

**Table 3S.** Assessment of the health effect of microalgae and their components evaluated by human studies.

Species	Metabolites, extracts or biomass	Health effect	Human clinical study	Ref.
<i>Arthrospira maxima</i>	Phycobiliproteins  Biomass	Anti-hyperlipidemia; Reduction postprandial lipemia	Healthy volunteers (Male); Patients with ischemic heart disease; Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus; Patients with nephritic syndrome; Healthy volunteers; Healthy elderly volunteers; Elderly Women with hypercholesterolemia; Young human runners	202-212
<i>Chlorella sp.</i>	Carotenoids	Improving the carotenoid status of breast milk at early lactation	Healthy pregnant women	213
<i>Chlorella vulgaris</i>	Biomass	Antioxidant	Smokers	214
<i>Dunaliella salina</i>	$\beta$ -carotene	Antioxidant	Human subject	215
<i>Dunaliella bardawil</i>	$\beta$ -carotene	Anti-hyperlipidemia	Men	190
<i>Haematococcus pluvialis</i>	Astaxanthin  Extract	Improve metabolic syndrome and cognitive function; Anti cardiovascular diseases; Antioxidant	Healthy adult volunteers; Healthy volunteers at risk of metabolic syndrome; Smokers	216-218
<i>Nannochloropsis oculata</i>	EPA	Blood EPA level	Healthy males aged 18-45 years	219
<i>Porphyridium sp.</i>	Polysaccharides	Anti-inflammatory	Female volunteers	80
<i>Ulkenia</i>	DHA+EPA	Beneficial omega-3 index	Healthy vegetarians	220