Optimazation of Alkalin Protease Production by Aspergilus.spp during SSF (Solid State Fermentation) by Fish Meal with RSM (Respons Surface Methodology)

aboozar karimi*,

Abstract Background and Objectives: Proteases are a group of enzymes whose catalytic function is to hydrolyze peptide bonds of protein. Proteases form a large amount of enzymes belonging to the class of hydrolyses. These enzymes are widely distributed nearly in all plants, animals and microorganism. Aspergillus niger is one of the most important microorganisms in biotechnology. It has been already used to produce different kinds of extracellular enzymes. Fishery processing industries generate large amounts of by-products. The disposal of these waste represents an increasing environmental and health problem. To avoid wasting these by- products, various disposal methods have been applied. Interestingly, fish by- products provide an exellent nutrient source for useful microbial growth in enzyme production process. Materials and Methods: In this study has been made optimazation of alkaline protease production in solid state fermentation using Aspergilus niger PTCC5010 with fish meal substrate. different factors such as incubation time, inoculums size, pH, buffer volume were optimized by Respons Surface Methodology (RSM) in SSF. Results: Maximum enzyme activity was observed in the incubation time of 42/4242 hours, pH=8, inoculums size 40% (v.v) and buffer volume 20% (v.v). Moreover maximum enzyme production was gained 9/3182 U/g.d.w. Conclusion: The results demonstrated the importance of solid-state fermentation for the production of protease using fish meal as substrate offering significance benefit due to cheaper cost and abundant availability and potential of high rate enzyme production. Keywords: Solid State Fermentation, Aspergilus niger, Alkaline protease, Fish meal, Optimazation.



Islamic Azad University, Rasht Branch - Thesis Database دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی واحد رشت - سامانه بانک اطلاعات بایان نامه ها