

**INSOLUBLE FRACTION OF SHRIMP WASTE AS
A SOURCE OF ASTAXANTHIN FOR *Tor*
tambroides FINGERLINGS**

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Main Supervisor : Associate Professor Abol Munafi Ambok

Bolong, Ph.D.

Committee Members : Associate Professor Amiza Mat Amin, Ph.D.

: Associate Professor Che Roos Saad, Ph.D.

School : School of Fisheries and Aquaculture

Shrimp waste is an important source of astaxanthin, which form as a complex with proteins. The goals of this study were to extract astaxanthin from *Litopenaeus vannamei* by-products and to develop a pigmented diet for *Tor tambroides* fingerlings using shrimp waste insoluble fragment (SWIF). This study comprised three consecutive experiments.

Experiment I involved analysis of astaxanthin and nutritional composition of every product resulted from hydrolysis of raw shrimp waste with ProtamexTM (raw shrimp waste, grinding product, hydrolysis product, enzyme inactivation product, solid after filtration, liquid after filtration, supernatant after centrifugation, and SWIF. In term of astaxanthin recovery, a total of $88.26 \pm 1.27\%$ has been recovered at the end of the hydrolysis process. The

astaxanthin analysis of different products showed that, the SWIF collected from centrifugation stage contained the highest concentration of astaxanthin (12.67 ± 0.89 mg $100g^{-1}$) followed by liquid after filtration stage (6.43 ± 0.14 mg $100g^{-1}$) and the hydrolysis product (6.29 ± 0.21 mg $100g^{-1}$), while solid after filtration stage has the lowest concentration of astaxanthin among all (4.16 ± 0.23 mg $100g^{-1}$).

In experiment II, 5 isolipidic (10%) and isonitrogenous (40%) diets contained a different percentage of crude SWIF (0, 10, 20, 30 and 40%) were formulated for pellets' physical properties analysis. Inclusion of 40% crude SWIF in pellet has resulted in decreasing of apparent density (821.60 ± 4.89 kgm $^{-3}$), pellet water stability ($81.65\pm1.36\%$) and lightness (L*) value (30.70 ± 0.43). Therefore, point precipitation has been used in order to improve the astaxanthin concentration from crude SWIF.

In experiment III, *T. tambroides* (mean weight 5 ± 0.5 g) were placed in an aquarium and being fed with one of five dietary levels of astaxanthin from concentrated SWIF (0, 10, 20, 30 and 40 ppm) for 75 days. The skin and muscle colour of all fish was quantified using the CIE L*, a* and b* colour scale after 15, 30, 45, 60 and 75 day s. Inclusion of concentrated SWIF containing 40 ppm astaxanthin in *T. tambroides*' diet has shown a significant increase ($P\leq0.05$) in terms of scale and muscle redness value (a*) although, the lightness value (L*) has reduced. *T. tambroides* showed an obvious dose response pattern of muscle astaxanthin concentration due to different percentages of astaxanthin inclusion in its diet.

Therefore, SWIF can be incorporated into pellets as an astaxanthin source in order to improved coloration of *T. tambroides* fingerlings. However, a further study should be done to improve the quality of SWIF in terms of astaxanthin concentration and of her nutritional value before it is being commercially introduced.

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KOMPONEN TAK LARUT HIDROLISAT SISA UDANG SEBAGAI SUMBER ASTAXANTHIN UNTUK REGA *Tor tambroides*.

AMIRUL AIZAL ABDUL AZIZ

November 2013

Penyelia Utama : Prof. Madya Abol Munafi Ambok

Bolong, Ph.D.

Ahli jawatankuasa : Prof. Madya Amiza Mat Amin, Ph.D.

: Prof. Madya Che Roos Saad, Ph.D.

**Pusat Pengajian : Pusat Pengajian Sains Perikanan dan
Akuakultur**

Sisa udang adalah sumber penting astaxantin, yang terbina dalam bentuk kompleks dengan protein. Matlamat kajian ini adalah untuk mengekstrak astaxantin daripada hasil sampingan *Litopenaeus vannamei* dan menghasilkan diet berpigmen untuk jejari *Tor tambroides* menggunakan endapan tidak larut hidrolisat sisa udang (SWIF). Kajian ini melibatkan tiga eksperimen berturut-turut.

Eksperimen I melibatkan analisa astaxantin dan komposisi pemakanan pada setiap produk hasil hidrolisis sisa udang menggunakan Protamex™ (sisa udang mentah, produk pengisaran, produk hidrolisis, produk penyahaktifan

enzim, pepejal selepas penapisan, cecair selepas penapisan, supernatan selepas pengemparan, dan SWIF) dalam proses hidrolisis protein. Dalam aspek pemulihan astaxantin, sebanyak $88.2 \pm 1.27\%$ telah dipulihkan pada akhir proses hidrolisis. Analisa astaxantin daripada produk yang berbeza menunjukkan bahawa SWIF yang dikumpulkan daripada peringkat pengemparan mengandungi kepekatan astaxanthin tertinggi (12.67 ± 0.89 mg $100g^{-1}$) diikuti dengan cecair selepas peringkat penapisan (6.43 ± 0.14 mg $100g^{-1}$) dan produk hidrolisis (6.29 ± 0.21 mg $100g^{-1}$), manakala pepejal selepas peringkat penapisan mempunyai kepekatan astaxantin yang paling rendah (4.16 ± 0.23 mg $100g^{-1}$).

Dalam eksperimen II, 5 jenis diet kajian yang *isolipidic* (10%) dan *isonitrogenous* (40%) mengandungi peratusan SWIF mentah yang berbeza (0, 10, 20, 30 dan 40%) telah dihasilkan untuk menjalankan analisa ciri-ciri fizikal pelet. Kemasukan 40% SWIF mentah kedalam pelet menyebabkan penurunan kepadatan yang ketara (821.60 ± 4.89 kgm $^{-3}$), penurunan kestabilan pelet dalam air ($81.65 \pm 1.36\%$) dan juga penurunan nilai kecerahan (L^*) (30.70 ± 0.43). Oleh itu, itu proses pemendapan titik telah digunakan untuk meningkatkan kepekatan astaxantin dalam SWIF mentah.

Dalam eksperimen III, *T. tambroides* (purata berat badan 5 ± 0.5 g) telah diletakkan di dalam akuarium dan diberi makan dengan salah satu daripada lima tahap pemakanan astaxantin daripada SWIF (0, 10, 20, 30 dan 40 ppm) selama 75 hari. Kulit dan warna otot ikan telah diukur menggunakan skala warna CIE L^* , a^* and b^* selepas 15, 30, 45, 60 dan 75 hari. Penambahan

SWIF pekat yang mengandungi 40 ppm astaxantin dalam diet *T. tambroides* telah menunjukkan peningkatan yang signifikan ($P \leq 0.05$ dari segi nilai kemerahan (a^*) otot dan sisik walaupun mengurangkan nilai kecerahan (L^*)). *T. tambroides* menunjukkan corak tindak balas yang ketara terhadap dos yang diberikan, selepas diukur melalui nilai kepekatan astaxantin dalam otot, kerana kemasukan kepekatan astaxantin adalah berbeza dalam setiap diet.

Oleh itu, SWIF boleh dimasukkan ke dalam pelet sebagai sumber astaxantin untuk memberikan warna yang lebih baik kepada jejari *T. tambroides*, tetapi kajian lanjut perlu dilakukan untuk meningkatkan kualiti SWIF dari segi kepekatan astaxantin dan nilai pemakanan yang lain sebelum diperkenalkan secara komersial.