial	[84]
Gelatin and agar-agar	Vine leaves	antioxidant	[34]
Agar-agar	Bacteriocin from <i>Lactobacillus sakei</i>	antibacterial	[69]
Chitosan	Apple peel	antioxidant and antimicrobial	[85]

Table 2. Cont.

Polymer Matrix	Extract	Action	Reference
Chitosan and TiO ₂ nanoparticles	Black plum peel	antioxidant and antimicrobial	[86]
Gelatin + silver doped sepiolite	Date syrup	antimicrobial	[60]
Chitosan/Guar Gum/Poly(vinyl alcohol)	Moringa extract	antibacterial	[59]
Chitosan and polyvinyl alcohol	Extract of <i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	antioxidant	[87]
Corn Starch + Halloysite Clay	Nisin	antibacterial	[84]
Zein + Chitosan Nanoparticles	Pomegranate Peel Extract	antimicrobial	[61]

The addition of extracts in films results in impacts on physicochemical, mechanical, barrier, antioxidant, and antimicrobial properties. Extracts with a wide variety of functions have been used, not only as antimicrobials or antioxidants, but also to modify the properties of the packaging and improve its application in general [13]. The use of natural extracts has as its main objective the addition of active compounds to the food product. However, numerous studies have used compounds of non-renewable origin, such as metal nanoparticles, in order to achieve efficient antimicrobial characteristics.

Xu et al. [88] incorporated silver nanoparticles into chitosan films to develop a packaging with antimicrobial activity. Peighmbardoust et al. [89] developed active starch-based films incorporating a combination of Ag, ZnO, and CuO nanoparticles for potential use as food packaging. Zhixiang et al. [90] developed an antimicrobial film based on curdlan (gum extracted from a bacterium of the human digestive system, used as a thickener in the food industry) and silver nanoparticles synthesized with Glycyrrhiz (a plant with medicinal properties). The use of nanoparticles sometimes restricts the application of the resulting polymers in food products due to their toxicity and alteration of sensory characteristics.

Studies aiming to investigate the improvement of matrices by the combination of unmodified natural polymers and natural extracts with active properties represent a promising approach to synthesizing a packaging with antimicrobial and/or antioxidant properties and with mechanical, physical, and chemical properties suitable for food packaging.

6.1. Packaging Providing Microbiological Stability of Food

Active antimicrobial compounds act by inactivating pathogenic microorganisms transmitted by food and/or deteriorating microorganisms. From this perspective, the use of potential bioactive agents in packaging is a promising strategy for extending the shelf life of food products [91]. Several natural compounds with antimicrobial capacity have been described in the literature, such as cinnamon essential oil [92], clove essential oil [93], grape pomace extract [94], prune peel [86], zein essential oil [95], and apple peel [85], among others.

For the same purpose, a more limited approach is the use of natural antimicrobials produced by microorganisms. Certain bacteriocins, for example, have been studied in combination with different polymer matrices, obtaining satisfactory results in extending the shelf life of minimally processed papaya [96], sliced ham [97], fresh pork [98], and different types of cheese [63,69]. Bacteriocins are compounds with antimicrobial activity produced by microorganisms considered safe or of qualitative presumption of safety, being generally digested by the human organism without intoxication and pathogenicity indexes [99].

For an efficient antimicrobial package, it is fundamental that it is in direct contact with the food to ensure that the compound migrates to the surface of the product. However, when using compounds with volatility properties, direct contact is not necessary [100]. Contessa et al. [63] studied the improvement of the polymeric matrix by the combination of chitosan and agar; when adding bacteriocin from *Lactobacillus sakei* as an active compound, the matrix showed bactericidal effects due to volatility. Fontes et al. [76] reported antimicrobial activity by volatility when applying pink pepper essential oil to simulated cream cheese packaging.

6.2. Packaging with Active Antioxidant Property

The literature includes several studies regarding the extraction of natural antioxidants, especially in the form of plant extracts and essential oils [101–103]. The use of these compounds is common due to their high safety and lack of toxicity [104]. These chemical compounds have biological activities beneficial to humans, including anti-inflammatory [105], anticancer [106], prevention and treatment of diabetes [107], and beneficial effects on the immune system [108]. Antioxidants act by inhibiting free radical reactions, suppressing oxidative processes, and avoiding consequent cell damage [109].

In foods, antioxidants act mainly on sensory quality, as lipid oxidation is the main alteration of food products, and causes nutritional loss [110]. Oxidative changes result in loss of color, changes in taste and odor, and additional production of substances with potential harmful effects on the consumer [111]. In this sense, active packaging/films incorporating natural antioxidants act on the sensory and nutritional quality of packaged food.

There are several natural sources for extracting antioxidants with potential application in active films, such as oregano extract [112], mango [113], cranberry extract [114], onion [115], pomegranate peel [116], red cabbage [117], rice straw extract [118], lemon essential oil [119], and tomato extract [120], among others. In addition to the antioxidant activity itself, these extracts have different properties from the other constituents of the polymeric matrix, potentially acting to improve material properties such as opacity and elasticity [121], mechanical properties and water resistance [122], and permeability to water vapor [123].

7. Challenges and Future Prospects

The food industry is responsible for much of the accumulation of solid waste due to high consumption of food and the need for packaging that acts as a barrier to the external environment. Many studies have focused on alternative approaches to this problem. The development of biodegradable packaging from natural polymers is a promising field; however, it presents challenges regarding the mechanical, physical, and chemical properties of these materials. The union of agar-agar and chitosan shows promise for the synthesis of food packaging, as they are both non-toxic and edible natural polymers. Unlike the union of other polymers, agar and chitosan present good interactions in terms of their electrostatic forces and hydrogen bonds, allowing for particular properties. With the addition of active natural extracts to the resulting biodegradable material, active packaging can be produced which acts to prolong the microbiological stability of food. The exploration of new combined packaging substances from the union of these polymers in combination with the addition of natural extracts with active properties is a promising field of research in keeping with the latest trends in food packaging.

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