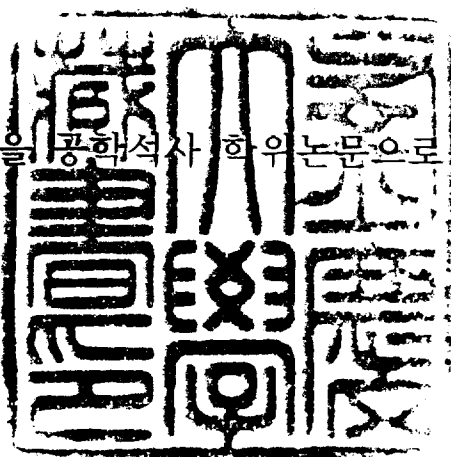


공학석사 학위논문

복합미생물을 이용한 수산폐기물의 분해특성

지도교수 김 중 균

이 논문을 공학석사 학위논문으로 제출함



2002년 2월

부 경 대 학 교 대 학 원

식품생명공학부 생물공학과

정 해 윤

정해윤의 공학석사 학위논문을 인준함

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주 심 공학박사 김 성 구



위 원 이학박사 이 형 호



위 원 공학박사 이 민 규



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Characterization of degradation of fish wastes using mixed microorganisms

Hae-Yoon Jeong

*Major of Biotechnology, Division of Food Science and Biotechnology,
Graduate School
Pukyong National University*

Abstract

Fifteen species of microorganisms were isolated from the intestines of fishes, fish feed, and ferment. Eleven microorganisms except HY4, HY8, HY12, and HY13 were Gram-positive, and HY1, HY2, HY3, HY5, HY6, and HY7 produced lactic acid. The species of HY1, HY2, HY3, HY4, HY5, HY6, HY13, and HY14 showed some growth in the medium containing 1 % of NaCl. Except HY6, HY7, HY8, HY12 and HY5, ten isolates had proteolytic activity, whereas only HY13 and HY14 had lipase activity. From all the results, four isolates (HY3, HY4, HY13 and HY14) were chosen for the degradation of fish wastes. There was no mutual inhibition among the microorganisms, and the optimum temperature and pH for the growth of the mixed culture were found to be 32 and 7, respectively. Under the optimum growth conditions, the maximum optical density and the maximum specific growth rate were estimated to be 2.35 and 0.46 h^{-1} , respectively. Major microorganisms in the mixed culture at the log-phase were HY3 and HY4 with 70 % occupancy. The degrading efficiency of fish waste by the mixed microorganisms was 2.3 times higher, compared to control. The total amount of free amino acids in the degraded products from fish wastes was 39 g/100 g-protein and little odor was produced by the mixed microorganisms after 48 hours.

가
가 가 . 가
 , ,
가 . 가
 . ,
가 가
가
가
가 .
가 .
가
가
 , 가
 ,
 . 97 1 99
2 .

[1].

paste 가 가
가

가 [2], 가

Koji 가

, , 가

, 가

anserine, carnosine, histidine alaninine

AMP, hypoxanthine

[3].

potease

[4]

[5]

[6]

.

가 [7],

가

[8,9,10,11],

가

[12].

.

, , pH, (Aw)

.

가

[13]. ,

,

.

1.

0.5 % beef
extract, 1 % peptone 0.5 % NaCl
,
.

2.

.
, 5 % 100 ml 250 ml
flask 30 1 nutrient agar plate
1 colony
. 100 ml 2 g
10⁶ nutrient agar
plate 30 1 colony
. agar slant 3
.

3.

3.1

1 % skim milk
nutrient agar 30 2
, colony

.

Bacillus subtilis

[14].

3.2

tween 80(sigma) 1 ml 400
ml 100 ml
spirit blue agar
(sigma) 100 ml 1 ml 가 .
가 Lipaidal emulsion 가 pH
가 spirit blue agar ,
colony가

.

3.3

bromocresol purple nutrient 가
32 2 colony

.

3.4 NaCl

NaCl 1 % 0.5
 % NaCl 1 % NaCl 가 2 752 UV
 Grating spectrophotometer 600 nm optical
 density(OD) .
 Gram-staining test catalase test .

3.5 SPI TEST

API 50CHB test kit
 .
 10 ml 600 nm OD
 0.3 . API test kit
 30 24 kit .

4.

Agar plate colony tip
 5 ml 20 ml tube
 30 late-log phase .
 Flask tube 5 %
 . 250 ml
 flask , tube
 flask ,
 5 % 가 pH

2 OD , OD
 (μ_{max}) .

5.

,
 inhibition 가 .

. streak method[15]
 disk method[16] . Streak method
 petri dish 2 30
 cross

.
 disk method 2
 paper disk
 24 disk
 [17].

6.

Fig. 1. a 50
 ml 1 g 3
 0
 . 48
 (Fig. 1.b) dry weight
 .

250

ml flask 10 g(wet weight) , 5 ml
5 ml 32 ,

flask

pH dry weight .

flask control

. 100 μ m filter

100 12

.

(Biochrome 202)

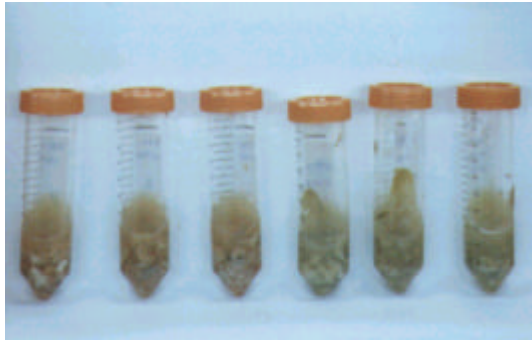
.

7.

[18]

.

a.



b.

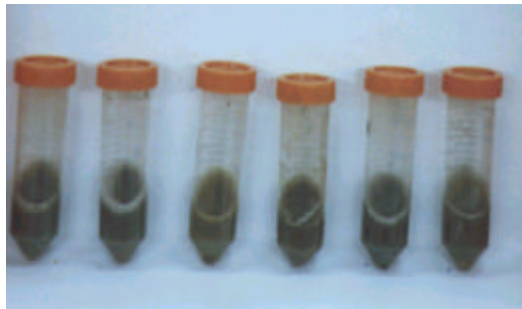


Fig. 1. Lysis of fishery byproduct : a) Initial stage b) stage after 48 h at 30 °C.

1.

6, 5, 4, 15
HY1 HY15
Table 1
15 가 HY4, HY8, HY12,
HY13 11
HY1, HY2, HY3, HY5, HY6, HY7
가
pH가 bacteriocin
가 가
[19, 20].
가 1 % NaCl
HY1 HY6
HY13 HY14 .
1 %
가 1 % NaCl 8
skim milk
agar spirit blue agar 30 24
. Fig. 2

HY 13 colony 가
 skim milk가
 , Fig. 3 agar plate colony
 .
 15
 가 10 가
 HY3, HY4
 (Table 1). HY13 HY14
 , 가 가 HY3
 HY4가 *Bacillus subtilis*
 (Table 2).
 65-75 % ,
 [21]. ,
 ,
 . 1 % NaCl 가
 HY3 HY4
 가 HY13 HY14
 . API 50 CH API 20E package
 HY3 *Bacillus cereus* 94.8 %

HY4	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	97.7 %	
HY13	<i>Bacillus pumilus</i>	99.9 %	.
HY14	<i>Bacillus pumilus</i>	69.5 %	
			. Fig. 4
HY4	SEM		가
	가 <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>		.



Fig. 2. Photo of clear zone formed on the skim milk agar plate by proteolytic activity of HY3.

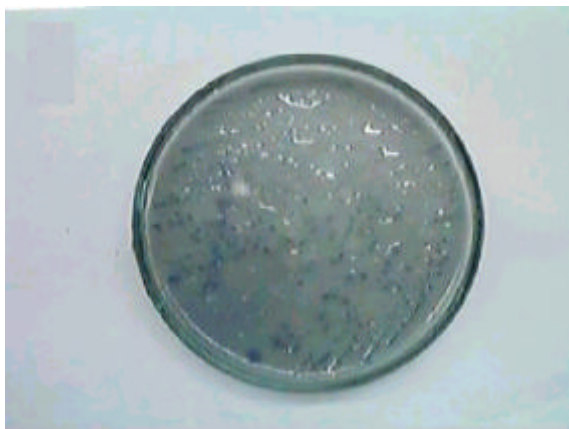


Fig. 3. Blue colonies formed on the spirit blue agar plate by lipolytic activity of HY13.

Table 1. Enzyme activities of isolates on agar plates

Strains	Proteolytic activity ^a (cm)	Colony size (cm)
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	1.7	1.0
HY1	1.2	0.8
HY2	1.2	0.7
HY3	2.5	1.2
HY4	2.2	1.0
HY5	1.2	0.9
HY6	0	0.2
HY7	0	0.3
HY8	0	0.2
HY9	0.4	0.2
HY10	0.8	0.4
HY11	0.8	0.6
HY12	0	0.8
HY13	0.6	0.2
HY14	0.4	0.3
HY15	0	0.2

^aDiameter of clear zone was determined on a nutrient medium containing 1 % skim.

Table 2. Characteristics of isolated microorganisms

Characteristics Isolates	Catalase	Gram reaction	Lactate production	Growth at 1 % NaCl	Proteolytic	Lipolytic activity
HY1	+	+	+	+	+	-
HY2	+	+	+	+	+	-
HY3	+	+	+	+	+	-
HY4	+	-	-	+	+	-
HY5	+	+	+	+	+	-
HY6	-	+	+	+	-	-
HY7	-	+	+	-	-	-
HY8	-	-	-	-	-	-
HY9	+	+	-	-	+	-
HY10	+	+	-	-	+	-
HY11	+	+	-	-	+	-
HY12	+	-	-	-	-	-
HY13	+	-	-	+	+	+
HY14	+	+	-	+	+	+
HY15	+	+	-	-	-	-

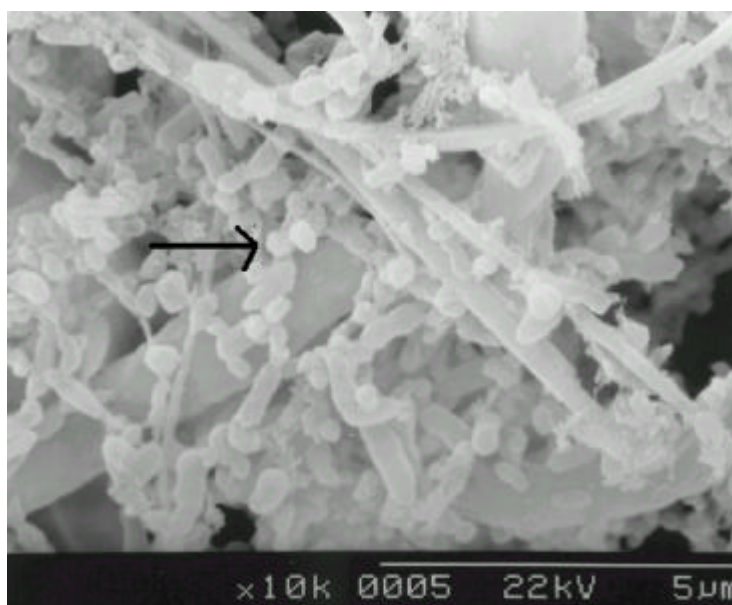


Fig. 4. SEM micrograph of HY4.

2.

HY3, HY4,

HY13, HY14

(Table 3).

가 가

가 .

32

(Fig. 5). pH

7

. pH 4.5

, 4.0

OD

(Fig. 6). Fig. 7

Fig. 8

pH

OD

pH 7 32

가

OD

가

Fig. 9

2

가

12

OD

2.35

0.46 h^{-1}

. 4

가

가

가

HY3

0.43 h^{-1}

.

synergy

.

population

HY3

HY4

population

70 % H13

HY14

.

yeast extract peptone

HY3 HY4가

.

Table 3. Growth inhibition of four isolates for each other

Stain	HY3	HY4	HY13	HY14
HY3	ND	-	-	-
HY4	-	ND	-	-
HY13	-	-	ND	-
HY14	-	-	-	ND

Symbols: ND; not detected -; No antagonism.

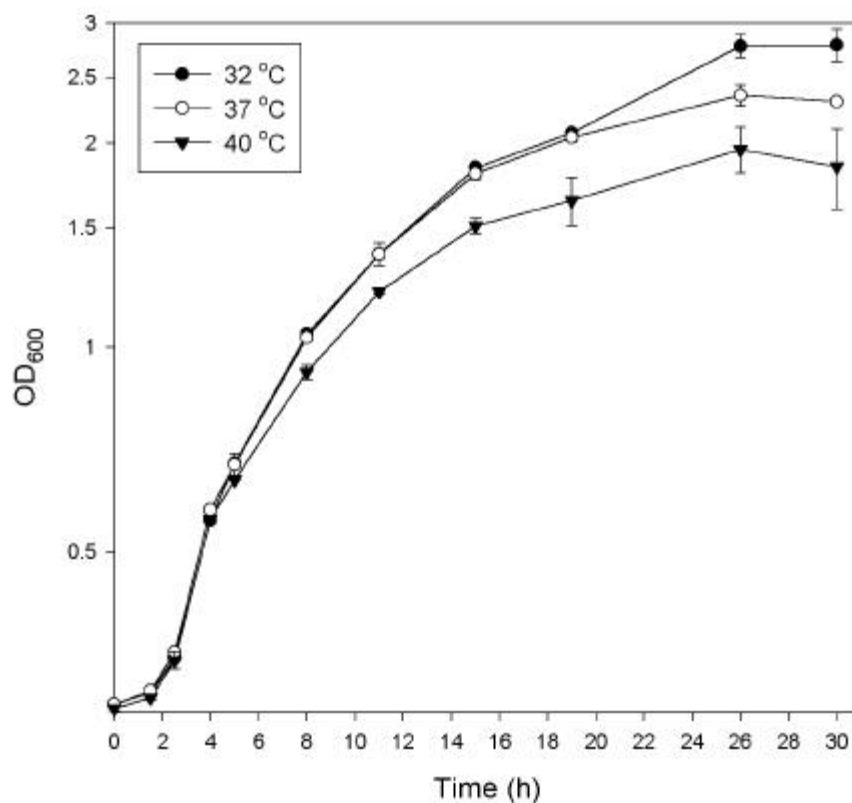


Fig. 5. The mixed culture of offal-fermenting organisms at different temperature. The temperature were controlled at 32°C, 37°C and 40°C, and cultured at a normal medium with 0.5% NaCl and initial pH, 7.0.

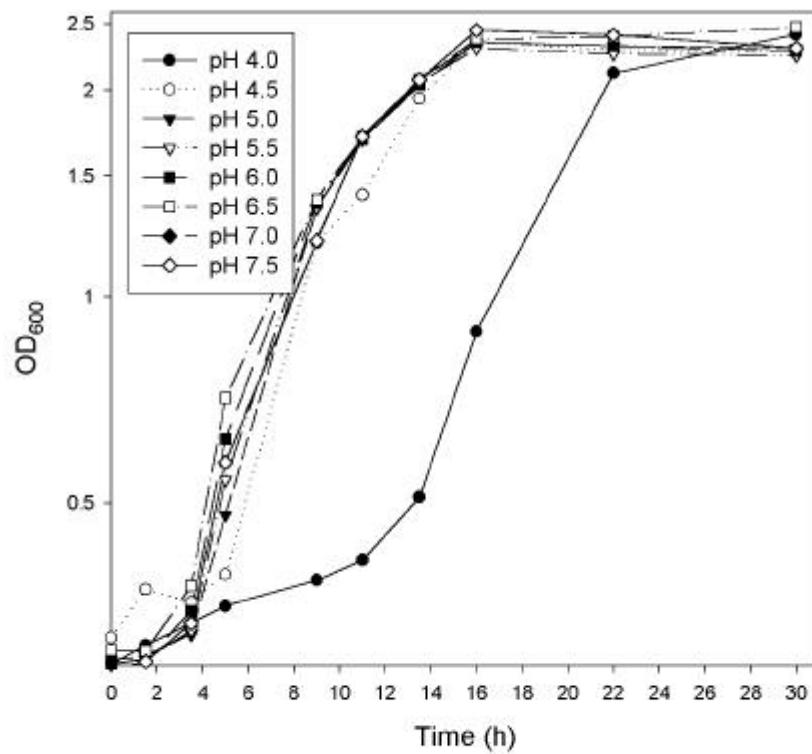


Fig. 6. The mixed culture of offal-fermenting organisms at different initial pH conditions. The temperatures were controlled at 32°C, and cultured at a normal medium with 0.5% NaCl.

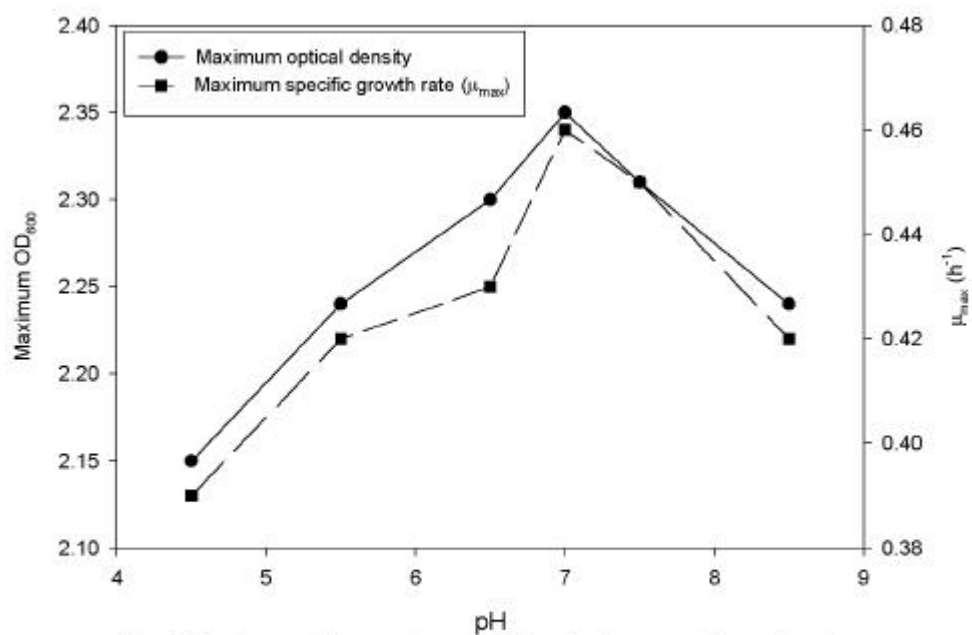


Fig. 7. Maximum OD_{600} and μ_{max} of mixed microorganisms at various pHs in shaken flasks.

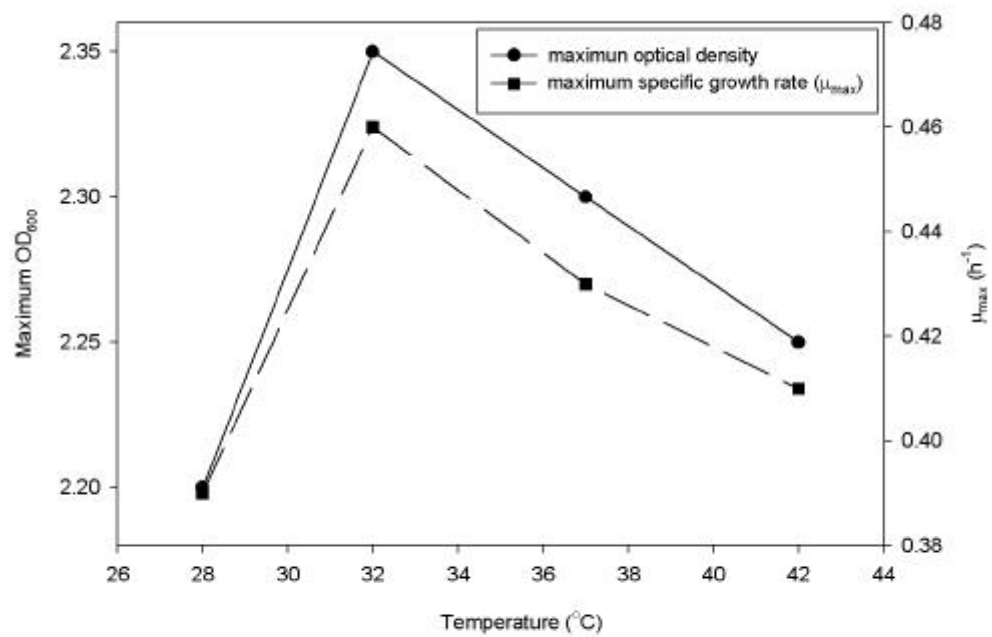


Fig. 8. Maximum OD₆₀₀ and μ_{max} of mixed microorganisms at various temperatures in shaken flasks.

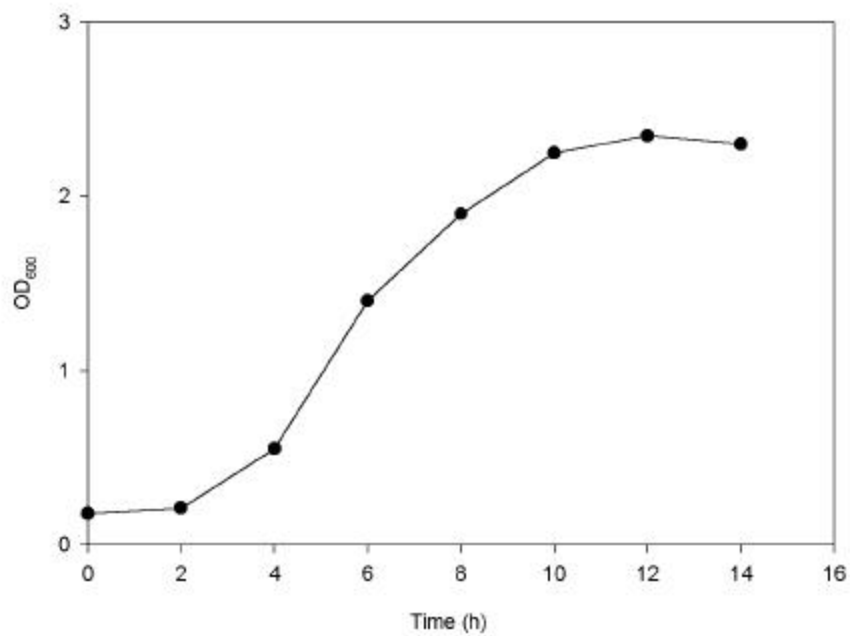


Fig. 9. Growth curve of mixed microorganisms cultivated in a shaken flask at optimum conditions.

3.

flask

Table 4

6.1 g

가

6

, 48

0.3 g

6.3 g

6

48

40 %

. 48

가

2.3

0.24 g/h .

[22, 23],

가

48

Table 5

39 g/100 g-protein

2 가

Food Agricultural Organization

(FAO) guidelines[24]

, threonine, leucine

phenylalanine

FAO guidelines

,
 가
 ,
 .
 가
 [13].
 가
 가 .
 24
 가 48
 , 48 (Table
 6). 24 pH가 5
 .

Table 4. Changes in mass and pH of fish wastes during the period of treatment by mixed microorganisms

Condition Time (h)	Control		Treatment by mixed microorganisms	
	Dry weight (g)	pH	Dry weight (g)	pH
0	6.3 ± 0.8	7	6.1 ± 1.2	7
6	6.0 ± 1.0	6.9	5.5 ± 1.0	6.8
12	5.6 ± 1.2	6.7	4.2 ± 0.5	6.2
24	5.0 ± 0.8	6.4	1.3 ± 0.1	5.2
36	4.2 ± 0.5	6.3	0.5 ± 0.1	4.8
48	3.8 ± 0.5	6.2	0.3 ± 0.1	4.5

Table 5. The comparison of amounts of free amino acids
between the treated fish waste and control

Free amino acid	Control (g/ 100g protein)	Treatment (g/ 100g protein)
Arginine	0.008	0.005
Aspartic acid	0.028	0.045
Glutamic acid	0.019	0.037
Isoleucine	0.015	0.028
Leucine	0.024	0.044
NH ₃	0.005	0.010
Phenylalanine	0.013	0.023
Methionine	0.007	0.012
Serine	0.024	0.051
Threonine	0.026	0.048
Tyrosine	0.008	0.026
Taurine	0.027	0.061
Total	0.204	0.390

Table 6. Changes in odor of fish wastes during the period of treatment by mixed microorganisms

Condition Time (h)	Control		Treatment by mixed microorganisms	
	The strength of odor	pH	The strength of odor	pH
0	1	7	1	7
6	2	6.9	2	6.8
12	3.4	6.7	3.2	6.2
24	3.7	6.4	2.1	5.2
36	3.5	6.3	1.3	4.8
48	3.1	6.2	0.5	4.5

*The strength of odor : 1 = Indistinguishable smell, 2 = Scent, 3 = Odor, 4 = Stench, 5 = Vomiting, unbearable odor.

, 15
 . 15 가 HY4,
 HY8, HY12, HY13 11
 , HY1, HY2, HY3, HY5, HY6,
 HY7 가 .
 가 1 % NaCl HY1
 HY6 HY13 HY14 .
 15 가 10
 가 HY13 HY14
 . HY3, HY4,
 HY13, HY14
 .
 , pH 7 32
 . 2
 가 12 , OD
 2.34 0.46 h⁻¹ .
 population
 HY3 HY4 70 % HY13
 HY14 .
 가 2.3
 , 0.24 g/h
 . , 48

39 g/ 100 g-protein ,

.

가

.

.

,

.

,

,

.

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.

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