



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**EFFECTS OF CRUDE AND PARTIALLY PURIFIED MANNANASE ON
THE FIBRE CONTENT OF PALM KERNAL CAKE/ EXPELLER**

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CONTENT OF PALM KERNAL CAKE/ EXPELLER**

By

SAFARUL BIN MUSTAPHA

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Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

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Faculty : Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences

Palm Kernel Cake/Expeller (PKC/E) is an agricultural waste of palm oil mill which contributed about 2.2 million tones in 2007 in Malaysia. It is an important ingredient for the formulation of animal feed instead of corn and soybean husk. The PKC/E fibre composed mainly of galactomannan type of hemicelluloses, which can barely be consumed by non-ruminant (monogastric) animals. Mannanase is a major extracellular enzyme which is secreted to convert mannan into simple sugar of mannose. In this study, *Aspergillus niger* FTCC 5003, a mannanase producer and PKC/E as a sole carbon source were fermented in 500 mL shake flask using the optimised parameter conditions for 10 days and the culture broth were collected for hydrolysis purpose. Purification of the mannanase from submerged fermentation of PKC/E obtained from fermentation *A. niger* FTCC 5003 was also carried out. Crude and partially purified enzymes were employed in this study to degrade PKC/E using enzymatic hydrolysis technique to compare with fermented PKC/E. The characteristic of palm kernel cake under fermented and hydrolysed conditions were studied under Scanning Electron Microscope



(SEM) and the Near Infrared System (NIR) was used to perform proximate analysis of quantitative parameter.

SEM showed fermented PKC surface structure were significantly degraded compared with the hydrolyzed palm kernel. The results of Near infrared reflectance spectroscopy (NIRS) proved that the crude fiber (CF) of palm kernel cake was reduced by enzymatic hydrolysis. The ether extract (EE) or crude fat which contained fat soluble vitamin showed the highest in hydrolyzed palm kernel cake. Partial purification of mannanase enzyme, produced by *A. niger* FTCC 5003 was achieved by fractional precipitation with ammonium sulphate and Tangential Flow Filtration (TFF) ultrafiltration. The purification of mannanase collected from TFF ultrafiltration was achieved with 4.8 fold of purification and 32% recovery whereas the purification of mannanase precipitated by ammonium sulphate was achieved 9.89 fold of purification and 28% recovery. The molecular mass determinations of with partially purified mannanase were estimated as 32 kDa by SDS-PAGE. The optimal temperatures of the purified mannanase was 45°C and stable at 40-50°C, and the pH optimum was at pH 4-6. However, it was most stable at pH 3-7.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

**KESAN MANNANASE MENTAH DAN SEPARA TULEN KE ATAS KANDUNGAN
SERAT DALAM HAMPAS ISIRUNG KELAPA SAWIT/ “EXPELLER”**

Oleh

SAFARUL MUSTAPHA

February 2011

Pengerusi : Profesor Dr. Suraini Abd Aziz, PhD

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Hampas Isirung Kelapa Sawit/“Expeller” (HIKS) merupakan sisa pertanian kilang minyak kelapa sawit yang memberi sumbangan sekitar 2.2 juta tan pada tahun 2007 di Malaysia. Ini merupakan unsur penting untuk formulasi makanan haiwan yang asalnya daripada jagung dan kulit soya. HIKS, terdiri terutamanya dari jenis galaktomannan dari hemiselulosa, yang hampir tidak boleh dicernakan oleh haiwan bukan-ruminan (monogastrik). Mannanase adalah enzim ekstrasel utama yang dikeluarkan untuk menukar mannan menjadi gula ringkas iaitu mannose. Dalam kajian ini, *Aspergillus niger* FTCC 5003 menghasilkan enzim mannanase dan HIKS sebagai sumber karbon tunggal yang difermentasikan di dalam kelalang kon 500 ml dengan menggunakan parameter yang optimum dalam masa 10 hari dan cecair kultur dikumpulkan untuk tujuan kajian hidrolisis. Penulenan enzim mannanase daripada fermentasi HIKS yang diperolehi daripada fermentasi *A. niger* FTCC 5003 juga dijalankan. Enzim mentah dan separa enzim tulen yang digunakan dalam kajian ini adalah untuk mendegradasikan HIKS



menggunakan teknik hidrolisis. Ciri-ciri HIKS dalam keadaan fermentasi dan hidrolisis di bawah mikroskop elektron (SEM) dikaji dan 'Near Infrared' (NIR) digunakan untuk melakukan analisis proksimat kuantitatif. SEM menunjukkan struktur permukaan HIKS fermentasi yang telah diuraikan secara signifikan jika dibandingkan dengan HIKS terhidrolisis. Keputusan daripada NIR telah membuktikan HIKS terhidrolisis menunjukkan pengurangan serat kasarnya (CF). Protein kasar (CP) adalah tertinggi di dalam HIKS fermentasi dan ekstrak eter (EE) pula tertinggi didalam HIKS terhidrolisis. Penulenan separa enzim mannanase yang dihasilkan oleh *A. niger* FTCC 5003 dicapai daripada pemendapan dasar dengan amonium sulfat dan sistem ultrafiltrasi. Pengandaan penulenan enzim mannanase daripada ultrafiltrasi telah dicapai pada 4.8 ganda penulenan dan 32% takat protein diperolehi dan amonium sulfat mencapai 9.89 ganda penulenan dan 23% protein diperolehi. Penentuan jisim molekul enzim mannanase tulen daripada kuputusan gel elektroforesis (SDS-PAGE) diganggarkan pada 32 kDa. Suhu optimum enzim mannanase tulen adalah 45°C dan kestabilan pada 40-50°C dan optimum pH yang paling aktif pada pH 4-6 dan paling stabil pada pH 3-7.

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I certify that an Examination Committee met on **7 February 2011** to conduct the final examination of **Safarul Mustapha** on his **Masters** thesis entitled “**Effects of Crude and Partially Purified Mannanase on The Fibre Content In Palm Kernal Cake/Expeller**” in accordance with Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1980 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulations 1981. The Committee recommends that the candidate be awarded the Master of Science.

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DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis is my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledge. I also declare that it has not been previously, and is not concurrently, submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or other institution.

SAFARUL MUSTAPHA

Date: 7 February 2011



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
DEDICATION	
ABSTRACT	ii
ABSTRAK	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
APPROVAL	vii
DECLARATION	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF FIGURES	xiv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvi
LIST OF APPENDICES	xix

CHAPTER

1	INTRODUCTION		
	1.1	Introduction	1
	1.2	Objectives of this study	3
2	LITERATURE REVIEW		
	2.1	Palm Kernel Cake/Expellers (PKC/E)	4
	2.2	Application of PKC/E in Feed Industry	8
	2.3	Hemicelluloses	10
		2.3.1 Mannan structure	11
		2.3.2 Galactomannan	13
	2.4	Hemicelluloses enzymes	14
		2.4.1 Mannanase	15
	2.5	Submerged fermentation (SmF)	17
	2.6	Solid-State Fermentation (SSF)	18
	2.7	Comparison of solid state and submerged fermentation	18
	2.8	Enzymatic hydrolysis	20
	2.9	Protein Purification	21
		2.9.1 Chromatography	22
		2.9.2 Ion Exchange Chromatography (packed bed IEX)	23
		2.9.3 Selectivity and pH	24
	2.10	Filtration	25
		2.10.1 Filtration Tangential Flow Filtration (TFF)	27
	2.11	Purification of Mannanase	29
	2.12	Application of Industrial Mannanase	30
		2.12.1 Animal Compound Feed Industry	31
		2.12.2 Beverage and Fruit -juices Industries	31
		2.12.3 Paper Industry	32
		2.12.4 Pharmaceuticals Industry and medicine application	32
	2.13	Summary of Literature Review	34



3	MATERIALS AND METHODS	
3.1	Materials	35
3.1.1	Chemicals	35
3.1.2	Microorganisms	35
3.1.3	Substrate	35
3.1.4	Growth medium preparation	36
3.2	Methods	36
3.2.1	Microorganisms Growth and Inoculum Preparation	36
3.2.2	Carbon-limited medium for fungus ability	38
3.2.3	Enzyme analysis	48
3.2.4	Submerged Fermentation of Mannanases	40
3.2.5	Purification of Mannanase	42
3.2.6	Samples analysis	45
4	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	
4.1	Introduction	51
4.2	Carbon-limited medium for fungus ability	52
4.3	Production of Crude Mannanase Using PKC/E	54
4.3.1	Characteristics of Crude and Partially Purified Mannanase	56
4.3.2	The Stability of Crude and Partially Purified Mannanase	57
4.4	Enzymatic Hydrolysis of PKC/E Using Crude and Partially Purified Mannanases	60
4.4.1	Near Infrared System Result (NIR)	61
4.4.2	Morphological Structure of PKC/E	64
4.5	Purification of Mannanase Enzyme	68
4.5.1	Strategy A	68
4.5.2	Strategy B	70
4.5.3	Comparison between Strategy A and Strategy B	71
4.5.4	Ion Exchange Chromatography	72
4.5.5	Protein Recovery and Purification Fold	74
4.5.6	Molecular mass determination	77
4.5.7	Effect of Temperature and pH on the Activity of the partially Purified Mannanase	79
4.5.8	Stability and Activity of the Purified Mannanase	81
5	SUMMARY, GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
5.1	Summary	84
5.2	Conclusions	85
5.3	Recommendations for Future Works	86
	REFERENCES	88
	APPENDICES	105
	BIODATA OF STUDENT	111
	LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	113

