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JOÃO PAULO DE SOUSA PRADO

PERFIL E ESTABILIDADE DE AMINOÁCIDOS EM
FARINHAS E RAÇÕES DESTINADAS A CARCINICULTURA

JOÃO PESSOA - PB

2013

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FARINHAS E RAÇÕES DESTINADAS A CARCINICULTURA**

Tese apresentada ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciência e Tecnologia de Alimentos, Centro de Tecnologia, Universidade Federal da Paraíba, em cumprimento aos requisitos para obtenção do título de Doutor em Ciência e Tecnologia de Alimentos.

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RESUMO

PRADO, J.P.S. **Perfil e estabilidade de aminoácidos em farinhas e rações destinadas a carcinicultura.** João Pessoa, 2013. 121f. Tese (Doutorado em Ciência e Tecnologia de Alimentos)¹. Universidade Federal da Paraíba.

O presente trabalho objetivou avaliar o perfil e estabilidade de aminoácidos em farinhas e em rações utilizadas na carcinicultura. O trabalho foi subdividido em três experimentos. No experimento I foi avaliada a composição centesimal e o perfil de aminoácidos em farinha de peixe, em farinha de soja e em rações com teores proteicos de 35% e 40% utilizadas na carcinicultura. Comparando-se os resultados de perfil de aminoácidos das rações utilizadas na presente pesquisa com os determinados pelo escore químico (EQ), nota-se que as rações A e B não se mostraram satisfatórias quanto ao teor de aminoácidos essenciais, com exceção apenas da lisina que mostrou EQ superior ao padrão. As farinhas de peixe e soja utilizadas na formulação da ração comercial (RA) apresentaram perfil de aminoácidos de qualidade superior aos encontrados nas farinhas utilizadas para obtenção da ração comercial (RB). No experimento II, o objetivo foi avaliar a estabilidade de aminoácidos em rações comerciais com diferentes teores proteicos, submetidas à lixiviação. As amostras de ração foram expostas ao processo lixiviatório durante período de tempo de 04, 08 e 12 horas. As análises de degradação de aminoácidos foram realizadas utilizando-se um sistema de HPLC, em modo de gradiente de eluição. Destacadamente, em todas as rações avaliadas, observou-se que a lisina e a histidina, foram os aminoácidos essenciais que sofreram menor processo degradativo. É importante ressaltar que a arginina é considerada um aminoácido importante para o crescimento de camarões, e que, em ambas as rações com 35% de proteína (RA35 e RB35) tiveram perdas de 79% e 89%, respectivamente. Os resultados obtidos no presente estudo indicam que o processo de lixiviação diminui consideravelmente o conteúdo de aminoácidos das rações. No processo de lixiviação a estrutura física da ração não impede o processo de degradação dos aminoácidos. O experimento III teve como objetivo avaliar a estabilidade de aminoácidos em farinhas e em rações comerciais com diferentes teores proteicos, submetidas a temperaturas elevadas de armazenamento. As amostras foram expostas à temperatura de 50°C, e avaliadas a cada cinco dias durante trinta dias. As análises de degradação de aminoácidos foram realizadas utilizando-se um sistema de HPLC, em modo de gradiente de eluição. Em todas as farinhas avaliadas observou-se que valina e arginina, foram os aminoácidos que sofreram maior perda durante o período do experimento, enquanto que histidina e alanina sofreram menor processo degradativo. Observou-se diferença significativa no conteúdo de todos os aminoácidos estudados depois da exposição das dietas à temperatura de 50°C, com redução do conteúdo de aminoácidos das rações. Os resultados obtidos no presente estudo indicam que farinhas e rações expostas a temperaturas elevadas diminuem consideravelmente o conteúdo de aminoácidos.

Palavras Chaves: *Litopenaeus vannamei*, farinha de peixe, farinha de soja, lixiviação, estabilidade térmica, armazenamento.

¹ Orientador: Prof. José Marcelino Oliveira Cavaleiro, D.Sc

ABSTRACT

PRADO, J.P.S. **Profile and stability of amino acids in meals and feeds used in shrimp farming.** João Pessoa, 2013. 121f. Thesis (Doctoral in Food Science and Technology),² Federal University of Paraíba.

This study aimed to evaluate the profile and stability of amino acids in meals and feeds used in shrimp farming. The study was divided into three experiments. In the experiment I the percent composition and profile of amino acids in fish meal and soya meal feeds with protein levels of 35 and 40% used in shrimp farming were evaluated. Comparing the results of amino acid profile of the feeds used in this study with those determined by chemical score, it can be noted that feeds A and B were not satisfactory in the content of essential amino acids, except lysine, which showed chemical score (CS) higher than the standard. The fish meal and soya meal used in the formulation of commercial feed (RA) had amino acid profile superior to those found in meals used for obtaining commercial feed (RB). In experiment II the aim was to evaluate the stability of amino acids in commercial feeds with different protein contents subject to leaching. The feed samples were exposed to the leaching process during time period of 04, 08 and 12 hours. Analyses of degradation of amino acids were performed using an elution gradient in HPLC system. In all feeds evaluated it was found that lysine and histidine are essential amino acids which suffered less degradation processes. It is important to mention that arginine is considered an important amino acid for growth of shrimp, and that both diets with 35% protein (RB35 and RA35) had losses of 79 and 89% respectively. The results obtained in this study indicate that the leaching process significantly reduces the content of amino acids in the feeds. The physical structure of the feed does not prevent the degradation process of amino acids in the leaching process. Experiment III was to evaluate the stability of amino acids in meals and commercial feeds with different protein levels subjected to high-temperature storage. The samples were exposed to temperature of 50 °C and evaluated every 5 days for 30 days. Analyses of degradation of amino acids were performed using an elution gradient in HPLC system. In all evaluated meals it was observed that valine and arginine suffered greater losses of amino acids during the experiment and histidine and alanine suffered less degradation processes. It was observed difference in the content of all amino acids studied after the exposure of feeds to the temperature of 50 °C, with reduction of the amino acid content of the feeds. The results obtained in this study indicate that meals and feeds exposed to high temperatures had their amino acid content significantly reduced.

Key Words: *Litopenaeus vannamei*, fish meal, soya meal, leaching, thermal stability, storage.

² Advisor: Prof. José Marcelino Oliveira Cavaleiro, D.Sc

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1. INTRODUÇÃO

No Brasil, a produção de camarão cultivado em 2010 ocupou uma área de dezoito mil e quinhentos hectares com uma produção de oitenta mil toneladas (ABCC, 2010). O total de camarão exportado em 2011 foi de cento e oito toneladas, o equivalente a novecentos mil dólares (FAO, 2012).

Em 2011, a aquacultura brasileira consumiu quatrocentas e oitenta e nove mil toneladas de rações aquáticas, sendo trezentas e noventa e sete mil toneladas e noventa e duas mil toneladas destinadas à piscicultura e à carcinicultura respectivamente. Esse número representou 0,7% do total das rações animais consumidas no país no ano de 2011. Apesar de representar uma pequena fração, é o segmento que mais cresce, com uma taxa acima de 15% ao ano. Tal crescimento demonstra o potencial desse mercado, que se desenvolve no Brasil, demandando investimentos e inovações tecnológicas em rações aquáticas, que é o principal insumo da produção de proteína de alto valor biológico de peixes e de camarão (SINDIRAÇÕES, 2012).

Os crustáceos não necessitam de uma quantidade específica de proteína, mas exigem uma suplementação equilibrada de aminoácidos essenciais. Uma efetiva fonte proteica dietária deve satisfazer as exigências em aminoácidos essenciais e não essenciais (GUILLAUME, 1997). Os aminoácidos essenciais para crustáceos são bem conhecidos em estudos com adultos de várias espécies, incluindo *Penaeus serratus* (COWEY; FORSTER, 1971), *Penaeus aztecus* (SHEWBART et al., 1972), *Homarus americanus* (GALLAGHER; BROWN, 1975), *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* (WATANABE, 1975), *Penaeus monodon* (COLOSO; CRUZ, 1980), *Penaeus japonicus* (KANAZAWA; TESHIMA, 1981). Todos esses autores concordaram e indicaram que arginina, histidina, isoleucina, leucina, lisina, metionina, fenilalanina, treonina, triptofano e valina são aminoácidos essenciais na dieta dos crustáceos (HOLME et al., 2009). Tirosina e cisteína, no entanto, deveriam ser considerados aminoácidos semiessenciais, já que a sua presença na dieta reduz a exigência de fenilalanina e metionina, respectivamente (GUILLAUME, 1997). O perfil dos aminoácidos presentes nas proteínas é decisivo para sua qualidade e determina seu valor como componente da dieta.

A carcinicultura brasileira utiliza principalmente ração comercial para nutrição dos camarões (WALDIGE; CASEIRO, 2004). Esta escolha ocorre pelas vantagens relativas à praticidade e à boa adaptação do *Litopenaeus vannamei* ao consumo de ração (CARNEIRO SOBRINHO, 2003). Desse modo, a qualidade da ração fornecida é fator determinante para o

máximo desempenho da carcinicultura (BARBIERE JUNIOR; OSTRESKY NETO, 2001), tornando importante a seleção dos fornecedores e o controle das condições de armazenamento como formas de prevenir a contaminação e a deterioração da ração (AMARAL; ROCHA; LIRA, 2003). A fabricação de rações para camarão apresenta grandes desafios, pois elas devem ser estáveis após a imersão na água, mas capazes de liberar compostos atrativos, para garantir uma rápida ingestão pelo camarão (HERTRAMPF, 2007).

As necessidades quantitativas de aminoácidos essenciais para larvas e juvenis de *Litopenaeus vannamei* ainda precisam ser mais estudadas, sendo comuns as formulações com excesso de proteína nas dietas. Semelhantes rações, portanto, podem estar desbalanceadas em sua composição de aminoácidos. Embora pesquisas tenham sido realizadas, poucas são as informações sobre o perfil aminoacídico na composição das farinhas e rações na alimentação de camarões.

2. OBJETIVOS

2.1 Geral

Avaliar o perfil e a estabilidade de aminoácidos em farinhas e em rações utilizadas na carcinicultura.

2.2 Específicos

- Realizar análises de composição centesimal de farinha de peixe, de farinha de soja e de rações com diferentes teores proteicos utilizadas na carcinicultura;
- Analisar o perfil de aminoácidos de farinha de peixe, de farinha de soja e de rações com diferentes teores proteicos;
- Avaliar o processo de degradação pela lixiviação dos aminoácidos existentes nas rações;
- Avaliar a estabilidade térmica dos aminoácidos presentes na farinha de peixe, na farinha de soja e nas rações, expostas à temperatura de 50 °C;
- Identificar quais parâmetros são mais significativos, para evitar a degradação dos aminoácidos durante o armazenamento e a utilização da ração.

3. REVISÃO DE LITERATURA

3.1 Alimentação para camarão *Litopenaeus vannamei*

O maior custo na produção de camarão é a alimentação, representando entre 50% e 70% das despesas em uma fazenda de cultivo (TACON, 1987; LIM et al., 1997; AKIYAMA et al., 1991; SHIAU, 1998; MARTINEZ–CORDOVA, 2003). Apesar de ser o componente mais caro na fabricação de uma ração (FARMANFARMAIN; LAUTERIO, 1980; MARTINEZ–CORDOVA, 2003), as proteínas são um dos constituintes mais importantes na dieta dos crustáceos (TACON, 1987; CORTÉS–JACINTO et al., 2003), visto que são essenciais para a manutenção das funções vitais, como crescimento e reprodução (GUILLAUME, 1997). Sendo assim, sua utilização está diretamente relacionada com o custo de produção, tornando-se um fator decisivo na viabilidade econômica dos cultivos (HARI; KURUP, 2003).

A ração deve possuir várias características, incluindo propriedades sensoriais, como odor, textura e sabor, e propriedades físicas, como tamanho de partícula. Além disso, deve conter todos os nutrientes essenciais para o espécime de cultivo, estar prontamente disponível a baixo custo, ter boa digestibilidade com os nutrientes disponíveis para assimilação, e ser desprovida de componentes antinutricionais (SUDARYONO et al., 1995). Em ambos os regimes alimentares, tanto natural como artificial, a proteína é o ingrediente mais abundante, exercendo um papel fundamental para o crescimento e desenvolvimento do camarão (SMITH et al., 1992; SUDARYONO et al., 1995).

Os ingredientes proteicos são os mais caros constituintes no sistema de cultivo. Além do preço, a disponibilidade desses ingredientes é também um problema para os produtores. A busca por fontes alternativas de proteínas com alta qualidade nutricional a um custo razoável é uma preocupação corrente entre os criadores de camarão (AKIYAMA, 1991; SARAC et al., 1993; SUDARYONO, 1999).

Alimentos disponíveis *in loco*, tais como peixes ou refeições a base de sementes são normalmente utilizados para formulação alimentar de baixo custo. Refeições piscícolas contêm naturalmente uma mistura bem equilibrada de aminoácidos essenciais e de outros nutrientes que são digeridos, no entanto a matéria-prima pode sofrer processos degradativos, causando uma perda em suas propriedades nutricionais e funcionais (GARCIA-CARREÑO, 1998).

O sucesso comercial de um cultivo depende de vários fatores: taxa de conversão alimentar, densidade do estoque inicial, sobrevivência final, peso médio final, tempo de cultivo e produtividade. Entre os insumos, destacam-se a qualidade de água, o valor biológico das pós-larvas (PL) e a ração utilizada. Todos esses fatores são interdependentes, mas podem ser combinados de forma a fornecer um índice para avaliação geral do resultado (MARINHO-JÚNIOR; FONTELES FILHO, 2010). Uma atividade, como a do cultivo de camarão marinho, cresce de forma marcante e já representa 66% dos crustáceos cultivados em todo o mundo (TACON, 2002), devendo buscar a sustentabilidade, com a identificação dos seus erros, troca de informações e aperfeiçoamento das técnicas de manejo, com a redução de custos.

Características como rusticidade, rápido crescimento, fácil adaptação a rações comerciais e boa tolerância a variações ambientais fizeram do *L. vannamei* a espécie de camarão mais cultivada no mundo. Os principais países produtores de camarão são China e Tailândia, na Ásia, e Equador, México e Brasil, nas Américas (FAO, 2006). No Brasil, a espécie foi introduzida na década de 1980, e os processos de reprodução e larvicultura foram dominados na primeira metade dos anos 1990, quando teve início a distribuição comercial de pós-larvas no país (BRASIL, 2001).

O aperfeiçoamento das técnicas de cultivo tem contribuído sobremaneira com o aumento da produção mundial de camarão (WIBAN, 2007). A variabilidade no comportamento e hábito alimentar dos camarões peneídeos em viveiros é ainda pouco compreendida. Nos cultivos semi-intensivos, as rações formuladas são utilizadas, para aumentar a produção além dos níveis suportados pela produtividade natural do viveiro, que pode alcançar até 85% da dieta (NUNES; SANDOVAL, 1997). Torna-se, contudo, bastante relevante definir quando e quanto deste alimento deve ser ofertado, para que os animais sejam supridos com quantidades adequadas de alimento para seu crescimento e manutenção, diminuindo perdas econômicas e os riscos de problemas de qualidade da água (CARVALHO, 2004).

3.1.1 Proteínas

As proteínas são macromoléculas orgânicas que desempenham, no organismo vivo, uma ou mais das seguintes funções: estrutural e contrátil, catalisadores biológicos, hormônios, transporte, antígenos/anticorpos e nutricional (SGARBIERI, 1996). Constituem a matéria-

prima com que o organismo do camarão constrói músculos, hemolinfa, cutícula e todas as partes do corpo. Os camarões precisam consumir proteína, diariamente, para suprir suas necessidades de aminoácidos. Depois da ingestão, as proteínas são digeridas ou hidrolisadas, liberando aminoácidos, que são absorvidos no trato intestinal e distribuídos para vários órgãos e tecidos, onde são utilizados para síntese de novas proteínas (D'ABRAMO; CONKLIN; AKIYAMA, 1997).

A proteína é o componente principal nas rações para camarões, sendo um nutriente limitante do crescimento e tornando-o componente mais caro dos sistemas de cultivo. Além dos altos preços, há incerteza quanto a disponibilidade dos componentes proteicos também é um problema para os produtores. A alimentação na carcinicultura ainda depende de farinha de peixe como uma fonte de proteína-chave, apesar dos seus problemas reconhecidos de preço e disponibilidade (FORSTER et al., 2003). A busca por fontes alternativas de proteínas de alta qualidade nutricional tem sido foco de diversos segmentos envolvidos na aquicultura (TACON; BARG, 1998). Por outro lado, diferentes componentes aumentam os custos de fabricação e de alimentação, paralelamente, com o preço de mercado, diminuindo a lucratividade (TACON; AKIYAMA, 1997). Assim, a proteína de alimentação deve cumprir as exigências nutricionais das espécies cultivadas – por exemplo, a composição de aminoácidos –, mas também se submeter a fácil digestão, sob uma perspectiva de bom custo-benefício.

Apesar de ingredientes proteicos alternativos também terem sido considerados para a formulação de rações (SUDARYONO et al., 1999; MENDOZA et al., 2001; FORSTER et al., 2003), a digestibilidade da proteína alimentar, geralmente, depende do tipo e da qualidade da matéria-prima e do sistema de produção (PIKE; HARDY, 1997; RIQUE- MARIE et al., 1998; FRANCIS et al., 2001), os quais podem oscilar consideravelmente em termos regionais (GARCIA-CARREÑO et al., 1997; SWICK, 2002). Mudanças nas propriedades dos componentes, portanto, podem interferir em uma qualidade variável de rações comerciais para carcinicultura (CUZON et al., 1994; TALAVERA; SANCHEZ; VARGAS, 1998; COUTTEAU; VAN HAUWAERT, 2004).

Diferentes fontes proteicas são utilizadas para a produção de ração comercial, reduzindo os custos. Utiliza-se, atualmente, nas indústrias fabricantes de rações o ajuste da quantidade e da qualidade adequadas para a digestão e para a assimilação, pelo organismo, de cada tipo de farinha que compõe a ração. Um exemplo é a proteína de soja, que é atualmente usada, para suplementar rações para camarão cultivado, como forma de reduzir custos. Ela, no

entanto, não pode ser utilizada como a única fonte de proteína, porque apresenta pequena quantidade de alguns aminoácidos essenciais (FLORETO et al., 2000) e também componentes antinutricionais (EZQUERRA et al., 1997b). Para a confecção de rações, portanto, prima-se pela mistura de farinhas de matérias-primas diferentes.

Os requerimentos proteicos para camarões variam entre as espécies, situando-se entre 30% e 60% (GUILLAUME, 1997). Os níveis recomendados de proteína para rações utilizadas em sistemas semi-intensivos, entretanto, estão entre 30% e 35%, derivados de fontes vegetais e/ou animais.

Rações que contenham aminoácidos em proporções próximas às existentes nos próprios músculos dos camarões são aquelas que propiciam as melhores taxas de crescimento e de sobrevivência durante os cultivos comerciais. Dessa forma, a qualidade da ração não está obrigatoriamente relacionada à quantidade total de proteínas existentes, e sim ao balanço dos aminoácidos (CUZON et al., 2004).

Uma razoável quantidade de trabalhos tem sido realizada em relação à digestibilidade dos nutrientes em *Litopenaeus vannamei*: a absorção das fontes proteicas e aminoácidos foi primeiramente documentada por Akiyama et al. (1992). Smith et al. (2002) mostram uma diferença na capacidade digestiva entre camarões de 4g, de 12g e de 20g, com melhoramento da proteína hidrolisada em camarões de 4g. Nesses casos, a digestibilidade é considerada a medida da porcentagem das proteínas que são hidrolisadas pelas enzimas digestivas e absorvidas pelo organismo, na forma de aminoácidos ou de qualquer outro composto nitrogenado. Trata-se de um determinante da qualidade proteica da dieta (SGARBIERI, 1987).

Nos crustáceos, a digestão química de proteínas começa na cavidade cardíaca do estômago e continua nos tubos do hepatopâncreas. O modelo de degradação de proteínas é em grande linha, similar ao dos vertebrados: ruptura das proteínas ingeridas pelas endopeptidases, degradação dos peptídeos pelas exopeptidases e absorção a nível de células especializadas do hepatopâncreas. Existem, no entanto, diferenças importantes que modificam esse modelo geral, como ausência de acidificação do meio estomacal durante a digestão, pouca atividade da quimiotripsina, ausência de elastase e existência de uma collagenase digestiva e de uma protease de baixo peso molecular (EZQUERRA et al., 1997a).

A digestão de proteínas pelo camarão branco *Litopenaeus vannamei* é realizada pela ação combinada de uma protease complexa, contendo a tripsina como a enzima mais abundante. As tripsinases, bem como outras enzimas digestivas, são elementos-chaves, uma

vez que agem como mediadores entre a degradação do alimento e a assimilação de nutrientes (SAINZ et al., 2004). A tripsinase representa, sozinha, 60% de atividade proteolítica do hepatopâncreas nos crustáceos peneídeos. A importância relativa desta enzima e sua especificidade está relacionada aos aminoácidos essenciais na nutrição de crustáceos, sendo necessário ressaltar o problema da qualidade das proteínas utilizadas na elaboração de rações de sua alimentação. Tais proteínas devem conter os aminoácidos essenciais em quantidade adequada, mas também os que permitam uma hidrólise rápida das proteínas (GALGANI, 1984).

Cousin et al. (1995) mostraram que camarões *Litopenaeus vannamei* de pequeno e grande tamanho consomem similarmente várias rações à base de peixe (fresco, moderadamente fresco, não fresco). Diferenças no potencial de digestibilidade existem entre a fase larval e a pós-larva e costumam desaparecer entre a fase pós-larva e a juvenil. As proteínas representam uma faixa proteica de ração para camarão entre 10% a 50%, dependendo de sua natureza. As proteínas nativas parecem hidrolisar-se melhor que as processadas (ZWILLING, 1981). A relação entre a capacidade digestiva e o desempenho de crescimento, à primeira vista, depende do fornecimento de alimento, da absorção dos nutrientes e do crescimento.

Embora não exista pepsina no estômago do animal, endo e exopeptidases estão presentes; tripsina (GALGANI et al., 1985), quimotripsina (LE CHEVALIER, VAN WORMHOUDT, 1998) e os inibidores de tripsina que controlam funções digestivas (GARCIA- CARRENO et al., 1997) têm sido identificados. A determinação do grau de hidrólise a partir do pH (EZQUERRA et al., 1987) ajudou a identificar o potencial de digestibilidade dos alimentos fornecidos aos camarões. Os resultados de grau de hidrólise *in vivo* mostraram-se positivamente relacionados à digestibilidade proteica, na ordem de validação do método.

3.1.1.1 Requerimentos proteicos para *Litopenaeus vannamei*

A exigência proteica, em dietas fornecidas à camarões peneídeos, é um importante parâmetro nutricional, porque a proteína é o nutriente considerado limitante para o crescimento e um dos principais componentes de alto custo das rações confeccionadas para camarões. Além disso, o alto teor proteico alimentar utilizado nas dietas pode afetar a qualidade da água em função da excreção de nitrogênio. Proteínas utilizadas como fonte

energética e não aproveitadas para o crescimento contribuem para a liberação de metabólitos nitrogenados no meio de cultivo (CHO et al., 1994). A acumulação de metabólitos de nitrogênio residual pode promover a eutrofização eventual do meio. Por essas razões, há interesse em desenvolver sistema de criação em que se utilize menor quantidade de proteína para o crescimento dos camarões.

Requerimentos proteicos foram definidos por Guillaume (1997), como a quantidade mínima de proteína necessária, para satisfazer as necessidades de aminoácidos e atingir o crescimento máximo em camarões. As necessidades proteicas variam de acordo com a mudança de peso, com fatores bióticos, com a espécie, com o estado fisiológico, com o tamanho e com características dietéticas do camarão, além da qualidade da proteína, da energia e da proteína bruta ministradas na alimentação. Fatores abióticos, como temperatura e salinidade, também podem afetar a exigência proteica.

O requisito de manutenção para a proteína pode ser definido como a quantidade necessária, para manter as funções corporais associadas ao metabolismo proteico. Para todos os outros nutrientes, quantidades adequadas determinam a necessidade de manutenção, fornecendo uma melhor compreensão da necessidade do metabólico básico para o organismo. Com esse conhecimento, o racionamento de alimentos, para abastecer necessidades metabólicas mínimas, pode permitir a detenção prolongada de camarão a um custo mínimo, atingindo o tamanho comercial sob condições de cultivo adversas. O requisito de proteína, resultando em crescimento máximo, teria de ser determinado pelas taxas máximas de crescimento (GUILLAUME et al., 1997).

Para que o cultivo comercial de uma determinada espécie se torne realidade, é necessário o desenvolvimento da tecnologia de reprodução e a produção de pós-larvas, assim como a determinação das necessidades nutricionais da espécie (SOARES, 2004). Dentro dessas áreas, a que se encontra com maior carência de estudos é a dos aspectos relacionados às exigências nutricionais.

Para juvenis, Colvin ; Brand (1977) recomendam menos de 30% para o requerimento proteico, enquanto Kureshy; Davis (2002) encontraram um requerimento proteico máximo de 32% para juvenis e para subadultos de *Litopenaeus vannamei*. Os primeiros estudos de requerimentos proteicos para pós-larva obtiveram, em tanques, durante um mês (Colvin; Brand, 1977), valores de 30 – 35%. Velasco et al. (2001) examinaram o efeito de dietas proteicas, de níveis energéticos e da qualidade de água em pós-larvas, na tentativa de verificar crescimento na faixa de 10-33% para proteína crua e 3-7% para o nível de lipídios. A

sobrevivência foi de cerca de 80% em todos os tratamentos; em relação ao crescimento, não houve diferença, exceto para o nível de 10% de proteína, os quais foram significativamente baixos. Em dois experimentos, em sistema de recirculação, foi encontrado um nível de proteína crua nas dietas de 21,4% para o experimento 1 - com três níveis diferentes de fósforo na dieta - e 24,5% para o experimento 2 - com três níveis de proteína na dieta -, mas não houve estimativa da relação proteína e energia /dia por grama de animal com as dietas com aproximadamente 16 MJ kg⁻¹. O requerimento proteico para manutenção e para o crescimento máximo tem sido bastante estudado para juvenis e subadultos de *Litopenaeus vannamei*.

Vários autores indicam que o nível ótimo de proteína para camarões peneídeos estaria em uma faixa entre 30 e 57% (RODRIGUES, 1985; GUILLAUME, 1997; SHIAU, 1998). No entanto, esse nível varia de acordo com as condições de cultivo, com a espécie cultivada, com o estágio de vida e com fatores abióticos, como a temperatura (FARMANFARMAIN e LAUTERIO, 1980) e a salinidade (DIAZ, 1995).

Ao estudar as exigências de proteína e da energia bruta para juvenis de *Farfantepenaeus paulensis*, Diaz (1995) observou que os melhores resultados de sobrevivência e de crescimento foram obtidos com 24% de proteína bruta e 3200 kcal/kg. Esse autor ainda afirma que dietas com 35% e 45% de proteína bruta e 3200 kcal/kg deram resultados inferiores. Possivelmente o camarão converteu a proteína em energia, para satisfazer suas necessidades energéticas. Rodrigues (1985) descreveu que 45,54% de proteína proporcionaram o melhor ganho de peso em *Farfantepenaeus paulensis*. Marchiori et al. (1982) testaram dietas para *F. paulensis*, com níveis proteicos de 25,6%, de 26%, de 31,9% e de 41,1%, e verificaram um melhor crescimento com 31,9% de proteína, porém esses estudos utilizaram dietas com diversas fontes proteicas, tanto de origem animal como vegetal, as quais não obtinham a mesma percentagem para os diferentes níveis. Cavalli et al. (2004) testaram dietas com diferentes fontes de proteína marinha, como farinha de peixe, farinha de mexilhão e farinha de lula, e encontraram que *F. paulensis* alimentado com a dieta contendo farinha de peixe, como principal fonte proteica, resultou no menor ganho de peso instantâneo, enquanto uma dieta com 40% de farinha de peixe, com 30% de farinha de lula e com 30% de farinha de mexilhão proporcionou o maior peso final e biomassa.

O requerimento para manutenção proteica de *Litopenaeus vannamei* foi de 1,8-3,8 mg de proteína/g de peso por dia para juvenis e para subadultos foi de 1,5-2,1mg de proteína/g de peso por dia. O crescimento máximo foi observado com 46mg de proteína/g de peso por dia,

para juvenis, e 24mg de proteína/g de peso por dia, para subadultos, ambos alimentados com dietas com cerca de 32% de proteína (KURESHY; DAVIS, 2002).

Camarões subadultos são discriminados de acordo com a qualidade da dieta, durante um período de 60 dias, a 27 °C (AQUACOP, 1972). A qualidade da dieta, em termos de balanceamento protéico, é de 35%; para energia digestível, 14 kJ/g, com a relação proteína/energia de 22 e com uma taxa de sobrevivência de cerca de 80%. Essa avaliação resulta na confirmação do potencial crescimento do camarão *Litopenaeus vannamei* selvagem. Os objetivos desses estudos visaram a obter um requerimento absoluto em termos de miligramas de proteína/100g de biomassa de camarão. Aranyakananda e Lawrence (1993) obtiveram o crescimento máximo com 8mg de proteína kJ^{-1} . Lawrence et al. (1995) estudaram requerimentos para juvenis em relação proteína/energia, usando três níveis de proteína crua - 25%, 35% e 45% - e a faixa de energia da dietas variando de 14 g^{-1} a 15 kJ g^{-1} . Juvenis de *Litopenaeus vannamei* utilizaram alimentação mais eficiente, em que ingeriram taxas - mg de alimento/g de camarão a cada 2 horas -, com a frequência de alimentação de 15 dias e com aumento da dosagem a cada dia. O requerimento máximo proteico diário de 15% parece inquestionável quanto ao nível energético em torno de 15 kJ g^{-1} ; para o crescimento ótimo dos camarões, é considerável um aumento necessário na alimentação ofertada e na relação proteína/energia calculada em cerca de 70 mg Kj^{-1} . Para camarões juvenis, os valores nos termos proteicos e energéticos foram de 40% e 17 kJ g^{-1} respectivamente, expressados em termos de 23mg de proteína/kJ. O fornecimento diário de 1,2 g de proteína e de 140 kJ mostrou-se adequado para uma biomassa de 100 g de camarão (CUZON et al., 2004).

Discrepâncias na concentração mais baixa de proteína necessária, para produzir crescimento aceitável de camarão em pesquisas anteriores, estão relacionadas com a qualidade proteica. Em várias pesquisas, a concentração de proteína recomendada na alimentação de peneídeos varia entre 30 % e 45 % (ANDREWS; SICK, 1972; BALAZ, 1973; NEW, 1976; NEAL, 1980; PIEDAD-PASCUAL, 1990; AKIYAMA et al., 1991).

Uma grande quantidade de trabalhos tem sido desenvolvida sobre o requerimento nutricional de *Litopenaeus vannamei*, principalmente, no que se refere aos níveis totais de proteína crua em rações para camarão, com relação às taxas de ingestão. O potencial de crescimento, somado a habilidade da referida espécie, para digerir grandes quantidades de proteínas vegetais, fazem ser rentável o estudo de rações para o futuro.

Intenso estudo nutricional tem incidido sobre a utilização de proteínas vegetais, para substituir ou auxiliar o conteúdo de proteína de origem animal que é relativamente mais cara,

promovendo formulações mais equilibradas. Comparado com outras fontes vegetais de proteína, o farelo de soja é um dos mais promissores, devido à sua disponibilidade, ao preço razoável, à alta digestibilidade e ao melhor perfil de aminoácidos, no entanto a utilização desse insumo é tecnicamente limitada pela sua diferenciação proteica com a farinha de peixe, no que se refere à composição aminoacídica pela deficiência nos aminoácidos essenciais: metionina, lisina e triptofano, presença de fatores antinutricionais e pobre palatabilidade (LIM e DOMINY, 1990; TACON; AKIYAMA, 1997). Até as taxas mais bem sucedidas de inclusão de farelo de soja em dietas para camarões marinhos não é mais produtiva do que 50% em relação à matéria-prima de origem animal (AKIYAMA, 1990; LIM; DOMINY, 1990).

Alguns tipos de suplementações são utilizadas, para melhorar o valor nutricional das matérias-primas, de origem vegetal e animal, as quais compõem as rações para camarões. Em relação à composição de aminoácidos, incluem-se a suplementação dietética de

L-aminoácidos isolados (GUILLAUME, 1997; MILLAMENA et al., 1998), combinando uma variedade de fontes de proteínas que contêm perfis complementares de aminoácidos, tais como leguminosas e grãos (AUDESIRK; AUDESIRK, 1996), agregando os aminoácidos suplementares (CHEN et al., 1992; TESHIMA et al., 1992), além do desenvolvimento de transgênicos de vegetais, como sementes de canola, as quais possuem melhor digestibilidade proteica, e da busca por produtos que melhorem a palatabilidade (LEE; MEYERS, 1997).

3.1.1.2 Requerimentos de aminoácidos para camarões

O conhecimento da exigência proteica e aminoacídica de uma espécie é essencial para a formulação de dietas. O valor nutritivo de uma dieta proteica é influenciado, principalmente, pela composição de aminoácidos (WILSON; POE, 1985). Sabendo-se que o conteúdo proteico é o componente mais importante e mais caro na composição de dietas para aquicultura, a escolha de uma proteína a ser utilizado em formulações de dieta deve basear-se no requisito quantitativo de aminoácidos das espécies de cultura. Usando essa informação, alimentações podem ser formuladas, tendo em vista o conteúdo aminoacídico, em vez de apenas o parâmetro proteico, assim, potencialmente, promove-se redução dos custos de alimentação.

Os aminoácidos são unidades monoméricas que compõem as proteínas, sendo que a quantidade de aminoácidos diferentes é estritamente limitada em número e essencialmente

comum a todas as proteínas (SGARBIERI, 1996). Quantidades adequadas de aminoácidos, unidades formadoras das proteínas, auxiliam na obtenção de maiores taxas de crescimento (PURINA, 2008).

Os aminoácidos ocupam uma posição central no metabolismo celular, uma vez que diversas reações bioquímicas são catalisadas por enzimas compostas por aminoácidos e que intervêm ao nível do metabolismo de hidratos de carbono e lípidos, estas são importantes para a síntese de proteínas e assumem-se como fonte alternativa de energia metabólica (TACON, 1987).

Numa perspetiva nutricional, os aminoácidos encontram-se divididos em dois grupos: aminoácidos essenciais e aminoácidos não essenciais. Os aminoácidos essenciais não são passíveis de ser sintetizados pelos organismos ou a síntese é insuficiente para suprimir as necessidades fisiológicas exigidas, sendo obtidos através da dieta. Em contrapartida, os aminoácidos não essenciais são sintetizados no organismo a partir de uma fonte adequada de carbono e grupos amina, tendo por base outros aminoácidos ou compostos simples (TACON, 1987). Para atingir um crescimento equilibrado em *Penaeus serratus*, New (1980) enumerou os aminoácidos essenciais: arginina, histidina, isoleucina, leucina, lisina, metionina, fenilalanina, treonina, triptofano, tirosina e valina.

As exigências quantitativas de aminoácidos foram estabelecidas para peixes ósseos, tais como Enguia japonesa, Carpa comum (NOSE, 1979), Salmão chinook, Bagre do canal (NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, 1983), Tilápia do Nilo (SANTIAGO e LOVELL, 1988) e milkfish (BORLONGAN; COLOSO, 1993). Os primeiros estudos que foram realizados em camarão foram de natureza qualitativa, como em *Palaemon serratus* (COWEY; FORSTER, 1971), *Penaeus aztecus* (SHEWBART et al., 1972) e *Penaeus japonicus* (KANAZAWA; TESHIMA, 1981). Alguns pesquisadores têm tentado substituir ou complementar a alimentação com misturas de aminoácidos cristalinos, mas resultaram em camarão pobre em crescimento e em sobrevivência (TESHIMA et al, 1986; PASCUAL, 1990). Até o momento, foram publicadas informações sobre as exigências quantitativas de aminoácidos de camarão para lisina, em *Litopenaeus vannamei* (AKIYAMA, 1986; FOX et al, 1992), e para arginina, em *Penaeus monodon* (CHEN et al., 1992).

Quanto ao perfil de aminoácidos, define-se que a lisina, a metionina e a cistina são os mais importantes na nutrição de camarões. A relação lisina-arginina nas dietas é antagônica, porque níveis elevados desses aminoácidos podem originar um retardo do crescimento dos animais. Mesmo quando não se foi demonstrado para camarões qual deve ser a relação desses

aminoácidos, normalmente se acredita que a melhor relação lisina-arginina deve ser mantida de 1:1 (CUZON et al., 2004).

A discrepância na quantificação dos valores encontrados para aminoácidos essenciais, por diferentes autores, tem recebido atenção e é relatada para diferentes aspectos: (i) Imprecisão na curva alimentar e ingestão alimentar; (ii) diferentes taxas de crescimento têm sido obtidas mesmo em espécies iguais ou em diferentes estágios de crescimento, por exemplo, larva, pós-larva e juvenis. Baixas taxas de crescimento podem produzir altos níveis de requerimento; somente com altas taxas de crescimento, valores satisfatórios podem ser obtidos. No caso de baixo crescimento, a manutenção do requerimento para o crescimento é alto e tem efeito nos resultados. (iii) Dietas contendo grande quantidade de aminoácidos cristalinos ainda promovem crescimento menor que proteínas inteiras (CUZON et al., 2004).

Tradicionalmente, a determinação de aminoácidos tem sido realizada por cromatografia de troca iônica e por derivatização pós-coluna com ninidrina. Em anos recentes, a análise de aminoácidos utilizando derivatização pré-coluna e cromatografia líquida de alta eficiência com fase reversa (HPLC) tem tido bastante aceitação para a determinação de derivados proteicos (REKHA; MARYANOFF, 1997). Essa abordagem requer tempos de análise muito curtos e dá maior sensibilidade do que os métodos tradicionais que utilizam troca iônica e derivatização pós-coluna (HAYNES et al, 1991). Reagentes de derivatização típicos incluem 9-fluorenilmetilcloroformato (FMOC Cl) (GARTENMANN; KOCHHAR, 1999; DIHUA et al, 2001; FABIANI et al, 2001) orto-ftalaldeído, (OPA) (ANTOINE et al., 1999; ANTOINE et al., 2001; BRUCKNER; WESTHAUSER, 2003) fenilisotiocianato, (PITC) (BIDLINGMEYER et al., 1987; HAGEN et al., 1989; SHANG; WANG, 1996; KRULL et al., 1996; GOLDEN; WILLIAMS, 2001), 1-fluoro-2, 4-dinitrobenzeno, 1-fluoro-2,4-dinitrofenil-5-L-alanina amida e cloreto de dansilo. Cada um destes reagentes tem vantagens específicas e limitações (GONZÁLES-CASTRO et al., 1997). Apenas PITC, FMOC-Cl e OPA são amplamente utilizados na análise de aminoácidos, mas os métodos de derivatização utilizando PITC têm baixa sensibilidade comparada com os métodos com base na detecção fluorométrico, enquanto OPA não reage com aminas secundárias.

O método de derivatização FMOC é aplicável tanto para os aminoácidos primários quanto para secundários. A derivatização é rápida e ocorre à temperatura ambiente, juntamente com os derivados resultantes estáveis e altamente fluorescentes (HAYNES et al, 1991; GARTENMANN; KOCHHAR, 1999; DIHUA et al., 2001; ANTOINE et al., 1999; ANTOINE et al., 2001; BRUCKNER; WESTHAUSER, 2003; BIDLINGMEYER et al.,

1987; HAGEN et al., 1989; SHANG; WANG, 1996; KRULL et al., 1996; GOLDEN; WILLIAMS, 2001).

3.1.1.2.1 Absorção e metabolismo de aminoácidos em camarões

A glândula digestiva – hepatopâncreas - é o principal sítio de absorção dos nutrientes. Alguns autores se referem a 53% de digestibilidade total para 15 aminoácidos, no pré-intestino, e 48%, no centro do intestino, enquanto nenhuma evidência para assimilação de aminoácidos foi encontrada na parte final do intestino. Parte disso é quitinizada e secretada como uma membrana peritópica, logo a absorção é praticamente nula. Entre os aminoácidos isolados testados, a metionina foi o primeiro e sem relação direta com outros aminoácidos. A pequena utilização, 11% de aminoácidos cristalizados, foi exposta pela falta de coordenação na administração dos aminoácidos (CUZON et al., 2004).

Os aminoácidos leucina, metionina e valina são conhecidos, por exercer inibição competitiva ou reversível em peixes (COWEY; FORSTER, 1971). Em *P. marginatus*, estudos em transporte de glicina pela parte média do intestino isolada revelam uma baixa dependência energética na concentração de aminoácidos. A alanina foi um inibidor não-competitivo da mucosa, enquanto glicina e prolina foram totalmente competitivas. Aminoácidos alifáticos, neutros e histidina são mais potentes inibidores de glicina que os aminoácidos aromáticos neutros e aniônicos. O transporte de lisina excede a fronteira da mucosa e transpõe o intestino de camarões marinhos revelando uma aparente adaptação de alta afinidade no processo de transporte para muito baixa concentração de lisina (CUZON et al., 2004).

Em peixes e em crustáceos alimentados com aminoácidos isolados, nota-se um aumento rápido no nível de aminoácidos no plasma, comparando-se com a concentração relacionada à proteína ofertada na dieta convencional (DESHIMARU, 1976; DABROWSKI, 1983; CHEN; LEE, 1993). O aumento da concentração de aminoácidos no plasma dos camarões foi atribuído à taxa de absorção mais rápida, comparando-se com a absorção dos aminoácidos ofertados por meio de alimentação sistemática, sendo considerada a principal razão para a má utilização de aminoácidos, por parte de alguns peixes e camarões (LIOU, 1989; TESHIMA et al., 2004). Isso levou a especulações quanto ao destino de aminoácidos absorvidos no plasma de peixes e de camarões, bem como se eles não estavam sendo usados para a síntese protéica (PLAKAS et al., 1980; MURAI et al., 1984; MURAI; OGATA, 1990). A síntese protéica é considerada um fator importante de crescimento dos camarões.

Nos mamíferos, os rins podem filtrar e reabsorver glicose, quando suas concentrações sanguíneas estiverem em níveis normais, no entanto, quando a concentração glicosídica no sangue estiver mais elevada do que ao limiar de reabsorção glicosídica renal, ocorrerá perda glicosídica pela urina (GUYTON, 1991; ULLRICH, 1979). Nguyen et al. (1996) relataram que, sob condições de alimentação baseada em aminoácidos, esturjões excretam mais aminoácidos pela urina, mas a excreção urinária de aminoácidos não é a rota adequada, para promover rápida absorção dietética de aminoácidos, causando baixo crescimento. Binns (1969) relatou que as glândulas antenais de caranguejo (*Carcinus meanas*) poderiam reabsorver aminoácidos e a excreção de aminoácidos na urina foi relacionada com os níveis de aminoácidos em hemolinfa. Essa relação pode, por sua vez, interferir na quantidade de aminoácidos utilizados, para sintetizar proteínas para o crescimento de animais, no entanto dados sobre a excreção urinária de aminoácidos em camarão são escassos na literatura. O impacto de fontes dietéticas proteicas sobre a excreção de aminoácidos e do possível efeito relacionado ao crescimento continua a ser investigado.

O metabolismo da arginina ocorre na glândula digestiva. O questionamento surge sobre o possível antagonismo da lisina com a arginina, semelhante ao que acontece em mamíferos, em que ocorre um aumento na quantidade de lisina na dieta “gatilho”, diminuindo a taxa de crescimento e apetite. Além disso, lisina adicional inibe a atividade de arginase, desse modo, arginina, na dieta, passa a ser indisponível ao animal. Uma ausência do antagonismo lisina-arginina se encontra em “channel catfish”. O triptofano apresenta um metabolismo complicado com vários passos do triptofano ao CO₂. Para muitos aminoácidos, o primeiro passo de interferência é a desaminação ou transaminação. Triptofano é a primeira reação transportada para fora pela triptofano pirolase (oxidação). Essa não é uma evidência de que o ácido nicotínico é formado a partir do triptofano nos mamíferos. Isso não é reportado nos sinais de índices de deficiência de aminoácidos em camarão. Metionina pode ser convertida em cisteína, desse modo, promove toda a necessidade de cisteína para o camarão, mas a cisteína dispensará a metionina, fazendo com que haja a sua carência; imagina-se, assim, uma deficiência em metionina, visto que essa é reciclada da homocisteína, para reunir-se a essa deficiência. Em casos de excesso, os modelos tornaram a cisteína em taurina. Mecanismos regulados existem acerca da homocisteína e da S-adenosil metionina, podendo doar grupos S de grupos carbonila para formarem prolaminas (CUZON et al., 2004).

3.1.2 Degradação proteica em rações

Consideram-se degradação de proteínas, em alimentos, as alterações físicas, químicas e enzimáticas que possam ocorrer em função do armazenamento e das condições a que são submetidos os alimentos no processamento industrial e no preparo doméstico para o consumo (PEREDA, 2005). A intensidade de degradação da proteína dependerá de uma série de fatores, como a composição do alimento, se o alimento considerado se encontra “in natura” ou processado, o tipo de processamento, as condições e o tempo de armazenamento (SGARBIERI, 1996).

Os principais agentes físicos e químicos responsáveis pela degradação de proteínas em alimentos são: a) tratamento térmico causa reações de desnaturação - inativação de enzimas, inativação de proteínas, tóxicas e antinutricionais - e de complexão com carboidratos, com lipídios, com substâncias fenólicas, com pigmentos, entre outras; b) acidez ou alcalinidade elevada - extremos de pH -, provocando reações de degradação, de adição, de desnaturação, e de racemização; c) oxigênio do ar e outros oxidantes, catalisando reações de oxidação diretamente em grupos oxidáveis, nas cadeias laterais das proteínas e também de oxidações de lipídios insaturados que, por sua vez, formam derivados complexos com as proteínas; d) ação da luz, provocando reações de oxidação ou de decomposição de alguns radicais nas cadeias proteicas; e) atividade de água, influenciando nas reações de decomposição, de complexação e de oxidação de grupos funcionais na cadeia polipeptídica (SGARBIERI, 1996).

Os diferentes processos a que se submetem as rações, durante sua elaboração, podem modificar a funcionalidade das proteínas. As mudanças estão diretamente relacionadas com o tipo e a do tratamento aplicado (PEREDA, 2005). Quando se produzem alimentos por secagem, a uma temperatura elevada, para convertê-lo em farinha, promove-se redução significativa do valor nutricional do produto (CÓRDOVA-MURUETA; GARCIA-CARREÑO, 2001).

A esmagadora maioria dos alimentos contém aminoácidos, na forma livre ou proteica, parcialmente hidrolisada ou intacta. Nos últimos anos, tornou-se mais comum analisar o conteúdo de aminoácidos livres em produtos alimentícios. Isso ocorre, devido à prática crescente de complementos nutricionais com adição de aminoácidos livres (KIVI, 2000; SRINIVASAN, 2000). Durante os últimos anos, a evolução da análise instrumental permitiu a detecção e quantificação de um número maior de aminoácidos livres, com maior precisão (HERBERT et al, 2000). Diversos métodos analíticos têm sido propostos para a análise de

aminoácidos, incluindo cromatografia em fase gasosa, HPLC e electroforese capilar (SANCHES-MACHADO, et al, 2003).

4. MATERIAL E MÉTODOS

4.1 Material

As matérias-primas utilizadas para o experimento foram rações comerciais com teores proteicos de 35% e de 40%, destinadas à alimentação de camarões marinhos da espécie *Litopenaeus vannamei*, e as farinhas de peixe e soja que constituíram as rações. Essas matérias-primas foram adquiridas de dois produtores de rações comerciais com as seguintes características:

- Ração extrusada na forma de pellets, com 1,0 a 1,8mm de diâmetro, com 40% de proteína, destinada à alimentação de camarões marinhos com peso médio entre 1g e 3g, povoados em sistemas de berçários, de pré-cria ou em viveiros de engorda (Ração RA40).
- Ração extrusada na forma de pellets, com 2,38mm de diâmetro, com 35% de proteína, destinada à alimentação de camarões marinhos desde a fase juvenil, com peso médio de 3g, até atingir o peso de mercado, povoados em sistemas de engorda, sob densidades acima de 30 camarões/m² (Ração RA35).
- Ração extrusada na forma de pellets, com 1 a 1,7 mm de diâmetro, com 40% de proteína, destinada à alimentação de camarões marinhos, com peso médio entre 1 e 3g, povoadas em sistemas de berçários, de pré-cria ou em viveiros de engorda (Ração RB40).
- Ração extrusada na forma de pellets, com 2,0 a 2,5mm de diâmetro, com 35% de proteína, destinada à alimentação de camarões marinhos desde a fase juvenil, com peso médio de 3g, até atingir peso de mercado, povoados em sistemas de engorda, sob densidades acima de 30 camarões/m² (Ração RB35).
- Farinha de peixe utilizada na elaboração da ração A
- Farinha de peixe utilizada na elaboração da ração B
- Farinha de soja utilizada na elaboração da ração A
- Farinha de soja utilizada na elaboração da ração B

4.2 Métodos

As análises da composição centesimal, o teor de aminoácidos e o estudo de degradação dos componentes das farinhas e das rações foram realizados nos laboratórios do Departamento de Engenharia de Alimentos da Universidade Federal da Paraíba.

4.2.1 Composição centesimal

Para as análises de composição química, as amostras de rações e suas respectivas farinhas de peixe e de soja foram submetidas, conforme métodos da AOAC (2000), às determinações de umidade (950.46), por secagem em estufa, a 100 °C, até peso constante; de cinzas (920.153), por carbonização seguida de incineração a 550 °C; de lipídios (963.15), por extração utilizando aparelho de Soxhlet; de proteínas (928.08), em aparelho de Kjeldhal, utilizando fator de conversão 6.25 e fibras (962.09) por hidrólise ácida. O teor de fósforo foi determinado por colorimetria, a 660nm (RANGANA, 1979). Para quantificação de cálcio, utilizou-se o método por volumetria com EDTA (IAL, 2008).

4.2.2 Perfil de aminoácidos

As análises para obtenção do perfil de aminoácidos foram realizadas utilizando-se a metodologia aplicada por White et al. (1986). Utilizando-se um sistema de HPLC, em modo de gradiente de eluição, para a determinação dos aminoácidos. As fases móveis empregadas consistiram de fase móvel A - Tampão Acetato de Sódio (0,014 M) - e fase móvel B - Acetonitrila:Água 60/40. A injeção da amostra (20µL) foi efetuada manualmente, e a detecção ocorreu a 245nm. A separação cromatográfica foi realizada em um gradiente de eluição, à temperatura de 35 °C. Amostras equivalentes a aproximadamente 400µg de proteínas foram pesadas em tubos de pirex, com tampa de teflon rosqueada, previamente lavados com solução de HCl 6N, com água deionizada e secos. Adicionando-se ao tubo pirex, com tampa de teflon, 300µL de solução de HCl 6N, com 1% de fenol, os conteúdos dos tubos foram exaustivamente insuflados com N₂ e rapidamente fechados com a tampa rosqueada. Os tubos fechados foram colocados em estufa a 110 °C por 24h, para a hidrólise. Depois da hidrólise e do resfriamento dos tubos, adicionaram-se 20 µL de uma mistura – Metanol:Água:Trietilamina (2:2:1) –, homogeneizou-se e se promoveu a secagem do material

por 20 minutos. A derivatização do hidrolisado foi feita com a mistura Metanol:Água:Trietilamina:PITC (7:1:1:1). Homogeneizou-se, aguardando-se 20 minutos, e, posteriormente, secou-se o material por mais 20 minutos. Então, as amostras foram ressuspensas em fase móvel e, em seguida, injetadas em HPLC- Varian- modelo 1690, com detector de arraste de diodo, coluna C18-Waters 3,9x150mm, 5µm com leitura a 245nm.

Para identificação dos picos cromatográficos, utilizou-se a comparação dos tempos de retenção obtidos com os padrões de aminoácidos (AAS-18-Sigma), nas mesmas condições cromatográficas, e com os espectros de absorção obtidos no detector de arranjo de fotodiodos (DAD). A quantificação foi realizada pelo método de padronização externa.

Determinada a composição em aminoácidos das fontes proteicas (1g aminoácido/100g de proteína), a qualidade das proteínas totais foi avaliada pelo cálculo do escore químico (EQ) e pelo índice de aminoácidos essenciais (IAAE). Ambos os métodos comparam os aminoácidos da proteína testada com aqueles da proteína do ovo (NRC 1983), reconhecidas como completa e de alto valor biológico para peixes (HEPHER, 1988). Assim, para o cálculo de escore químico, assume-se que a proteína do ovo é a de maior valor biológico, para promover o crescimento, que será limitado pelo aminoácido essencial da dieta, cuja taxa em relação à proteína do ovo é menor:

$$EQ = \frac{g \text{ AAE na proteína testada} \times 100}{g \text{ do correspondente AAE na proteína do ovo}}$$

O índice de aminoácidos essenciais (IAAE) é um cálculo mais apurado, dado pela média geométrica da taxa de todos os aminoácidos essenciais obtidos anteriormente pelo escore químico (HEPHER, 1988).

$$IAAE = \sqrt[n]{\frac{100a}{ap} \times \frac{100b}{bp} \times \frac{100c}{cp} \times \dots \times \frac{100j}{jp}}$$

Onde:

a, b, c...j são as porcentagens de AAEs na proteína avaliada;

a_p, b_p, c_p...j_p são as porcentagens de AAE na proteína padrão.

4.2.3 Lixiviação

Para avaliação do processo lixiviatório das amostras, pesaram-se 60g de cada ração, sendo colocadas em recipientes plásticos contendo 5000 mL de água do viveiro, durante um período de tempo de 04, 08 e 12 horas, com leve agitação constante (20 rpm). Em seguida, foi feito o escoamento da água com peneira e realizada a pré-secagem, utilizando papel. As rações foram secas à temperatura ambiente. Promoveu-se a separação do material para posterior análise de sua composição aminoacídica, para avaliação de perda de nutrientes. O perfil de aminoácidos foi determinado em triplicata, nas amostras nos períodos de 4, 8, 12 horas.

4.2.4 Estabilidade térmica

Para avaliação da degradação térmica das amostras, pesaram-se 5g de cada ração e de farinha. Após a pesagem, as amostras foram colocadas em recipientes de vidro, em estufa estabilizada a 50 °C, para avaliação nos períodos de 05, 10, 15, 20, 25 e 30 dias. Promoveu-se a retirada de cada uma das amostras, após cada período de tempo, para avaliação da estabilidade dos aminoácidos.

4.2.5 Análise estatística

Os resultados das análises, realizadas em triplicata, foram tratados estatisticamente mediante a análise de variância (ANOVA), e foi aplicado o teste de Tukey, entre as médias, a 5% de significância, por meio do programa estatístico SPSS versão 14.0 (SPSS Inc., 2001) de acordo com Marocco (2007).

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5. RESULTADOS E DISCUSSÕES

A partir do presente estudo foram elaborados três artigos originais submetidos a periódicos da área, conforme diretrizes do PPGCTA, na seguinte ordem:

ARTIGO 1

“Perfil de aminoácidos e composição centesimal de farinhas e rações utilizadas na carcinicultura, submetido à revista **Ciência e Agrotecnologia**.

ARTIGO 2

“Degradação de aminoácidos por lixiviação em rações para camarões”, submetido à revista **Ciência Rural**.

ARTIGO 3

“Estabilidade térmica de aminoácidos em farinhas e rações utilizadas na carcinicultura”, submetido à revista **Aquaculture**.

**AMINO ACID PROFILE AND PERCENT COMPOSITION OF MEALS AND
FEEDS USED IN SHRIMP FARMING**

**PERFIL DE AMINOÁCIDOS E COMPOSIÇÃO CENTESIMAL DE FARINHAS E
RAÇÕES UTILIZADAS NA CARCINICULTURA**

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ABSTRACT

Crustaceans don't require a specific amount of protein but require a balanced supplementation of essential amino acids. The aim of this study was to evaluate the composition and profile of amino acids in feed and fish meal used in shrimp farming. The samples used for the experiment were commercial feed with protein levels of 35 and 40% and fish meal and soya meal used in feed formulations. The chemical composition of the feed samples and their respective fish meal and soya meal were determined according to the AOAC methods and analyzes for obtaining amino acid profile was performed using an elution gradient in HPLC system. The percentages obtained of moisture, ash, protein, fat and fiber related the two samples of fish meal (FPA and FPB) were 4.4, 14.3, 61.8, 12.8, 0.1% and 5.9, 17.1, 53.9, 6.9, 0.30%, respectively. The percentages obtained of moisture, ash, protein, fat and fiber related the two samples of soya meal (FSA and FSB) were 5.5, 13.2, 46.7, 4.0, 5.2% and 5.8, 11.9, 49.0, 5.8; 4.5%, respectively. Comparing the results of amino acid profile of the feed used in this study with those determined by chemical score, it can be noted that diets A and B were not satisfactory in the content of essential amino acids, except lysine, which showed chemical score (CS) higher than the standard. The fish meal and soya meal used in

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the formulation of commercial feed (RA) had amino acid profile superior to those found in meals used for obtaining commercial feed (RB).

Keywords: *Litopenaeus vannamei*, fish meal, soy meal.

RESUMO

Os crustáceos não necessitam de uma quantidade específica de proteína, mas exigem uma suplementação equilibrada de aminoácidos essenciais. O objetivo deste trabalho foi avaliar a composição centesimal e o perfil de aminoácidos em farinhas e rações utilizadas na carcinicultura. As amostras utilizadas para o experimento foram rações comerciais com teores protéicos de 35% e 40% e farinhas de peixe e soja utilizadas nas formulações das rações. A composição química das amostras de ração e de suas respectivas farinhas de peixe e de soja foi determinada, conforme métodos da AOAC e as análises para obtenção do perfil de aminoácidos foram realizadas utilizando-se um sistema de HPLC, em modo de gradiente de eluição. Os percentuais obtidos de umidade, cinzas, proteína, lipídios e fibras referentes das duas amostras de farinha de peixes (FPA e FPB) foram de 4,4; 14,3; 61,8; 12,8; 0,1% e 5,9; 17,1; 53,9; 6,9; 0,30%, respectivamente. Os percentuais obtidos de umidade, cinzas, proteína bruta, lipídios e fibras referentes das duas amostras de farinha de soja (FSA e FSB) foram de 5,5; 13,2; 46,7; 4,0; 5,2% e 5,8; 11,9; 49,0; 5,8; 4,5%, respectivamente. Comparando-se os resultados de perfil de aminoácidos das rações utilizadas na presente pesquisa com os determinados pelo escore químico, nota-se que as rações A e B não se mostraram satisfatórias quanto ao teor de aminoácidos essenciais, com exceção apenas da lisina que mostrou EQ superior ao padrão. As farinhas de peixe e soja utilizadas na formulação da ração comercial (RA) apresentaram perfil de aminoácidos de qualidade superior aos encontrados nas farinhas utilizadas para obtenção da ração comercial (RB).

Termos para indexação: *Litopenaeus vannamei*, farinha de peixe, farinha de soja.

INTRODUCTION

The food is the most significant fraction of the operating costs of companies in the farming of aquatic organisms in general (TACON, 1990) and feeding management is the

critical factor in determining the feasibility of a shrimp farm (AKIYAMA; POLANCO, 1995).

Crustaceans do not require a specific amount of protein but require a balanced supplementation of essential amino acids. An effective dietary of protein source must meet the requirements for essential and non-essential amino acids (GUILLAUME, 1997). Essential amino acids of the crustaceans are well known in studies of adults of various species; all these studies agree that arginine, histidine, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, threonine, tryptophan and valine are essential amino acids in the diet for crustacean (HOLME et al., 2009). However, tyrosine and cysteine should be considered semi-essential amino acids since their presence reduces the dietary requirement of phenylalanine and methionine, respectively (GUILLAUME, 1997). The profile of amino acids present in proteins is decisive to determine its quality and its value as a component of the diet.

In crustaceans, the amino acids present osmoregulators function. Furthermore, they are largely responsible for the flavor of the shrimp. Glycine is mainly responsible for the sweet taste and arginine, leucine, glutamic acid and proline also have great participation, contributing to its distinctive flavor (McCOID et al., 1984).

Quantitative needs of essential amino acids for larvae and juveniles of *Litopenaeus vannamei* need to be further studied and formulations with excess protein in the diet are common. Therefore, these diets can be unbalanced in its amino acid composition.

Although research has been conducted, there is little information about the amino acid profile of the composition of meals and feed for shrimp, so the objective of this study was to evaluate the composition and profile of amino acids in feed and meals used in shrimp farming.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was performed at the Laboratory of Fishery Product Development and Flavor Laboratory of the Department of Food Engineering, Campus I, Universidade Federal da Paraíba (UFPB), João Pessoa, Paraíba.

The samples used for this experiment were commercial feed with protein contents of 35 and 40% and fish meal and soya meal used in the formulation of feed with the following characteristics: Extruded feed and later transformed into the form of pellets with 1.0 to 1.8 mm in diameter with 40% protein (feed 40A); extruded feed and subsequently converted into the form of pellets with a diameter of 2.38 mm, with 35% protein (feed 35A); extruded feed and subsequently converted into the form of pellets of 1 to 1.7 mm in diameter, with 40% protein (feed 40B) and extruded feed subsequently converted into the form of pellets with 2.0 to 2.5 mm in diameter, with 35% protein (feed 35 B); fish meal used in feed formulation A (FPA), fish meal used in feed formulation B (FPB); soya meal used in the formulation of the feed A (FSA); soya meal used in the formulation of the feed B (FSB).

For the analysis of chemical composition, samples of feed and the respective fish meal and soya meal were submitted, according to AOAC (2000) methodology.

Analyses for obtaining amino acid profile were performed using the methodology used by White, Hart and Fry (1986). It was used an elution gradient in HPLC (Varian model 1690 with drag detector diode, C18-Waters 3.9 x150mm, 5µm) system for determination of amino acids. The mobile phases employed consisted of mobile phase A: sodium acetate buffer (0.014 M) and mobile phase B: Acetonitrile: Water 60/40. The sample injection (20µL) was performed manually and the detection was at 245nm. The chromatographic separation was performed with an elution gradient at a temperature of 35 °C. For identification of the chromatographic peaks, the comparison of the retention times obtained with standards of amino acids (Sigma-AAS-18) under the same chromatographic conditions and the absorption

spectra obtained in drag diode detector (DDD) was used. The quantification was performed by external standard.

After the amino acid composition of the protein sources (g amino acid / 100g of protein) was determined the quality of the total protein was evaluated by calculating the chemical score (CS) and the content of essential amino acids (EAA). Both methods compare the protein amino acid tested with those of egg protein (NRC, 1983) which is recognized as complete and of high biological value for fish (HEPHER, 1988). Thus, for the chemical score calculation, it is assumed that the egg protein is the highest biological value for promoting growth and this will be limited by the essential amino acid in the diet, the rate of which in relation to egg protein is lower:

$$CS = \frac{gEAA \text{ in the protein tested} \times 100}{g \text{ of corresponding EAA in egg protein}}$$

The essential amino acids index (EAAI) is a calculation given by the geometric mean ratio of all essential amino acids obtained previously by chemical score (HEPHER, 1988).

$$EAAI = \sqrt{\frac{100a}{ap} \times \frac{100b}{bp} \times \frac{100c}{cp} \times \dots \times \frac{100j}{jp}}$$

Where:

a, b, c ... j are the percentages of EAA in the protein evaluated;

ap, bp, cp ... jp are the percentages of EAA in the standard protein.

The results of the analysis, in triplicate, were statistically analyzed by analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Tukey's test applied between the means at 5% probability using the SPSS version 14.0 (SPSS Inc., 2001) according with Marocco (2007).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The chemical composition and amino acid profile of fish meal can be seen in table 1.

The percentages obtained of moisture, ash, protein, fat and fiber related the two samples of fish meal (FPA and FPB) were 4.4, 14.3, 61.8, 12.8, 0.1% and 5.9, 17.1, 53.9, 6.9, 0.30%, respectively.

Table 1. Percent composition and amino acid profile of fish meal used in the preparation of commercial pet food.

Nutrients (%)	Fish Meal A (FPA)		Fish Meal B (FPB)	
Moisture	4.43 ^b ±0.38		5.85 ^a ±0.16	
Ash	14.26 ^b ±0.62		17.08 ^a ±1.09	
Proteins	61.79 ^a ±0.58		53.90 ^b ±0.49	
Lipids	12.77 ^a ±0.49		6.90 ^b ±0.30	
Fiber	0.10 ^b ±0.00		0.30 ^a ±0.00	
Phosphorus	1.27 ^b ±0.07		1.58 ^a ±0.07	
Calcium	2.83 ^a ±0.25		2.77 ^a ±0.15	
Amino acids	Fish meal A (FPA) (mg/100g)	CS(chemical score) of fish meal A	Fish meal B (FPB) (mg/100g)	CS (chemical score) of fish meal B
Isoleucine	4.21 ^a ±0.22	77	1.64 ^b ±0.12	30
Leucine	6.69 ^a ±0.07	74	2.49 ^b ±0.31	27
Arginine	4.56 ^a ±0.29	70	0.10 ^b ±0.00	2
Valine	5.24 ^a ±0.11	78	1.98 ^b ±0.17	30
Methionine	1.39 ^a ±0.04	41	0.55 ^b ±0.00	16
Lysine	8.83 ^a ±0.14	128	4.07 ^b ±0.36	59
Phenylalanine	4.79 ^a ±0.15	83	1.55 ^b ±0.10	27
Histidine	1.84 ^a ±0.14	71	0.97 ^b ±0.05	37
Threonine	8.45 ^a ±0.16	163	3.73 ^b ±0.31	72
Aspartic Acid	2.90 ^a ±0.19		0.61 ^b ±0.04	
Glutamic Acid	5.27 ^a ±0.16		1.63 ^b ±0.03	
Proline	0.29 ^a ±0.02		0.13 ^b ±0.00	
Serine	0.44 ^a ±0.03		0.27 ^b ±0.00	
Glycine	5.82 ^a ±0.09		2.17 ^b ±0.14	
Tyrosine	2.20 ^a ±0.14		0.83 ^b ±0.06	
Alanine	0.30 ^a ±0.02		0.11 ^b ±0.00	

EAAI	81.20	23.89
Different letters in the same row indicate significant differences by Tukey test ($\alpha = 95\%$). EAAI-essential amino acid index, CS-chemical score.		

The values of the chemical composition of fish meal had significant variation when compared to those described in International tables (BLAS et al., 2003; NRC, 1998) with most of the results are inferior. These results can be attributed mainly to the different processing methods and raw materials used in other countries. Viestes et al. (2000) observed variation between meals when they assessed the chemical composition of various meat and bones meals.

The moisture values found in fish meal (FPA and FPB) were 4.43 and 5.85%, respectively. Anderson et al. (1997) evaluated the moisture of fish meal (made from inferior quality fish and leftover sardines - *Clupea harengus* - fish grown in Canada) and observed a range from 5.1 to 6%, values close to those found in this study.

One of the factors limiting the use of fish meal obtained from fish leftovers of industrialization is its high ash content (MILLAMENA, 2002; BOSCOLO et al., 2004) which, when included at high levels in feed, will help to raise the phosphorus, the main environment eutrophication agent (HARDY, 1996; SUGIURA et al., 2000). In samples of fish meal (FPA and FPB) it was observed values of 14.26 and 17.08% ash respectively, close to the levels observed by Hardy (1996), Rostagno et al. (2000) and Boscolo et al. (2008) in fish meal produced from fish leftovers. Values higher than those found in this experiment were observed by Boscolo et al. (2004) that evaluated meal of tilapia leftovers and found values of 30.13% ash. Sugiura et al. (2000) that evaluated fish meal produced with skin and bones and obtained 38.50% of ash. Moreover, flours of better quality exhibit ash levels less than 15% of minerals (MAINA et al., 2002; SALES; BRITZ, 2003).

Samples of fish meal (FPA and FPB) showed values of protein of 61.79 and 53.90% respectively, these values characterize them as protein foods, but this protein content is less

than those observed for fish meal evaluated by Hardy (1996) and Olvera-Novoa et al. (1997) who observed values of protein of 68.16, 71.00 and 64.31% , respectively. In studies realized by Hardy (1996) and Sugiura et al. (2000) with fish meal, the protein levels were 48.13, 57.50 and 46.90% respectively, values which are smaller than those found in this study. Analyzing the values found in the literature of Boscolo et al. (2008) he classified flours from filleting leftovers into at least two classes, high quality meal with protein levels above 60%, which is probably produced from whole fish and second class meals, where are used in its manufacture leftovers from fish processing and with values of protein around 50%. Thus, the fish meal used for the production of feed A (FPA) may be considered superior with regard to the fish meal used for the production of feed B (FPB).

The fat content of fish meal (FPA and FPB) evaluated in this experiment were 12.77 and 6.90%, respectively. Boscolo et al. (2004) evaluated the fat into residue tilapia meal and found values of 21.77%. This difference between the fat content of the tilapia meal with most commercial fish meal is mainly due to their physical constitution, which is understood by a large portion of viscera is the primary site of fat deposition of tilapia. In most commercial fish meal, described by other authors, the fat percentage is close to 10%.

The fish meal (FPA and FPB) evaluated in this study showed low phosphorus values of 1.27 and 1.58% respectively. The intensification of fish farming also raises concern about the waste generated in this activity. The phosphorus is considered as the principal environment eutrophication agent (HARDY, 1996; SUGIURA et al., 2000). Anderson et al. (1997) observed a change of 2.3 to 2.5% of phosphorus in the pilchard fish meal, results that can be related to the presence of phosphorus in the hard tissues of the fish.

The fish meal (FPA and FPB) evaluated in this study showed calcium content of 2.83 and 2.77%, respectively. Fish meal produced from sardine leftovers produced by Anderson et al. (1997) shows calcium content ranging between 3.0 and 4.1%, values that may be

indicators of high ash content (12.4 to 13.6%). According to Hildebrand (1995), the fish have three types of hard tissues: enamel, dentin and bone, which are composed of elongated crystals of hydroxyapatite $[3 (\text{Ca}_3\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{Ca} (\text{OH})_2]$, which may explain this high percentage of calcium found in fish flour.

The amino acid composition of proteins of fish meal (FPA and FPB) and the Chemical Score (CS) and the Essential Amino Acids Index (EAAI), for evaluating the quality of protein, are shown in Table 1. The fish meal (FPA and FPB) had amino acidic levels below those presented by high quality meal, mainly from Chile, Peru and Denmark, especially with respect to essential amino acids. The samples evaluated showed approximately 60% of the quantity of lysine in that meals. With regard to the non-essential amino acids, we can see that the levels of proline and alanine are similar to those reported by Lee (2002) and Sales; Britz (2003).

The analysis of the chemical score (CS) allowed to determine the order of limiting amino acids in both fish meal analyzed. This calculation was based on comparison with the amino acid profile of egg protein, as recommended by Hepher (1988), in view of high protein requirement of shrimps.

The chemical composition and amino acid profile of soya meal can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Percent composition and amino acid profile of soya meal used in the preparation of commercial foods analyzed.

Nutrients (%)	Soya Meal A (FSA)	Soya Meal B (FSB)
Moisture	5.48 ^a ±0.22	5.76 ^a ±0.11
Ash	13.19 ^a ±1.25	11.90 ^a ±0.84
Proteins	46.67 ^b ±0.59	48.99 ^a ±0.51
Lipids	4.01 ^b ±0.05	5.82 ^a ±0.10
Fiber	5.16 ^a ±0.28	4.46 ^b ±0.04
Phosphorus	1.31 ^a ±0.10	1.43 ^a ±0.13
Calcium	3.70 ^a ±0.30	2.97 ^b ±0.25

Amino acids	Soya meal A (FSA) (mg/100g)	CS(chemical score) of soya meal A	Soya meal B (FSB) (mg/100g)	CS (chemical score) of soya meal B
Isoleucine	3.72 ^a ±0.11	68	2.30 ^b ±0.23	42
Leucine	4.84 ^a ±0.13	53	3.36 ^b ±0.11	37
Arginine	0.33 ^a ±0.02	5	0.18 ^b ±0.01	3
Valine	3.24 ^a ±0.24	48	2.41 ^b ±0.22	36
Methionine	0.80 ^a ±0.06	24	0.39 ^b ±0.01	11
Lysine	7.45 ^a ±0.14	108	4.48 ^b ±0.17	65
Phenylalanine	3.60 ^a ±0.15	62	2.18 ^b ±0.21	38
Histidine	1.73 ^a ±0.15	67	1.19 ^b ±0.07	46
Threonine	6.24 ^a ±0.11	120	4.78 ^b ±0.15	92
Aspartic Acid	1.94 ^b ±0.14		3.16 ^a ±0.14	
Glutamic Acid	4.01 ^b ±0.09		4.39 ^a ±0.04	
Proline	0.26 ^a ±0.02		0.10 ^b ±0.00	
Serine	0.36 ^b ±0.03		0.43 ^a ±0.01	
Glycine	3.63 ^a ±0.23		1.77 ^b ±0.11	
Tyrosine	1.40 ^a ±0.07		0.83 ^b ±0.02	
Alanine	0.58 ^a ±0.02		0.16 ^b ±0.00	
EAAI	46.97		29.72	

Different letters in the same row indicate significant differences by Tukey test ($\alpha = 95\%$). EAAI-essential amino acid index, CS-chemical score.

The percentages obtained of moisture, ash, protein, fat and fiber related the two samples of soya meal (FSA and FSB) were 5.5, 13.2, 46.7, 4.0, and 5.2% 5.8, 11.9, 49.0, 5.8; 4.5%, respectively.

Fernandes, Carneiro and Sakomura (2000) found results for soya meal of 47.3% protein, 2.4% lipid, 6.3% ash and 12.8% moisture. The differences between the values obtained for the moisture of soya meal samples in this study (FSA and FSB) and those found by Fernandes, Ram and Sakomura (2000) are due to the fact that soya meal evaluated in this study were extruded . That did not occur in samples of comparative research. Other authors also observed a difference in moisture content in extruded flours (GERBER; RIBEIRO, 2006; FARIA et al., 2001).

In soybean meals (FSA and FSB) were observed ash values of 13.19 and 11.90%, respectively. Zambom et al. (2001); Mendes et al. (2004); Fernandes et al. (2000) found lower values for ashes in research with soya meal.

The amounts of minerals in this research are about four times higher than those found in other studies (GERBER; RIBEIRO, 2006; ZAMBOM et al., 2001; MENDES et al., 2004; FARIA et al., 2001; FERNANDES, RAM; SAKOMURA, 2000). It's important to remember the fact that soy meals of this study have been extruded, so mineral levels are considerably higher.

The soya meals (FSA and FSB) evaluated showed protein contents of 46.67 and 48.99%, respectively, these values characterize them as protein foods, but these levels are lower than those observed in soya meal evaluated by Zambom et al. (2001) who observed the value of 51.41% protein.

Mendes et al. (2004) evaluating soy meal observed average grades of 43.09% protein, a value lower than those found in this study.

The protein levels of the samples regarding soya meal are according to the stipulated minimum, which while performing the mixture for making the feed supply there must be a content of about 40%. Studies conducted for the manufacturing of soya meal observed that levels vary from 40 to 60% (MENDES et al., 2004; ZAMBOM et al., 2001).

The lipid content of soya meals (FSA and FSB) evaluated in this experiment were 4.01 and 5.82%, respectively, values higher than those were observed by Fernandes et al. (2000); Mendes et al. (2004); Gerber et al. (2006) in soya meals. In most commercial soya meal described by other authors, the fat percentage is between 1.5 and 2.5%.

In this study we observed fibers values of 5.16 and 4.46% in soya meals (FSA and FSB), respectively. These values are similar to those observed in some studies (GERBER;

RIBEIRO, 2006), and in some cases slightly higher (FARIA et al., 2001; ZAMBOM et al., 2001; MENDES et al., 2004).

The amino acid composition of proteins from soya meals (FSA and FSB), the Chemical Score (CS) and the Index of Essential Amino Acids (EAAI), for evaluating the quality of protein, are shown in Table 2. The soya meal used to the formulation of the feed A (FSA) showed levels higher than the total amino acidic presented by Cruz-Suarez et al. (2009). However, the soya meal used to the formulation of the feed B (FSB) showed lower values obtained by the same author.

The soya meals evaluated (FSA and FSB) showed arginine as a limiting amino acid and methionine as the second limiting amino acid. Regarding essential AA, we can see that the arginine content was quite low compared with the statement of technical and biological chemistry of Brazilian foods used in feed for pigs and poultry. For all other essential amino acids presents in soya meal (FSA) the values were higher while for soya meal (FSB) most values was lower when compared to the same study. This behavior is similar to that found in other studies (CRUZ-SUAREZ et al., 2009).

Opposed to that expected, it appears from Table 2 that the soya meal A showed better results than soya meal B with these methods (CS and EAAI) used to evaluate the quality of the protein. The protein of soya meal A and B showed as first essential amino acids arginine (CS = 5:03) and the second methionine (CS = 24 and 11). All values of CS of soya meal A were superior to soya meal B, demonstrating what was said previously about the enormous variability in the nutritional composition of soya meal (TACON, 1993). The EAAI was low for soya meal A as for the soya meal B (46.97 and 29.72), showing the variation of disability and quality of soybean meal as the present evaluation methods, besides it do not satisfy the international quality standard (FAO / WHO, ONU, 1985).

The chemical composition of commercial feed with different protein levels can be observed in table 3.

The concentration of ash in the four feed evaluated had elevated values, becoming this a limiting factor to the use of these products in feed for shrimp (MILLAMENA, 2002; BOSCOLO et al., 2004) resulting in high levels of P, which is the main environmental eutrophication agent (HARDY, 1996; SUGIURA et al., 2000).

Table 3. Percent composition of commercial feeds analyzed.

Nutrients (%)	Feed RA35 (35%)	Feed RB35 (35%)	Feed RA40 (40%)	Feed RB40 (40%)
Moisture	10.83 ^a ±0.20	11.07 ^a ±0.14	11.10 ^a ±0.13	11.07 ^a ±0.12
Ash	14.25 ^a ±0.34	14.50 ^a ±0.00	14.43 ^a ±0.51	13.89 ^a ±0.45
Proteins	38.63 ^b ±0.19	40.55 ^a ±0.00	37.82 ^b ±0.90	37.78 ^b ±0.35
Lipids	9.99 ^c ±0.11	11.85 ^b ±0.36	14.00 ^a ±0.20	14.14 ^a ±0.85
Fiber	3.49 ^a ±0.03	3.75 ^a ±0.30	3.06 ^b ±0.11	3.27 ^b ±0.31
Phosphorus	1.61 ^a ±0.11	1.60 ^a ±0.07	1.42 ^a ±0.12	1.71 ^a ±0.10
Calcium	3.60 ^{ab} ±0.10	3.27 ^b ±0.25	3.87 ^a ±0.06	2.80 ^c ±0.20

Different letters in the same row indicate significant differences by Tukey test ($\alpha = 95\%$).

The feeds with 35% protein (RA35 and RB35) showed values higher than those found as a parameter set by the manufacturer (35%). The opposite happens with feeds with 40% protein (RB40 and RA40) that had values lower than those set by the manufacturers. Other studies showed no significant variation between the values used as parameters and actual values, in the case of crude protein (NGUYEN, et al., 2012; CRUZ- SUAREZ et al., 2009; CORDOVA-MURUETA; GARCIA-CARRENÑO, 2002).

The lipid content of the diets evaluated in this experiment was high when compared to other studies, however are within the quality parameters used by manufacturers of feed for shrimp (NGUYEN, et al., 2012; CRUZ-SUAREZ et al., 2009; CORDOVA-MURUETA; GARCIA-CARRENÑO, 2002).

The amino acid composition of proteins in diets with 35 and 40% protein (RA35, RB35, RB40 and RA40), the Chemical Score (CS) and the Essential Amino Acids Index (EAAI), for evaluating the quality of protein, are shown in tables 4 and 5.

Table 4. Amino acid profile of the commercial feed with 35% protein.

Amino acids	Feed RA35 (35%) (mg/100g)	CS (chemical score) of feed RA35	Feed RB35 (35%) (mg/100g)	CS (chemical score) of feed RB35
Isoleucine	1.34 ^a ±0.13	24	1.32 ^a ±0.13	24
Leucine	4.22 ^a ±0.33	46	3.12 ^b ±0.08	34
Arginine	4.75 ^a ±0.15	73	4.77 ^a ±0.11	73
Valine	2.56 ^a ±0.14	38	2.51 ^a ±0.02	37
Methionine	0.94 ^b ±0.03	28	1.05 ^a ±0.06	31
Lysine	7.28 ^b ±0.08	106	7.53 ^a ±0.09	109
Phenylalanine	2.62 ^a ±0.06	45	2.55 ^a ±0.06	44
Histidine	1.74 ^a ±0.04	67	1.60 ^b ±0.09	62
Threonine	2.28 ^a ±0.15	44	2.26 ^a ±0.19	44
Aspartic Acid	3.89 ^b ±0.32		4.64 ^a ±0.05	
Glutamic Acid	7.50 ^a ±0.43		7.50 ^a ±0.25	
Proline	0.11 ^a ±0.00		0.10 ^a ±0.00	
Serine	2.68 ^a ±0.18		2.55 ^a ±0.08	
Glycine	3.18 ^a ±0.07		3.13 ^a ±0.09	
Tyrosine	0.66 ^b ±0.01		0.74 ^a ±0.03	
Alanine	0.16 ^a ±0.01		0.10 ^b ±0.01	
IAAE	47.45		45.86	

Different letters in the same row indicate significant differences by Tukey test ($\alpha = 95\%$). EAAI-essential amino acid index, CS-chemical score.

Table 5. Amino acid profile of the commercial feed with 40% protein.

Amino acids	Feed RA40 (40%) (mg/100g)	CS(chemical score) of feed RA40	Feed RB40 (40%) (mg/100g)	CS (chemical score) of feed RB40
Isoleucine	2.51 ^a ±0.19	46	2.29 ^a ±0.08	42
Leucine	3.58 ^b ±0.34	39	4.43 ^a ±0.23	49
Arginine	4.83 ^b ±0.08	74	5.63 ^a ±0.34	87

Valine	2.49 ^b ±0.10	37	2.81 ^a ±0.08	42
Methionine	0.80 ^b ±0.07	24	0.97 ^a ±0.06	29
Lysine	6.43 ^b ±0.40	93	9.42 ^a ±0.29	137
Phenylalanine	2.34 ^b ±0.19	40	3.55 ^a ±0.17	61
Histidine	1.49 ^b ±0.00	57	2.31 ^a ±0.17	89
Threonine	2.13 ^b ±0.12	41	2.66 ^a ±0.04	51
Aspartic Acid	2.99 ^b ±0.14		5.13 ^a ±0.05	
Glutamic Acid	7.20 ^b ±0.02		9.75 ^a ±0.02	
Proline	0.12 ^b ±0.01		0.18 ^a ±0.01	
Serine	2.52 ^b ±0.14		3.34 ^a ±0.31	
Glycine	3.05 ^b ±0.25		4.74 ^a ±0.23	
Tyrosine	0.66 ^b ±0.04		1.02 ^a ±0.03	
Alanine	0.20 ^a ±0.01		0.20 ^a ±0.02	
IAAE	46.57		58.46	

*Different letters in the same row indicate significant differences by Tukey test ($\alpha = 95\%$). EAAI-essential amino acid index, CS-chemical score.

All diets analyzed had levels below those totals amino acidic presented by Cruz-Suarez et al. (2009). Even in studies with lower levels of total amino acids, only feed RB40 showed higher values. Feed containing protein content of 35% of both manufacturers showed isoleucine as the limiting amino acid and methionine as a second limiting amino acid.

By analyzing the CS it was possible to determine the order of limiting amino acids in both commercial flours evaluated. This calculation was based on comparison with the amino acid profile of the protein of the egg, as recommended by Hepher (1988), given the high protein requirement for shrimp.

Comparing the results of amino acid profile of the feed used in the analyzes with those determined by chemical score, it was noted that diets A and B were not satisfactory in the content of essential amino acids, with the exception of lysine which showed higher CS the standard.

The EAAI was satisfactory for all feeds, showing the variation in the quality of feeds as those present in evaluation methods. Thus, it's necessary to establish an international standard of quality for products used in shrimp feed (FAO / WHO, ONU, 1985).

CONCLUSIONS

The fish meal and soya meal used in the formulation of commercial feed (RA) had amino acid profile superior to those found in meals used for obtaining commercial feed (RB). By chemical score, it was concluded that the commercial feeds RA and RB were not satisfactory in the content of essential amino acids, except lysine.

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1 **Degradation of amino acids by leaching in feeds for shrimp**

2 **Degradação de aminoácidos por lixiviação em rações para camarão**

3
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5
6 **ABSTRACT**

7 The feed for shrimp are one of the most expensive in the aquaculture sector, mainly
8 because this type of feed should have high stability in water. This study aimed to evaluate the
9 stability of amino acids in commercial feeds with different protein contents intended for larval
10 and juvenile shrimp subjected to leaching. The feed samples were exposed to the leaching
11 process during the time period of 04, 08 and 12 hours. The analyses of degradation of amino
12 acids were performed using an elution gradient in HPLC system. In all diets evaluated it was
13 found that lysine and histidine are essential amino acids which suffered less degradation
14 processes. It's important to mention that arginine is considered an important amino acid for
15 growth of shrimp. In both feeds with 35% protein (RA35 and RB35) the losses of arginine
16 were 79 and 89% respectively. The results obtained in this study indicate that the leaching
17 process significantly reduced the content of amino acids in the feeds. The physical structure of
18 the feed doesn't prevent the degradation process of amino acids in the leaching process.

19 **Keywords:** *Litopenaeus vannamei*, nutritional quality, arginine.

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1 **RESUMO**

2 As rações para camarão estão entre as mais caras do setor de aquicultura
3 principalmente porque esse tipo de ração deve ter alta estabilidade na água. Este trabalho teve
4 como objetivo, avaliar a estabilidade de aminoácidos em rações comerciais com diferentes
5 teores proteicos, destinados a camarões na fase larval e juvenil, submetidas à lixiviação. As
6 amostras de ração foram expostas ao processo lixiviatório durante período de tempo de 04, 08
7 e 12 horas. As análises de degradação de aminoácidos foram realizadas utilizando-se um
8 sistema de HPLC, em modo de gradiente de eluição. Destacadamente, em todas as rações
9 avaliadas, observou-se que a lisina e histidina foram os aminoácidos essenciais que sofreram
10 menor processo degradativo. É importante ressaltar que a arginina é considerado um
11 aminoácido importante para o crescimento de camarões, e, em ambas as rações com 35% de
12 proteína - RA35 e RB35 -, as perdas deste aminoácido foram de 79% e 89% respectivamente.
13 Os resultados obtidos nesta pesquisa indicam que o processo de lixiviação diminui
14 consideravelmente o conteúdo de aminoácidos das rações. No processo de lixiviação a
15 estrutura física da ração não impede o processo de degradação dos aminoácidos.

16 **Palavras-chave:** *Litopenaeus vannamei*, qualidade nutricional, arginina.

17

18 **INTRODUCTION**

19 The feed for shrimp are one of the most expensive in the aquaculture industry, mainly
20 because this type of feed should have high stability in water. The shrimp finds its feed
21 exclusively by smell and taste and not by sight. Unlike fish, shrimp require minutes or hours
22 to locate the feed after it has been distributed in the nurseries. During immersion the pellets
23 lost nutrients and additives that attract shrimp by permanent leaching. After locating the feed
24 the shrimp mince it to be able to ingest it's externally through their small mouths. This results
25 in additional losses by leaching shortly before ingestion (CHAMBERLAIN, 2004).

Providing a balanced diet in post-larvae and juveniles phases is a major strategy for the production of healthy shrimp, especially when this has micronutrients that are important components of enzymes that act on the whole body and immune system of shrimp (ABCC, 2005). Leaching might reduce the quality of water in a cultivation system and may also reduce the growth, feed conversion ratio and survival of cultured animals (OBALDO et al., 2002).

The amino acid leaching in water has been evaluated in several studies (LOPEZ-ALVARADO et al., 1994; BASKERVILLE-BRIDGES & KLING, 2000; YUFERA et al., 2002; ONAL & LANGDON, 2000), these researchers observed that leaching can be extensive and there are major differences between types of food and between different components.

The manufacture of feeds for shrimp presents unique challenges. Shrimp feed must be stable after immersion in water of the nurseries, but must be capable to release compounds attractive to ensure rapid ingestion by shrimp (HERTRAMPF, 2007). This study aimed to evaluate the stability of amino acids in commercial feeds with different protein contents subject to leaching.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was performed at the Laboratory of Fishery Product Development and Flavor Laboratory of the Department of Food Engineering, Campus I, Universidade Federal da Paraíba (UFPB), João Pessoa, Paraíba.

The samples used for this experiment were commercial feeds with protein contents of 35 and 40% with the following characteristics: Extruded feed and subsequently converted into the form of pellets with 1.0 to 1.8 mm diameter with 40% protein (40A feed); extruded feed and subsequently converted into the form of pellets with a diameter of 2.38 mm, with 35% protein (35A feed); extruded feed and subsequently transformed into the form of pellets with

1 1 to 1.7 mm in diameter, with 40% protein (40B feed) ; extruded feed and subsequently
2 converted into the form of pellets with 2.0 to 2.5 mm in diameter, with 35% (35 B feed).

3 Subsequently the bigger particles size samples were crushed with use of the cutting
4 mill and the smaller particle size samples were ground by hand using grade and pistil, after
5 grinding the samples were sieved on 200 mesh sieves. Then, the samples were separated for
6 carrying out the chromatographic profiles (control) and leaching process.

7 To evaluate leaching process of the samples, 60 g of each feed was weighed and
8 placed into plastic containers containing 5000 ml of water of the nurseries over a period of 04,
9 08 and 12 hours with mild constant stirring. Then, the drain of the water was made with sifter
10 and the pre drying was performed using paper. The feed were left to dry at room temperature.
11 The separation of the material for analysis of its amino acid composition was made for
12 evaluation of nutrient loss. The amino acid profile was determined in triplicate samples at
13 periods of 4, 8, 12 hours.

14 The analyses of degradation of amino acids were performed using the methodology
15 used by WHITE, HART & FRY (1986) using an elution gradient in HPLC system to the
16 determination of amino acids. The mobile phases employed consisted of mobile phase A:
17 sodium acetate buffer (0.014 M) and mobile phase B: Acetonitrile: Water 60/40. The sample
18 injection (20µL) was performed manually and the detection was 245nm.

19 The chromatographic separation was performed with an elution gradient at a
20 temperature of 35 ° C. Samples equivalent to approximately 400µg of protein were weighed
21 into Pyrex tubes with Teflon screw cap, which was previously washed with 6N HCl solution
22 with deionized water and dried. Adding to the Pyrex tube with a Teflon cap 300µL of a
23 solution of 6N HCl containing 1% phenol, the contents of the tubes were thoroughly rapidly
24 inflated with N₂ and sealed with a screw cap. The sealed tubes were placed in an oven at 110
25 C for 24h □ for hydrolysis. After hydrolysis and cooling of the tubes it was added 20µL of a

mixture of methanol: water: triethylamine (2:2:1), the drying and homogenization of the material was performed for 20 minutes. Derivatization of the hydrolyzed was made by mixing methanol: water: triethylamine: PITC (7:1:1:1), the material was homogenized for more 20 minutes and was subsequently dried for 20 minutes. The samples were resuspended in the mobile phase and then injected into HPLC-Varian model 1690 detector with diode array, Column C18 Waters -x150mm 3.9, and reading at 245nm 5µm.

For the identification of the chromatographic peaks it was used the comparative of the retention times obtained with standards of amino acids (Sigma-AAS-18) under the same chromatographic conditions and the absorption spectra obtained in diode array detector (DAD). The quantification was performed by external standard.

The results of the analysis in triplicate were statistically analyzed by analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Tukey's test applied between the means at 5% probability using the SPSS version 14.0 (SPSS Inc., 2001) according to MAROCCO (2007).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 it can be observed the mean values and percent degradation of amino acids of feed RA35, RB35, RB40 and RA40 at time T0 (control) and after 4, 8 and 12 hours of leaching. According to the analysis results, shown in table 1, there was significant degradation of amino acids in the very first four hours of leaching, with the exception of histidine. It was observed that the highest percentage of degradation at the end of 12 hours of leaching for aspartic acid with 94% of loss. The lowest degradation occurred for histidine at 33% followed by proline with 56% loss.

Seven of the nine essential amino acids evaluated had significant losses at the end of 12 hours of leaching with losses above 75%. The lysine lost 63% and histidine was the less degraded with 33% until the end of the process. LOPEZ-ALVARADO & KANAZAWA

(1993) have shown that diets containing free crystalline amino acids can lose up to 80% of their amino acids in the first minutes after exposure to the water of the nurseries.

Lysine is an amino acid considered essential for normal growth of the shrimp, which has been proven in several studies (COWEY & FORSTER, 1971; FOX et al., 1995; KANAZAWA & TESHIMA, 1981; MILLAMENA et al., 1998; PALMA et al., 2009; RICHARD et al., 2010; SHEWBART et al., 1972; TESHIMA et al., 2002). Lysine is usually the most limiting amino acid in the ingredients used to prepare the fish and shrimp feeds, particularly in diets formulated with high levels of vegetable protein (FORSTER & OGATA, 1998; HARRIS, 1980; SMALL & SOARES, 2000) or protein ingredients under severe processing conditions (NRC, 2011).

According to Table 2, although the feed (R35B) evaluated has similar characteristics with the feed R35A and the same protein percentage all amino acids had losses of over 60% at the end of leaching and in the first 4 hours of leaching all amino acids had significant degradation, including histidine in feed RA35 that remained stable during the first 4 hours.

Some nutritional deficiencies of essential amino acids have been attributed to lower growth and lower feed efficiency (WILSON, 2002). It's important to mention that arginine is considered an important amino acid for growth of shrimp and both feeds with 35% protein (RB35 and RA35) had losses of 79 and 89% respectively of it.

The amino acid composition of the protein present in the tail of *Litopenaeus vannamei* (LIM, 1993) revealed that the muscle of the tail of the shrimp is particularly rich in arginine and this is the reason why so many diets are limiting in this amino acid. This has been researched many times in experiments on clean water. The amino acid composition of protein present in the tail muscle is a good indicator for the formulation of a feed balanced in terms of amino acid composition corresponding to the amino acid requirement for shrimp. Some authors that evaluate the essential amino acid composition in experimental diets found that

1 arginine is considered the first limiting amino acid, with lysine after it; its demand was
2 examined using free amino acids or intact sources (FOX et al., 1995).

3 Arginine has been shown to be an essential amino acid for shrimp due to its weak urea
4 activity cycle, which is essential for normal growth of shrimp (ALAM et al., 2004; NRC,
5 2011). Arginine is considered the most limiting amino acid in feeds for *Penaeidos* shrimps
6 (MILLAMENA et al., 1998). It is also a precursor for the synthesis of creatine and nitric
7 oxide serves as a potent stimulant of insulin and growth hormone, so that it may play an
8 important role in anabolic processes and is involved in the metabolism of nitrogen, creatine
9 and synthesis polyamines and is one of the main substrates for the production of nitric oxide
10 (NRC, 2011; WAN et al., 2006).

11 According to the analysis results shown in Table 3, lower losses at the end of leaching
12 for 12 hours were observed in the diet (RA40) with 40% protein. Regarding the essential
13 amino acids, in the phenylalanine was evaluated further degradation of the amino acid with
14 80%, followed by leucine, valine and arginine with losses above 50%.

15 Table 4 shows that there was not observed the same behavior for feed (RB40), with
16 40% protein in relation with feed RA40 with similar characteristics and the same percentage
17 of protein. The degradation was greater with the amino acid valine, with losses of 93% at the
18 end of leaching. Of the rations evaluated RB40 was the one that preserved histidine the best
19 with the concentration of its composition with losses less than 25%.

20 There were significant differences in the content of all amino acids analyzed after
21 submergence treatments of the diets with considerable reduction in the amino acid content of
22 the feed. Moreover, the physical structure of the feed cannot be attributed, if crushed or
23 pelletized, to the stability of the amino acid composition because the feeds with 35% protein
24 (pellet) showed more degradation than the samples with 40% protein (crushed). So it was not
25 the physical structure of the ration that provided greater stability of amino acids in order that

1 feeds showed greater degradation crushed. It's important to mention that feed with 35%
 2 protein are crushed to then pelleted while the 40% feed are only crushed.

3 ZARATE and LOVELL (1997) working with pelleted diets, reported that both
 4 protein-bound amino acids, as the synthetic ones, exhibit great losses when in contact with
 5 water. So approximately 13% of synthetic lysine (L-Lysine-HCl) is leached in the first 15
 6 seconds in contact with water.

7 In referring to the manufacturers, the feed A and B have experienced similar
 8 degradation in the range of 35% protein, while in the range of 40% the feed A deteriorated
 9 about 20% less than the feed B. In all feeds evaluated it was found that lysine and histidine
 10 are essential amino acids which suffered less degradation processes.

11 In this study, degradation points were observed in the amino acids within 12 hours of
 12 experiment: 33% (histidine) to 94% (aspartic acid) in diet 35A; 62% (proline) to 89%
 13 (phenylalanine and arginine) in the feed 35B; 27% (alanine) to 75% (glutamic acid) in feed
 14 40A and 19% (tyrosine) to 93% (valine) in the feed 40B. The seawater used in the experiment
 15 had pH = 7.5. It was then necessary to emphasize the importance of finding the pH of the
 16 water of nurseries where shrimp farming is practiced. When comparing degradation periods of
 17 four hours for the same amino acids mentioned before, It was found that the degradation
 18 points were 7% (histidine) to 83% (aspartic acid) in feed 35A; 12% (proline) to 76%
 19 (phenylalanine and arginine) in feed 35B; 7% (alanine) to 21% (glutamic acid) in feed 40A
 20 and 0% (tyrosine) to 45% (valine) in the feed 40B. This shows that in the first hour of the
 21 experiment the losses processes of amino acids in all feed evaluated are clear without being
 22 able to assign which amino acids are more susceptible to degradation.

23 In studies performed to evaluate the effect of pH in diets used for *Litopenaeus*
 24 *vannamei*, it was demonstrated that these diets show physical and chemical stability at pH
 25 values close to neutrality (6.5 - 7.0) in the environment where they operate. However, when

the pH is changed of the conditions of neutrality (pH = 8.0) the degradation of essential amino acids is apparent in the experiment period (1h). In this study the authors observed variations of 5% (histidine) to 53% (methionine) (LIM, 1993).

CONCLUSIONS

The results obtained in this study indicate that the leaching process significantly reduces the content of amino acids in the feed.

The physical structure of the feed does not prevent the degradation process of amino acids in the leaching process.

More research is needed to identify technologies that preserve the amino acids longer during the feeding of the shrimps.

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Table 1. Mean values and percentage of amino acid degradation of the commercial diet with 35% protein (RA35) subjected to leaching.

Amino acids (mg/100g)	T0	T4	T8	T12	%*
Isoleucine	1.93 ^a ±0.11	0.65 ^b ±0.03	0.44 ^c ±0.04	0.36 ^d ±0.03	81
Leucine	3.23 ^a ±0.19	1.26 ^b ±0.12	0.91 ^c ±0.02	0.73 ^d ±0.01	77
Arginine	1.96 ^a ±0.15	1.26 ^b ±0.04	0.53 ^c ±0.00	0.42 ^d ±0.02	79
Valine	2.16 ^a ±0.14	0.72 ^b ±0.03	0.45 ^c ±0.01	0.34 ^d ±0.03	84
Methionine	1.13 ^a ±0.02	0.25 ^b ±0.01	0.25 ^b ±0.01	0.15 ^c ±0.01	87
Lysine	4.22 ^a ±0.12	2.46 ^b ±0.15	2.25 ^c ±0.02	1.58 ^d ±0.14	63
Phenylalanine	2.23 ^a ±0.13	0.78 ^b ±0.03	0.34 ^c ±0.03	0.32 ^c ±0.02	86
Aspartic Acid	6.94 ^a ±0.16	1.21 ^b ±0.12	0.64 ^c ±0.06	0.44 ^d ±0.02	94
Glutamic Acid	2.24 ^a ±0.15	1.25 ^b ±0.12	0.75 ^c ±0.02	0.55 ^d ±0.02	75
Proline	0.09 ^a ±0.00	0.07 ^b ±0.00	0.05 ^c ±0.00	0.04 ^c ±0.00	56
Serine	2.11 ^a ±0.10	0.64 ^b ±0.02	0.35 ^c ±0.01	0.27 ^d ±0.03	89
Glycine	3.04 ^a ±0.11	0.88 ^b ±0.04	0.51 ^c ±0.00	0.43 ^d ±0.04	86
Threonine	2.25 ^a ±0.14	0.56 ^b ±0.03	0.44 ^b ±0.12	0.32 ^b ±0.03	86
Tyrosine	1.35 ^a ±0.14	0.44 ^b ±0.03	0.41 ^b ±0.02	0.24 ^c ±0.02	83
Histidine	0.67 ^a ±0.05	0.62 ^a ±0.04	0.53 ^b ±0.05	0.45 ^b ±0.04	33
Alanine	0.32 ^a ±0.01	0.13 ^b ±0.01	0.11 ^c ±0.00	0.08 ^d ±0.00	75
%Total degradation					77

Different letters in the same row indicate significant differences by Tukey test ($\alpha = 95\%$).

* amino acid leached in 12 hours.

Table 2. Mean values and percentage of amino acid degradation in commercial feed B with 35% protein (RB35) subjected to leaching.

Amino acids (mg/100g)	T0	T4	T8	T12	%*
Isoleucine	1.55 ^a ±0.07	0.54 ^b ±0.09	0.33 ^c ±0.06	0.33 ^c ±0.07	79
Leucine	3.34 ^a ±0.01	0.96 ^b ±0.07	0.75 ^c ±0.05	0.61 ^d ±0.03	82
Arginine	3.13 ^a ±0.19	0.76 ^b ±0.06	0.51 ^c ±0.03	0.35 ^d ±0.00	89
Valine	1.95 ^a ±0.18	0.65 ^b ±0.01	0.38 ^c ±0.01	0.34 ^d ±0.00	83
Methionine	0.84 ^a ±0.01	0.33 ^b ±0.03	0.17 ^c ±0.02	0.16 ^c ±0.02	81
Lysine	6.18 ^a ±0.18	2.53 ^b ±0.13	1.82 ^c ±0.11	1.46 ^d ±0.01	76
Phenylalanine	2.05 ^a ±0.01	0.51 ^b ±0.04	0.33 ^c ±0.05	0.22 ^d ±0.04	89
Aspartic Acid	3.11 ^a ±0.13	1.45 ^b ±0.13	0.56 ^c ±0.06	0.44 ^d ±0.04	86
Glutamic Acid	5.35 ^a ±0.10	2.34 ^b ±0.00	0.76 ^c ±0.00	0.65 ^d ±0.00	88
Proline	0.08 ^a ±0.00	0.07 ^b ±0.00	0.06 ^c ±0.00	0.03 ^d ±0.00	62
Serine	1.58 ^a ±0.15	0.75 ^b ±0.09	0.33 ^c ±0.04	0.33 ^c ±0.05	79
Glycine	2.55 ^a ±0.15	0.94 ^b ±0.07	0.54 ^c ±0.03	0.43 ^d ±0.03	83
Threonine	1.51 ^a ±0.09	0.76 ^b ±0.04	0.44 ^c ±0.02	0.33 ^d ±0.02	78
Tyrosine	0.94 ^a ±0.04	0.43 ^b ±0.07	0.26 ^c ±0.04	0.28 ^c ±0.05	70
Histidine	1.46 ^a ±0.12	0.72 ^b ±0.00	0.53 ^c ±0.00	0.46 ^d ±0.00	68
Alanine	0.25 ^a ±0.04	0.08 ^b ±0.00	0.07 ^c ±0.00	0.05 ^d ±0.00	80
%Total degradation					80

Different letters in the same row indicate significant differences by Tukey test ($\alpha = 95\%$).

*amino acid leached in 12 hours.

Table 3. Mean values and percentage of amino acid degradation of the commercial feed with 40% protein (RA40) subjected to leaching.

Amino acids (mg/100g)	T0	T4	T8	T12	%*
Isoleucine	0.94 ^a ±0.07	0.95 ^a ±0.09	0.72 ^b ±0.05	0.52 ^c ±0.05	45
Leucine	1.92 ^a ±0.09	1.67 ^b ±0.06	1.56 ^b ±0.06	0.95 ^c ±0.05	51
Arginine	2.04 ^a ±0.07	1.04 ^b ±0.08	0.88 ^b ±0.00	0.74 ^b ±0.00	64
Valine	1.14 ^a ±0.07	1.14 ^a ±0.04	0.75 ^b ±0.01	0.46 ^c ±0.01	60
Methionine	0.44 ^a ±0.03	0.45 ^a ±0.02	0.32 ^b ±0.03	0.25 ^c ±0.03	43
Lysine	4.23 ^a ±0.09	2.93 ^b ±0.09	3.03 ^b ±0.02	2.95 ^b ±0.09	30
Phenylalanine	1.16 ^a ±0.02	0.95 ^b ±0.01	0.94 ^b ±0.02	0.23 ^c ±0.02	80
Aspartic Acid	2.24 ^a ±0.09	1.83 ^b ±0.02	0.96 ^c ±0.08	0.84 ^c ±0.08	62
Glutamic Acid	4.12 ^a ±0.04	3.27 ^b ±0.00	1.23 ^c ±0.01	1.02 ^d ±0.02	75
Proline	0.09 ^a ±0.00	0.08 ^b ±0.00	0.04 ^c ±0.00	0.03 ^d ±0.00	67
Serine	1.16 ^a ±0.04	1.05 ^a ±0.09	0.92 ^a ±0.04	0.43 ^b ±0.01	63
Glycine	1.46 ^a ±0.07	1.54 ^a ±0.09	0.76 ^b ±0.05	0.55 ^c ±0.05	62
Threonine	1.04 ^a ±0.04	0.95 ^a ±0.06	0.64 ^b ±0.06	0.67 ^b ±0.06	36
Tyrosine	0.65 ^a ±0.01	0.53 ^b ±0.05	0.57 ^b ±0.06	0.43 ^c ±0.05	34
Histidine	1.15 ^a ±0.09	0.95 ^b ±0.07	0.83 ^c ±0.01	0.72 ^d ±0.07	37
Alanine	0.15 ^a ±0.01	0.14 ^b ±0.00	0.13 ^b ±0.01	0.11 ^b ±0.01	27
%Total degradation					52

Different letters in the same row indicate significant differences by Tukey test ($\alpha = 95\%$).

* amino acid leached in 12 hours.

Table 4. Mean values and percentage of amino acid degradation of the commercial feed B with 40% protein (RB40) subjected to leaching.

Amino acids (mg/100g)	T0	T4	T8	T12	%*
Isoleucine	0.57 ^a ±0.05	0.55 ^a ±0.04	0.44 ^b ±0.01	0.14 ^c ±0.01	75
Leucine	1.26 ^a ±0.01	1.16 ^b ±0.08	0.84 ^c ±0.02	0.22 ^d ±0.02	83
Arginine	0.84 ^a ±0.08	0.95 ^a ±0.06	0.66 ^b ±0.02	0.25 ^c ±0.02	70
Valine	0.94 ^c ±0.05	0.52 ^b ±0.03	0.35 ^c ±0.00	0.07 ^d ±0.00	93
Methionine	0.44 ^a ±0.02	0.25 ^b ±0.02	0.22 ^b ±0.01	0.13 ^c ±0.04	70
Lysine	3.05 ^a ±0.08	2.87 ^b ±0.00	2.82 ^b ±0.05	1.51 ^c ±0.08	50
Phenylalanine	0.66 ^a ±0.04	0.48 ^b ±0.00	0.09 ^c ±0.00	0.07 ^d ±0.00	89
Aspartic Acid	1.82 ^a ±0.05	0.75 ^b ±0.03	0.53 ^c ±0.05	0.35 ^d ±0.04	81
Glutamic Acid	3.43 ^a ±0.00	1.02 ^b ±0.07	0.75 ^c ±0.04	0.46 ^d ±0.04	87
Proline	0.08 ^a ±0.00	0.05 ^b ±0.00	0.05 ^b ±0.00	0.03 ^c ±0.00	62
Serine	1.06 ^a ±0.06	0.65 ^b ±0.04	0.45 ^c ±0.02	0.24 ^d ±0.00	77
Glycine	1.58 ^a ±0.05	1.44 ^b ±0.05	0.51 ^c ±0.01	0.13 ^d ±0.01	92
Threonine	0.92 ^a ±0.06	0.64 ^b ±0.05	0.57 ^b ±0.03	0.34 ^c ±0.03	63
Tyrosine	0.53 ^a ±0.04	0.53 ^a ±0.04	0.46 ^a ±0.03	0.35 ^a ±0.04	19
Histidine	0.84 ^a ±0.08	0.83 ^a ±0.08	0.91 ^a ±0.05	0.56 ^b ±0.06	23
Alanine	0.16 ^a ±0.01	0.15 ^b ±0.00	0.09 ^c ±0.00	0.02 ^d ±0.00	87
%Total degradation					70

Different letters in the same row indicate significant differences by Tukey test ($\alpha = 95\%$).

*amino acid leached in 12 hours.

THERMAL STABILITY OF AMINO ACIDS IN MEALS AND FEEDS USED IN SHRIMP FARMING.

ESTABILIDADE TÉRMICA DE AMINOÁCIDOS DE FARINHAS E RAÇÕES UTILIZADAS NA CARCINICULTURA

João Paulo de Sousa Prado¹, José Marcelino Oliveira Cavaleiro¹

ABSTRACT

The Brazilian shrimp farming uses mainly commercial feed for shrimp nutrition. This choice occurs because of the advantages related to convenience and good adaptation of *Litopenaeus vannamei* to feed intake. Thus, the quality of feed is a determining factor for maximum performance of the shrimp farms, making the right selection of suppliers and control of the storage conditions as ways to prevent contamination and spoilage of feed. The objective of this study was to evaluate the stability of amino acids in meals and commercial feed with different protein levels, subjected to high-temperature storage. The samples were exposed to temperature of 50 °C and evaluated every 5 days for 30 days. The analyses of the degradation of amino acids were performed using an elution gradient in HPLC system. In evaluated meals it was observed that valine and arginine were the amino acids that suffered greater loss during the experiment and histidine and alanine suffered less degradation. Significant difference was observed in the content of all amino acids analyzed after exposure of the feed to the temperature of 50 °C; with reduce in values of its amino acid content. The results obtained in this study indicate that meals and feed exposed to elevated temperatures significantly reduced the content of its amino acids.

Keywords: *Litopenaeus vannamei*, arginine, fish meal.

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RESUMO

A carcinicultura brasileira utiliza principalmente ração comercial para a nutrição dos camarões. Esta escolha ocorre pelas vantagens relativas à praticidade e boa adaptação do *Litopenaeus vannamei* ao consumo de ração. Desse modo, a qualidade da ração fornecida é fator determinante para o máximo desempenho da carcinicultura, tornando importante a seleção dos fornecedores e o controle das condições de armazenamento como formas de prevenir a contaminação e deterioração da ração. O objetivo do trabalho foi avaliar a estabilidade de aminoácidos em farinhas e em rações comerciais com diferentes teores proteicos, submetidas a temperaturas elevadas de armazenamento. As amostras foram expostas a temperatura de 50 °C, e avaliadas a cada cinco dias durante trinta dias. As análises da degradação de aminoácidos foram realizadas, utilizando-se um sistema de HPLC, em modo de gradiente de eluição. Em todas as farinhas avaliadas, observou-se que a valina e a arginina, foram os aminoácidos que sofreram maior perda durante o período do experimento, enquanto a histidina e alanina sofreram menor degradação. Observou-se diferença significativa no conteúdo de todos os aminoácidos analisados depois da exposição das rações a temperatura de 50 °C, com redução do teor de aminoácidos. Os resultados obtidos nesta pesquisa indicam que farinhas e rações expostas a temperaturas elevadas diminuem consideravelmente o teor de aminoácidos.

Termos para indexação: *Litopenaeus vannamei*, arginina, farinha de peixe.

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2011 the Brazilian aquaculture consumed about 489 tons of aquatic feed with 397 thousand tons for fish farming and 92 thousand tons for shrimp farming. This represented 0.7% of total animal feed consumed in the country in 2011. Although they represent a small fraction, this is the fastest growing segment, with a rate above 15% per year. This growth demonstrates the potential of this market, which is growing in Brazil. This has required

investments and technological innovations in aquatic feed, which is the main input in the production of protein of high biological value of fish and shrimp (SINDIRAÇÕES, 2012).

The Brazilian shrimp farming uses mainly commercial feed for shrimp nutrition (WALDIGE and CASEIRO, 2004). This choice is made because the relative advantages and good adaptation of *Litopenaeus vannamei* to feed intake (ARIES NEPHEW, 2003). Thus, the quality of feed is a determining factor for maximum performance of shrimp (BARBIERE JUNIOR and OSTRESKY NETO, 2001), making it important the selection of suppliers and control the storage conditions as ways to prevent contamination and deterioration of the ration (AMARAL et al, 2003).

The manufacture of animal feeds involves the use of a variety of raw materials for production of feed. The feeds are defined according to some criteria as regards the nutrient composition based on specific descriptions of hygiene and adequate nutritional quality formulation (THOMAS AND VAN DER POEL, 1996).

Most farmers do not realize the importance of proper storage of feed. They often stockpile large quantities of feed that are stored for a long period. During extended and inadequate storage the feeds are subjected to adverse physical conditions (heat, humidity, light) and micro-organisms (fungi, bacteria, yeasts) which can cause deterioration, and resulting in decrease in palatability and nutritive value, with degradation of amino acids and vitamins in feed and consequent economic loss (CHOW, 1980).

The study aimed to evaluate the stability of amino acids in meals and commercial feeds with different protein levels, subjected to high temperature storage.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was performed at the Laboratory of Fishery Product Development and Flavor Laboratory of the Department of Food Engineering, Campus I Universidade Federal da Paraíba (UFPB), João Pessoa, Paraíba.

2.1 Material

The samples used for this experiment were commercial feed with protein contents of 35 and 40% and fish meal and soya meal used in the formulation of feed with the following characteristics: Extruded feed and later transformed into the form of pellets with 1.0 to 1.8 mm in diameter with 40% protein used for feeding marine shrimp with an average weight between 1 and 3g, populated in nurseries systems, pre-creates or fattening nurseries (feed 40A); extruded feed and subsequently converted into the form of pellets with a diameter of 2.38 mm, with 35% protein used for feeding marine shrimp from the juvenile stage (with an average weight of 3g) to reach market weight, populated in fattening systems under densities above 30 shrimps/m² (feed 35A); extruded feed and subsequently converted into the form of pellets of 1 to 1.7 mm in diameter, with 40% protein used for feeding marine shrimp with an average weight between 1 and 3 g, populated in nurseries systems, pre-creates or fattening nurseries (feed 40B) and extruded feed subsequently converted into the form of pellets with 2.0 to 2.5 mm in diameter, with 35% protein used for feeding marine shrimp from the juvenile stage (with an average weight of 3g) until reaching market weight, populated in fattening systems under densities above 30 shrimps/m² (feed 35 B); fish meal used in feed formulation A (FPA), fish meal used in feed formulation B (FPB); soya meal used in the formulation of the feed A (FSA); soya meal used in the formulation of the feed B (FSB).

Subsequently the samples with bigger particle size were ground with the utilization of a cutting mill and smaller particle size samples were ground by hand using grade and pistil, after grinding, the samples were sieved on 200 mesh sieves. Then the samples were separated for analyzes.

2.2 Thermal stability

For the evaluation of thermal degradation of the samples It was weighed 5 g of each feed and meal, after weighing the samples were placed in glass jars in an oven stabilized at 50 °C for evaluation in periods of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 days. The removal of each of the samples after each time period was promoted to evaluate the stability of amino acids.

2.3 Amino acids analyses

Analyses for obtaining amino acid profile were performed using the methodology used by White, Hart and Fry (1986). It was used an elution gradient in HPLC system for determination of amino acids. The mobile phases employed consisted of mobile phase A: sodium acetate buffer (0.014 M) and mobile phase B: Acetonitrile: Water 60/40. The sample injection (20µL) was performed manually and the detection was at 245nm. The chromatographic separation was performed with an elution gradient at a temperature of 35 °C.

□ Samples equivalent to approximately 400µg of protein were weighed into Pyrex tubes with teflon screw cap, previously washed with 6N HCl solution with deionized water and dried. Adding to the pyrex tube with a teflon cap 300µL of a solution of 6N HCl containing 1% phenol, the contents of the tubes were thoroughly rapidly inflated with N₂ and sealed with a screw cap.

The sealed tubes were placed in an oven at 110 °C for 24h □ for hydrolysis. After hydrolysis and cooling of the tubes it was added 20µL of a mixture methanol: water:

triethylamine (2:2:1), the mixture was homogenized and drying of the material was promoted for 20 minutes. Derivatization of the hydrolyzate was made by mixing methanol: water: triethylamine: PITC (7:1:1:1), the mixture was homogenized; waiting for 20 minutes and subsequently the material was dried for 20 minutes. Then the samples were resuspended in mobile phase and then injected into the HPLC-Varian model 1690 with drag detector diode, C18-Waters 3.9 x150mm, 5 μ m reading at 245nm.

For identification of the chromatographic peaks, the comparison of the retention times obtained with standards of amino acids (Sigma-AAS-18) under the same chromatographic conditions and the absorption spectra obtained in drag diode detector (DAD) was used. The quantification was performed by external standard.

2.4 Statistical Analysis

The results of the analysis, in triplicate, were statistically analyzed by analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Tukey's test applied between the means at 5% probability using the SPSS version 14.0 (SPSS Inc., 2001) according with Marocco (2007).

3. RESULTS

3.1 Profile and degradation of amino acids in fish meal and soya meal

The mean values and the percentage of degradation of amino acids of fish meal and soya meal used for manufacturing of feed during zero (control) and after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 days exposed to a temperature of 50 ± 2 ° C are presented tables 1, 2, 3 and 4. With respect to fish meal, it was observed that the one used for the preparation of commercial feed A deteriorated 5% less than that the one used for manufacturing of feed B. There wasn't significant difference in the soya meals evaluated regarding the percentage of degradation. Prominently in all flours evaluated it was observed that valine and arginine were the amino

acids that suffered greater loss during the experiment while histidine and alanine suffered less degradation.

Table 1. Mean values and amino acid degradation percentage of fish meal used in the manufacture of commercial feed exposed to the temperature of 50 ± 2 ° C.

Amino acids (mg/100g)	T0	T5	T10	T15	T20	T25	T30	%
Isoleucine	4.21 ^a ±0.03	2.55 ^b ±0.09	2.14 ^c ±0.01	1.58 ^d ±0.01	1.34 ^e ±0.05	1.16 ^f ±0.02	0.91 ^g ±0.05	78
Leucine	6.69 ^a ±0.04	3.94 ^b ±0.07	3.64 ^c ±0.00	3.23 ^d ±0.06	2.46 ^e ±0.09	2.01 ^f ±0.06	1.75 ^g ±0.02	74
Arginine	4.56 ^a ±0.07	2.87 ^b ±0.06	2.64 ^{bc} ±0.01	2.46 ^c ±0.00	1.73 ^d ±0.04	1.04 ^e ±0.08	0.16 ^f ±0.02	96
Valine	5.24 ^a ±0.08	3.36 ^b ±0.01	3.04 ^c ±0.02	2.06 ^d ±0.00	1.84 ^d ±0.03	1.14 ^e ±0.00	0.21 ^f ±0.02	96
Methionine	1.39 ^a ±0.07	1.44 ^a ±0.04	1.33 ^b ±0.04	0.97 ^c ±0.03	0.76 ^d ±0.04	0.46 ^e ±0.05	0.48 ^e ±0.03	65
Lysine	8.83 ^a ±0.06	6.95 ^b ±0.02	5.15 ^c ±0.03	4.31 ^d ±0.01	3.65 ^e ±0.09	3.35 ^f ±0.08	2.25 ^g ±0.03	75
Phenylalanine	4.79 ^a ±0.04	2.45 ^b ±0.00	2.45 ^b ±0.02	2.25 ^c ±0.04	1.46 ^d ±0.04	1.26 ^e ±0.07	1.02 ^f ±0.02	79
Aspartic Acid	3.53 ^a ±0.07	3.26 ^b ±0.06	2.90 ^c ±0.00	2.04 ^d ±0.05	1.54 ^e ±0.02	0.77 ^f ±0.05	0.65 ^f ±0.07	82
Glutamic Acid	5.97 ^a ±0.01	5.56 ^b ±0.05	5.27 ^c ±0.06	2.62 ^d ±0.09	2.65 ^d ±0.05	1.53 ^e ±0.02	1.12 ^f ±0.06	81
Proline	0.29 ^a ±0.00	0.15 ^b ±0.00	0.09 ^c ±0.00	0.08 ^d ±0.00	0.08 ^d ±0.00	0.05 ^e ±0.00	0.04 ^f ±0.00	86
Serine	3.06 ^a ±0.06	2.93 ^b ±0.05	1.54 ^c ±0.09	1.32 ^d ±0.00	0.64 ^e ±0.04	0.56 ^f ±0.03	0.44 ^g ±0.05	86
Glycine	5.82 ^a ±0.05	4.33 ^b ±0.09	3.96 ^c ±0.00	3.05 ^d ±0.03	2.53 ^e ±0.09	2.01 ^f ±0.00	1.95 ^f ±0.08	66
Threonine	8.45 ^a ±0.02	2.23 ^b ±0.07	2.06 ^b ±0.07	1.45 ^c ±0.00	1.24 ^c ±0.02	0.77 ^d ±0.04	0.76 ^d ±0.04	91
Tyrosine	2.20 ^a ±0.00	1.68 ^b ±0.08	1.63 ^b ±0.04	1.62 ^b ±0.02	1.46 ^c ±0.06	1.03 ^d ±0.06	0.84 ^e ±0.06	62
Histidine	1.84 ^a ±0.09	1.63 ^b ±0.06	1.22 ^b ±0.08	0.95 ^d ±0.06	0.96 ^d ±0.02	0.86 ^d ±0.08	0.63 ^e ±0.06	66
Alanine	0.35 ^a ±0.01	0.30 ^b ±0.02	0.27 ^b ±0.03	0.25 ^b ±0.02	0.23 ^b ±0.02	0.20 ^b ±0.02	0.18 ^b ±0.03	49
%Total degradation								77

Different letters in the same row indicate significant differences by Tukey test ($\alpha = 95\%$).

Table 2. Mean values and amino acid degradation percentage of fish meal used in the manufacture of commercial feed B exposed to a temperature of 50 ± 2 ° C.

Amino acids (mg/100g)	T0	T5	T10	T15	T20	T25	T30	%
Isoleucine	2.86 ^a ±0.04	1.95 ^b ±0.09	1.64 ^c ±0.02	1.21 ^d ±0.08	1.03 ^e ±0.09	0.92 ^e ±0.06	0.44 ^f ±0.00	85
Leucine	4.53 ^a ±0.09	3.42 ^b ±0.05	2.49 ^c ±0.03	2.35 ^d ±0.05	2.14 ^e ±0.04	1.57 ^f ±0.04	0.95 ^g ±0.01	79
Arginine	2.73 ^a ±0.05	2.25 ^b ±0.02	1.96 ^c ±0.02	1.54 ^d ±0.07	0.56 ^e ±0.09	0.21 ^f ±0.01	0.10 ^g ±0.00	96
Valine	3.34 ^a ±0.05	2.27 ^b ±0.03	1.98 ^c ±0.03	1.37 ^d ±0.03	1.13 ^e ±0.02	0.54 ^f ±0.01	0.33 ^g ±0.09	90
Methionine	2.14 ^a ±0.03	1.43 ^b ±0.04	0.95 ^c ±0.01	0.87 ^d ±0.04	0.55 ^e ±0.09	0.43 ^e ±0.05	0.32 ^e ±0.08	85
Lysine	9.53 ^a ±0.01	7.45 ^b ±0.07	4.97 ^c ±0.05	4.83 ^d ±0.04	4.07 ^e ±0.09	3.74 ^f ±0.00	2.16 ^g ±0.08	77
Phenylalanine	2.97 ^a ±0.04	2.14 ^b ±0.08	1.55 ^c ±0.04	1.42 ^c ±0.09	1.26 ^d ±0.01	0.83 ^e ±0.05	0.45 ^f ±0.02	85
Aspartic Acid	3.53 ^a ±0.03	3.31 ^b ±0.03	1.39 ^c ±0.05	1.35 ^c ±0.06	0.94 ^d ±0.03	0.61 ^e ±0.03	0.33 ^f ±0.04	91
Glutamic Acid	7.34 ^a ±0.06	5.65 ^b ±0.00	2.54 ^c ±0.03	2.03 ^d ±0.06	1.83 ^e ±0.06	1.63 ^f ±0.05	0.64 ^g ±0.08	91
Proline	0.18 ^a ±0.00	0.17 ^b ±0.00	0.13 ^c ±0.00	0.09 ^d ±0.01	0.09 ^d ±0.00	0.05 ^e ±0.00	0.03 ^f ±0.00	83
Serine	2.32 ^a ±0.02	1.84 ^b ±0.05	0.86 ^c ±0.03	0.64 ^d ±0.08	0.56 ^d ±0.02	0.27 ^e ±0.08	0.28 ^e ±0.06	88
Glycine	4.56 ^a ±0.09	3.14 ^b ±0.04	2.17 ^c ±0.08	1.82 ^d ±0.05	1.85 ^d ±0.01	1.44 ^e ±0.01	0.93 ^f ±0.08	80
Threonine	3.73 ^a ±0.01	2.73 ^b ±0.04	1.92 ^c ±0.07	1.17 ^d ±0.07	0.95 ^e ±0.09	0.78 ^f ±0.07	0.43 ^g ±0.09	88
Tyrosine	2.04 ^a ±0.04	1.38 ^b ±0.01	1.13 ^c ±0.08	1.04 ^d ±0.00	0.93 ^e ±0.03	0.83 ^f ±0.00	0.44 ^g ±0.09	78
Histidine	2.16 ^a ±0.04	1.62 ^b ±0.00	1.05 ^c ±0.01	1.05 ^c ±0.09	0.96 ^c ±0.06	0.97 ^c ±0.00	0.44 ^d ±0.09	80
Alanine	0.31 ^a ±0.00	0.24 ^b ±0.01	0.19 ^c ±0.03	0.18 ^c ±0.01	0.18 ^c ±0.02	0.11 ^d ±0.01	0.08 ^e ±0.00	74
%Total degradation								84

Different letters in the same row indicate significant differences by Tukey test ($\alpha = 95\%$).

Observing the total degradation means of each meal it can be seen that all feeds evaluated also showed high percentages of degradation. Therefore, the nature of the raw

material (animal or vegetable), lack of stability and the amino acid composition cannot be attributed because all the flour had an average total of degradation on the amino acid content above 75%. Comparing the fish meal it can be seen that there was a significant difference in the amino acid content and this didn't occur between soya meals of different manufacturers.

Table 3. Mean values and percentage of amino acid degradation of the soya meal used in the commercial manufacture of feed A exposed to a temperature of 50 ± 2 ° C.

Amino acids (mg/100g)	T0	T5	T10	T15	T20	T25	T30	%
Isoleucine	3.72 ^a ±0.37	2.44 ^b ±0.24	1.62 ^c ±0.16	1.43 ^c ±0.14	1.18 ^c ±0.11	0.95 ^d ±0.09	0.57 ^e ±0.05	85
Leucine	4.84 ^a ±0.48	3.75 ^b ±0.37	3.15 ^b ±0.31	2.67 ^b ±0.26	2.13 ^c ±0.21	1.86 ^c ±0.18	1.13 ^d ±0.11	77
Arginine	3.32 ^a ±0.33	2.63 ^b ±0.26	1.91 ^c ±0.19	1.46 ^d ±0.14	1.16 ^e ±0.11	0.67 ^f ±0.06	0.33 ^g ±0.03	90
Valine	3.24 ^a ±0.32	2.52 ^b ±0.25	1.63 ^c ±0.16	1.16 ^d ±0.11	0.96 ^d ±0.09	0.58 ^e ±0.05	0.24 ^f ±0.02	93
Methionine	1.05 ^a ±0.10	0.76 ^b ±0.07	0.75 ^b ±0.07	0.45 ^c ±0.04	0.33 ^d ±0.03	0.27 ^e ±0.02	0.26 ^e ±0.02	75
Lysine	7.45 ^a ±0.74	6.53 ^a ±0.65	6.27 ^a ±0.62	5.06 ^b ±0.50	4.71 ^b ±0.47	3.35 ^c ±0.33	2.54 ^d ±0.25	66
Phenylalanine	3.60 ^a ±0.36	2.73 ^b ±0.27	2.02 ^c ±0.20	1.64 ^d ±0.16	1.27 ^e ±0.12	1.24 ^e ±0.12	0.47 ^f ±0.04	87
Aspartic Acid	5.45 ^a ±0.54	3.37 ^b ±0.33	3.23 ^b ±0.32	2.64 ^c ±0.26	2.33 ^c ±0.23	1.94 ^c ±0.19	1.04 ^d ±0.10	81
Glutamic Acid	7.92 ^a ±0.79	4.85 ^b ±0.48	4.65 ^b ±0.46	4.01 ^b ±0.40	3.85 ^b ±0.38	3.46 ^b ±0.34	1.26 ^c ±0.12	84
Proline	0.26 ^a ±0.02	0.13 ^b ±0.01	0.08 ^c ±0.00	0.07 ^d ±0.00	0.06 ^e ±0.00	0.04 ^f ±0.00	0.03 ^g ±0.00	88
Serine	2.13 ^a ±0.21	1.34 ^a ±0.13	1.07 ^b ±0.10	0.87 ^c ±0.08	0.86 ^c ±0.08	0.44 ^d ±0.04	0.36 ^e ±0.03	83
Glycine	3.63 ^a ±0.36	2.23 ^b ±0.22	2.07 ^b ±0.20	1.64 ^c ±0.16	1.27 ^c ±0.12	1.12 ^d ±0.11	0.75 ^e ±0.07	79
Threonine	6.24 ^a ±0.62	1.95 ^b ±0.19	1.36 ^c ±0.13	1.14 ^c ±0.11	1.08 ^c ±0.10	0.84 ^d ±0.08	0.43 ^e ±0.04	93
Tyrosine	1.40 ^a ±0.14	1.25 ^a ±0.12	1.22 ^a ±0.12	1.13 ^a ±0.11	0.66 ^b ±0.06	0.55 ^b ±0.05	0.46 ^b ±0.04	67
Histidine	1.73 ^a ±0.17	1.57 ^a ±0.15	1.54 ^a ±0.15	1.25 ^b ±0.12	1.02 ^c ±0.10	0.74 ^d ±0.07	0.63 ^d ±0.06	64
Alanine	0.58 ^a ±0.05	0.26 ^b ±0.02	0.25 ^b ±0.02	0.19 ^c ±0.01	0.19 ^c ±0.01	0.15 ^d ±0.01	0.13 ^d ±0.01	78
%Total degradation								81

Different letters in the same row indicate significant differences by Tukey test ($\alpha = 95\%$).

Table 4. Mean values and percentage of amino acid degradation of the soya meal used in the manufacture of commercial feed B exposed to a temperature of 50 ± 2 ° C.

Amino acids (mg/100g)	T0	T5	T10	T15	T20	T25	T30	%
Isoleucine	3.11 ^a ±0.31	2.30 ^b ±0.23	1.56 ^c ±0.15	1.46 ^c ±0.14	1.03 ^d ±0.10	0.95 ^d ±0.09	0.47 ^e ±0.04	85
Leucine	4.87 ^a ±0.48	3.36 ^b ±0.33	2.83 ^b ±0.28	2.67 ^b ±0.26	2.05 ^c ±0.20	1.63 ^d ±0.16	0.93 ^e ±0.09	81
Arginine	2.73 ^a ±0.27	1.88 ^b ±0.18	1.74 ^b ±0.17	1.73 ^b ±0.17	1.66 ^b ±0.16	0.53 ^c ±0.05	0.18 ^d ±0.01	93
Valine	3.22 ^a ±0.32	2.41 ^b ±0.24	1.54 ^c ±0.15	1.46 ^c ±0.14	1.05 ^d ±0.10	0.45 ^e ±0.04	0.20 ^f ±0.02	94
Methionine	0.94 ^a ±0.09	0.63 ^b ±0.06	0.57 ^b ±0.05	0.39 ^c ±0.03	0.33 ^c ±0.03	0.33 ^c ±0.00	0.17 ^d ±0.01	82
Lysine	8.45 ^a ±0.84	5.55 ^b ±0.55	5.32 ^b ±0.53	4.48 ^b ±0.44	3.55 ^c ±0.35	3.36 ^c ±0.33	1.73 ^d ±0.17	80
Phenylalanine	3.52 ^a ±0.35	2.18 ^b ±0.21	1.94 ^b ±0.19	1.84 ^c ±0.18	1.44 ^d ±0.14	1.14 ^e ±0.11	0.48 ^f ±0.04	86
Aspartic Acid	6.87 ^a ±0.68	4.21 ^b ±0.42	3.95 ^c ±0.39	3.16 ^d ±0.31	2.25 ^e ±0.22	2.11 ^e ±0.21	0.73 ^f ±0.07	89
Glutamic Acid	10.44 ^a ±1.04	5.83 ^b ±0.58	5.37 ^b ±0.53	4.39 ^b ±0.43	3.37 ^b ±0.33	2.76 ^c ±0.27	1.03 ^d ±0.10	90
Proline	0.15 ^a ±0.01	0.13 ^b ±0.01	0.07 ^c ±0.00	0.06 ^d ±0.00	0.06 ^d ±0.00	0.05 ^e ±0.00	0.05 ^e ±0.00	67
Serine	2.75 ^a ±0.27	1.64 ^b ±0.16	1.35 ^c ±0.13	0.65 ^d ±0.06	0.64 ^d ±0.06	0.43 ^e ±0.04	0.24 ^f ±0.02	91
Glycine	2.43 ^a ±0.24	1.77 ^b ±0.17	1.56 ^b ±0.15	1.45 ^b ±0.14	1.09 ^c ±0.10	1.05 ^c ±0.10	0.58 ^d ±0.05	76
Threonine	4.78 ^a ±0.47	2.37 ^b ±0.23	1.35 ^c ±0.13	1.32 ^c ±0.13	0.75 ^d ±0.07	0.71 ^d ±0.07	0.33 ^e ±0.03	86
Tyrosine	1.55 ^a ±0.15	0.97 ^b ±0.09	0.92 ^b ±0.09	0.83 ^b ±0.08	0.67 ^c ±0.06	0.65 ^c ±0.06	0.26 ^d ±0.02	83
Histidine	2.05 ^a ±0.20	1.34 ^b ±0.13	1.28 ^b ±0.12	1.19 ^b ±0.11	0.82 ^c ±0.08	0.72 ^c ±0.07	0.44 ^d ±0.04	79
Alanine	0.25 ^a ±0.02	0.20 ^b ±0.02	0.17 ^c ±0.01	0.17 ^c ±0.01	0.16 ^d ±0.01	0.16 ^d ±0.01	0.07 ^e ±0.00	72
%Total degradation								83

Different letters in the same row indicate significant differences by Tukey test ($\alpha = 95\%$).

3.2 Profile and degradation of amino acids in feeds with different protein levels

The average values and the percentages of degradation of amino acids of the feeds RA35, RB35, RA40 and RB40 during zero (control) and after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 days exposed to a temperature of 50 ± 2 ° C are presented in tables 5, 6, 7 and 8. It can be observed a significant difference in the content of all amino acids investigated after exposure of the feeds to the temperature of 50 ° C, with considerable reduction in the amino acid content of the feeds.

Table 5. Mean values and percentage of amino acid degradation of the commercial feed A with 35% protein (RA35) exposed to a temperature of 50 ± 2 ° C.

Amino acids (mg/100g)	T0	T5	T10	T15	T20	T25	T30	%
Isoleucine	1.96 ^a ±0.19	1.93 ^a ±0.19	1.23 ^b ±0.12	0.94 ^c ±0.09	0.93 ^c ±0.09	0.89 ^c ±0.08	0.35 ^d ±0.03	82
Leucine	3.23 ^a ±0.32	3.14 ^a ±0.31	2.27 ^b ±0.22	1.91 ^b ±0.19	1.91 ^b ±0.19	1.88 ^b ±0.18	0.84 ^c ±0.08	74
Arginine	2.92 ^a ±0.29	2.16 ^b ±0.21	1.96 ^b ±0.19	1.56 ^c ±0.15	1.34 ^c ±0.13	0.85 ^d ±0.08	0.55 ^e ±0.05	81
Valine	2.34 ^a ±0.23	2.16 ^a ±0.21	1.17 ^b ±0.11	1.08 ^b ±0.10	0.90 ^b ±0.09	0.84 ^b ±0.08	0.46 ^c ±0.04	80
Methionine	1.13 ^a ±0.11	0.64 ^b ±0.06	0.54 ^b ±0.05	0.53 ^b ±0.05	0.44 ^c ±0.04	0.33 ^d ±0.03	0.12 ^e ±0.01	89
Lysine	4.53 ^a ±0.45	4.24 ^a ±0.42	4.22 ^a ±0.42	4.15 ^a ±0.41	3.63 ^a ±0.36	3.62 ^a ±0.36	1.63 ^b ±0.16	64
Phenylalanine	2.56 ^a ±0.25	2.23 ^a ±0.22	1.23 ^b ±0.12	1.16 ^b ±0.11	1.02 ^b ±0.10	0.91 ^b ±0.09	0.34 ^c ±0.03	87
Aspartic Acid	6.94 ^a ±0.69	3.32 ^b ±0.33	2.38 ^c ±0.23	2.38 ^c ±0.23	2.14 ^c ±0.21	1.78 ^c ±0.17	0.56 ^d ±0.05	92
Glutamic Acid	6.75 ^a ±0.67	4.33 ^b ±0.43	4.28 ^b ±0.42	3.45 ^c ±0.34	2.41 ^d ±0.24	1.25 ^e ±0.12	0.76 ^f ±0.07	89
Proline	0.13 ^a ±0.01	0.09 ^b ±0.00	0.09 ^b ±0.00	0.08 ^c ±0.00	0.06 ^d ±0.00	0.04 ^e ±0.00	0.03 ^f ±0.00	77
Serine	2.11 ^a ±0.21	1.73 ^b ±0.17	1.24 ^c ±0.12	0.97 ^d ±0.09	0.84 ^d ±0.08	0.72 ^d ±0.07	0.28 ^e ±0.02	87
Glycine	3.04 ^a ±0.30	2.38 ^b ±0.23	2.05 ^b ±0.20	1.44 ^c ±0.14	1.44 ^c ±0.14	1.11 ^d ±0.11	0.65 ^e ±0.06	79
Threonine	2.25 ^a ±0.22	1.63 ^b ±0.16	1.05 ^c ±0.10	1.05 ^c ±0.10	1.03 ^d ±0.10	0.94 ^d ±0.09	0.35 ^e ±0.03	84
Tyrosine	1.35 ^a ±0.13	0.74 ^b ±0.07	0.74 ^b ±0.07	0.63 ^b ±0.06	0.55 ^b ±0.05	0.53 ^b ±0.05	0.26 ^c ±0.02	81
Histidine	1.45 ^a ±0.14	1.15 ^b ±0.11	1.06 ^b ±0.10	1.04 ^b ±0.10	0.98 ^b ±0.09	0.53 ^c ±0.05	0.43 ^d ±0.04	70
Alanine	0.32 ^a ±0.03	0.23 ^b ±0.02	0.22 ^b ±0.02	0.20 ^b ±0.02	0.15 ^c ±0.01	0.15 ^c ±0.01	0.08 ^d ±0.00	75
%Total de degradation								81

Different letters in the same row indicate significant differences by Tukey test ($\alpha = 95\%$).

Observing the total degradation means of each feed it can be verified that all feeds evaluated showed high percentages of degradation. Moreover, the amino acid composition stability cannot be attributed to the physical structure of the feed if crushed or pelletized. The feeds with 35% protein (pelletized) showed similar degradation of the samples with 40% protein (crushed), so there wasn't the physical structure of the feed which provided greater stability amino acids, considering that the crushed feed showed the same degradation as the pelletized ones. It's important to remember that feeds with 35% protein are crushed to then be pelletized while 40% ones are just crushed.

Table 6. Mean values and percentage of amino acid degradation in commercial feed B with 35% protein (RB35) exposed to a temperature of 50 ± 2 ° C.

Amino acids (mg/100g)	T0	T5	T10	T15	T20	T25	T30	%
Isoleucine	1.93 ^a ±0.19	1.45 ^b ±0.14	1.45 ^b ±0.14	1.13 ^c ±0.11	0.83 ^d ±0.08	0.54 ^e ±0.05	0.46 ^e ±0.04	76
Leucine	3.26 ^a ±0.32	2.65 ^b ±0.26	2.64 ^b ±0.26	2.46 ^b ±0.24	1.74 ^c ±0.17	0.98 ^d ±0.09	0.96 ^d ±0.09	71
Arginine	3.15 ^a ±0.31	1.75 ^b ±0.17	1.31 ^c ±0.13	1.16 ^c ±0.11	0.76 ^d ±0.07	0.57 ^e ±0.05	0.24 ^t ±0.02	92
Valine	1.82 ^a ±0.18	1.76 ^a ±0.17	1.44 ^b ±0.14	1.03 ^c ±0.10	0.65 ^d ±0.06	0.57 ^d ±0.05	0.35 ^e ±0.03	81
Methionine	0.85 ^a ±0.08	0.84 ^b ±0.08	0.78 ^b ±0.07	0.54 ^b ±0.05	0.54 ^c ±0.05	0.33 ^d ±0.03	0.32 ^e ±0.03	62
Lysine	6.66 ^a ±0.66	5.11 ^b ±0.51	5.04 ^b ±0.50	4.64 ^b ±0.46	3.75 ^c ±0.37	2.53 ^d ±0.25	2.15 ^d ±0.21	68
Phenylalanine	2.14 ^a ±0.21	1.87 ^a ±0.18	1.56 ^b ±0.15	1.51 ^b ±0.15	0.95 ^b ±0.09	0.51 ^b ±0.05	0.46 ^c ±0.04	79
Aspartic Acid	4.85 ^a ±0.48	2.86 ^b ±0.28	2.83 ^b ±0.28	2.26 ^c ±0.22	2.14 ^c ±0.21	1.45 ^d ±0.14	0.54 ^e ±0.05	89
Glutamic Acid	7.15 ^a ±0.71	5.35 ^b ±0.53	5.11 ^b ±0.51	3.03 ^c ±0.30	2.96 ^c ±0.29	2.34 ^d ±0.23	0.76 ^e ±0.07	89
Proline	0.15 ^a ±0.01	0.09 ^b ±0.00	0.07 ^c ±0.00	0.06 ^d ±0.00	0.04 ^e ±0.00	0.03 ^t ±0.00	0.03 ^g ±0.00	80
Serine	1.63 ^a ±0.16	1.45 ^a ±0.14	1.37 ^a ±0.13	0.94 ^b ±0.09	0.87 ^b ±0.08	0.75 ^b ±0.07	0.34 ^c ±0.03	79
Glycine	2.48 ^a ±0.24	2.15 ^a ±0.21	2.12 ^a ±0.21	2.02 ^a ±0.20	1.85 ^a ±0.18	0.94 ^b ±0.09	0.85 ^b ±0.08	66
Threonine	1.45 ^a ±0.14	1.36 ^a ±0.13	1.35 ^a ±0.13	1.33 ^a ±0.13	0.95 ^b ±0.09	0.76 ^c ±0.07	0.43 ^d ±0.04	70
Tyrosine	1.16 ^a ±0.11	0.75 ^b ±0.07	0.71 ^b ±0.07	0.63 ^b ±0.06	0.54 ^b ±0.05	0.43 ^c ±0.04	0.36 ^d ±0.03	69
Histidine	1.53 ^a ±0.15	1.27 ^a ±0.12	1.24 ^a ±0.12	1.16 ^a ±0.11	0.92 ^b ±0.09	0.72 ^c ±0.07	0.24 ^d ±0.02	84
Alanine	0.26 ^a ±0.02	0.25 ^a ±0.02	0.20 ^b ±0.02	0.18 ^b ±0.01	0.17 ^b ±0.01	0.10 ^c ±0.01	0.05 ^d ±0.00	81
%Total degradation								77

Different letters in the same row indicate significant differences by Tukey test ($\alpha = 95\%$).

In referring to the manufacturers, feed A and B have experienced similar degradation in the range of 35% protein, while in the 40% range the feed A degraded about 5% higher than the feed B.

Table 7. Mean values and percentage of amino acid degradation of the commercial feed A with 40% protein (RA40) exposed to a temperature of 50 ± 2 ° C.

Amino acids (mg/100g)	T0	T5	T10	T15	T20	T25	T30	%
Isoleucine	1.95 ^a ±0.19	1.82 ^a ±0.18	1.44 ^b ±0.14	0.94 ^c ±0.09	0.73 ^d ±0.07	0.65 ^d ±0.06	0.47 ^e ±0.04	76
Leucine	3.31 ^a ±0.33	2.98 ^b ±0.29	2.66 ^b ±0.26	1.67 ^c ±0.16	1.53 ^c ±0.15	1.26 ^d ±0.12	0.94 ^e ±0.09	72
Arginine	4.06 ^a ±0.40	2.14 ^b ±0.21	1.85 ^c ±0.18	1.55 ^c ±0.15	1.04 ^d ±0.10	0.86 ^e ±0.08	0.55 ^f ±0.05	86
Valine	2.03 ^a ±0.20	1.63 ^b ±0.16	1.14 ^c ±0.11	0.76 ^d ±0.07	0.54 ^e ±0.05	0.45 ^f ±0.04	0.35 ^g ±0.03	83
Methionine	0.76 ^a ±0.07	0.76 ^a ±0.07	0.44 ^b ±0.04	0.42 ^b ±0.04	0.33 ^c ±0.03	0.32 ^c ±0.03	0.16 ^d ±0.01	79
Lysine	7.05 ^a ±0.70	5.04 ^b ±0.50	5.03 ^b ±0.50	2.95 ^c ±0.29	2.65 ^c ±0.26	2.54 ^c ±0.25	2.01 ^d ±0.20	71
Phenylalanine	2.04 ^a ±0.20	2.02 ^a ±0.20	1.64 ^b ±0.16	1.16 ^c ±0.11	0.93 ^d ±0.09	0.67 ^e ±0.06	0.38 ^f ±0.03	81
Aspartic Acid	2.94 ^a ±0.29	2.87 ^a ±0.28	2.24 ^b ±0.22	2.12 ^b ±0.21	1.62 ^c ±0.16	1.14 ^d ±0.11	0.54 ^e ±0.05	82
Glutamic Acid	6.42 ^a ±0.64	5.74 ^a ±0.57	5.17 ^a ±0.51	4.12 ^b ±0.41	2.27 ^c ±0.22	1.95 ^c ±0.19	0.76 ^d ±0.07	89
Proline	0.13 ^a ±0.01	0.09 ^b ±0.00	0.08 ^c ±0.00	0.06 ^d ±0.00	0.04 ^e ±0.00	0.04 ^e ±0.00	0.03 ^f ±0.00	67
Serine	1.75 ^a ±0.17	1.64 ^a ±0.16	1.16 ^b ±0.11	1.13 ^b ±0.11	0.64 ^c ±0.06	0.57 ^c ±0.05	0.32 ^d ±0.03	82
Glycine	2.74 ^a ±0.27	2.51 ^a ±0.25	2.35 ^a ±0.23	1.46 ^b ±0.14	1.13 ^c ±0.11	0.97 ^c ±0.09	0.77 ^d ±0.07	72
Threonine	1.57 ^a ±0.15	1.46 ^a ±0.14	1.31 ^a ±0.13	1.04 ^b ±0.10	0.64 ^c ±0.06	0.61 ^c ±0.06	0.35 ^d ±0.03	78
Tyrosine	2.57 ^a ±0.25	0.72 ^b ±0.07	0.72 ^b ±0.07	0.45 ^c ±0.04	0.43 ^c ±0.04	0.36 ^d ±0.03	0.26 ^e ±0.02	90
Histidine	1.43 ^a ±0.14	1.37 ^a ±0.13	1.34 ^a ±0.13	0.83 ^a ±0.08	0.64 ^b ±0.06	0.62 ^c ±0.06	0.55 ^d ±0.05	62
Alanine	0.25 ^a ±0.02	0.24 ^a ±0.02	0.19 ^b ±0.01	0.19 ^b ±0.01	0.18 ^b ±0.01	0.13 ^c ±0.01	0.01 ^d ±0.00	96
%Total degradation								79

Different letters in the same row indicate significant differences by Tukey test ($\alpha = 95\%$).

Table 8. Mean values and percentage of amino acid degradation commercial feed B with 40% protein (RB40) exposed to a temperature of 50 ± 2 ° C.

Amino acids (mg/100g)	T0	T5	T10	T15	T20	T25	T30	%
Isoleucine	2.18 ^a ±0.21	1.31 ^b ±0.13	1.05 ^c ±0.10	0.77 ^d ±0.07	0.76 ^d ±0.07	0.57 ^e ±0.05	0.55 ^e ±0.05	75
Leucine	4.25 ^a ±0.42	2.57 ^b ±0.25	1.95 ^b ±0.19	1.72 ^c ±0.17	1.63 ^c ±0.16	1.26 ^d ±0.12	1.24 ^e ±0.12	71
Arginine	2.44 ^a ±0.24	1.63 ^b ±0.16	1.55 ^b ±0.15	0.97 ^c ±0.09	0.84 ^c ±0.08	0.72 ^c ±0.07	0.25 ^d ±0.02	90
Valine	1.73 ^a ±0.17	1.36 ^b ±0.13	0.96 ^c ±0.09	0.94 ^c ±0.09	0.75 ^d ±0.07	0.61 ^e ±0.06	0.25 ^t ±0.02	86
Methionine	0.76 ^a ±0.07	0.61 ^b ±0.06	0.54 ^b ±0.05	0.45 ^c ±0.04	0.44 ^c ±0.04	0.37 ^d ±0.03	0.28 ^e ±0.02	63
Lysine	6.74 ^a ±0.67	4.77 ^b ±0.47	3.66 ^c ±0.36	3.53 ^c ±0.35	3.36 ^c ±0.33	3.02 ^c ±0.30	2.87 ^c ±0.28	57
Phenylalanine	2.45 ^a ±0.24	1.54 ^b ±0.15	1.23 ^c ±0.12	0.88 ^d ±0.08	0.85 ^d ±0.08	0.66 ^e ±0.06	0.36 ^t ±0.03	85
Aspartic Acid	2.95 ^a ±0.29	2.83 ^a ±0.28	1.94 ^b ±0.19	1.82 ^b ±0.18	1.53 ^b ±0.15	1.42 ^b ±0.14	0.96 ^c ±0.09	67
Glutamic Acid	6.25 ^a ±0.62	5.54 ^a ±0.55	3.85 ^b ±0.38	3.43 ^b ±0.34	2.53 ^c ±0.25	2.06 ^d ±0.20	1.11 ^e ±0.11	82
Proline	0.18 ^a ±0.01	0.09 ^b ±0.00	0.08 ^c ±0.00	0.06 ^d ±0.00	0.05 ^e ±0.00	0.03 ^t ±0.00	0.03 ^g ±0.00	83
Serine	1.66 ^a ±0.16	1.23 ^b ±0.12	1.15 ^b ±0.11	1.06 ^b ±0.10	0.73 ^c ±0.07	0.65 ^c ±0.06	0.45 ^d ±0.04	73
Glycine	3.57 ^a ±0.35	2.22 ^b ±0.22	1.62 ^c ±0.16	1.55 ^c ±0.15	1.45 ^c ±0.14	1.44 ^c ±0.14	0.96 ^d ±0.09	73
Threonine	2.08 ^a ±0.20	1.65 ^b ±0.16	1.04 ^c ±0.10	0.92 ^c ±0.09	0.84 ^c ±0.08	0.81 ^c ±0.08	0.64 ^d ±0.06	69
Tyrosine	2.65 ^a ±0.26	0.65 ^b ±0.06	0.56 ^b ±0.05	0.46 ^c ±0.04	0.43 ^c ±0.04	0.43 ^d ±0.04	0.43 ^e ±0.04	84
Histidine	1.77 ^a ±0.17	1.24 ^b ±0.12	0.95 ^c ±0.09	0.87 ^c ±0.08	0.84 ^c ±0.08	0.84 ^c ±0.08	0.83 ^c ±0.08	53
Alanine	0.32 ^a ±0.03	0.16 ^b ±0.01	0.16 ^b ±0.01	0.16 ^b ±0.01	0.15 ^b ±0.01	0.13 ^c ±0.01	0.12 ^c ±0.01	62
%Total degradation								73

Different letters in the same row indicate significant differences by Tukey test ($\alpha = 95\%$).

4 DISCUSSIONS

The loss of amino acids of fish meals A and B ranged from 49% (alanine) to 96% (valine and arginine) and 74% (alanine) to 96% (arginine), respectively. Buedo et al. (2001) evaluated the storage of the pear juice for 112 days under a temperature of 37 ± 2 ° C and detected that the loss of alanine and arginine during a maximum period of study was 47 and 96%, respectively.

The amino acids losses found in soya meals A and B ranged from 64% (histidine) to 93% (valine and threonine) and 67% (proline) to 94% (valine), respectively. Buedo et al.

(2001) evaluating the storage of the pear juice for 112 days under a temperature of 37 °C □ observed that loss of histidine and threonine for the maximum period of study was 64 and 93%, respectively.

The amino acids losses found in soya meals A and B ranged from 64% (histidine) to 93% (valine and threonine) and 67% (proline) to 94% (valine), respectively. Buedo et al. (2001) evaluating the storage of the pear juice for 112 days under a temperature of 37 °C □ observed that losses of histidine and threonine for the maximum period of study was 64 and 93%, respectively.

The amino acids degradation in the feeds (35A, 35B, 40A and 40B) were 64% (lysine) to 92% (aspartic acid), 62% (methionine) to 92% (arginine), 62% (histidine) to 96% (alanine) and 53% (histidine) to 90% (arginine), respectively. Studies relating to the storage of pear juice for 112 days under a temperature of 37 °C showed that the losses of aspartic acid and methionine for the maximum period of study was 0 and 86%, respectively (BUEDO et al. 2001).

Marty and Chavez (1995) evaluating the degradation of amino acids in soy flour observed that the losses occurring amino acids from the manufacture of flours until storage for future use in making rations. In the same study, the authors observed losses of amino acids when compared to the soy flour soy flour extruded and baked, and observed for loss of amino acids histidine, threonine, valine and proline values and 16% of 6, 7 and 12% , 8 to 12%; 2 and 15%, respectively for untreated soy flour and flours extruded with subsequent baking. The authors concluded that the processes of degradation of amino acids remain in the stage of storage.

Marty and Chavez (1995) evaluating amino acids degradation in soya meal observed that the amino acids losses occurred from the manufacture of the meals until storage for future use in making feeds. In the same study, the authors observed losses of amino acids when

compared the untreated soya meal with the soya meal extruded and baked and observed amino acids losses of histidine, threonine, valine and proline with the values of 6 and 16%, 7 and 12%, 8 and 12%; 2 and 15%, respectively for untreated soya meal and soya meal extruded with subsequent baking. The authors concluded that the processes of degradation of amino acids remain in the stage of storage.

Marty and Chavez (1995) evaluating the digestibility of amino acids in soy based products subjected to heat treatment, observed an improvement in digestibility of these amino acids, but amino acid losses were demonstrated in products subjected to severe heat treatments. The same authors observed that the digestibility of lysine was lower in extruded and toasted soya meal than in the just extruded soya meal. The reductions observed in the apparent digestibility of lysine were primarily a result of the increased endogenous flow of lysine. For the evaluation of soybean processed under conditions of normal digestibility of amino acids appear to provide a good estimate of amino acid availability. However, if the soybean was exposed to more stringent processing conditions such as those used in the production of rumen, a larger amount of amino acid will be absorbed and that they cannot efficiently be used and are excreted in the urine. These results suggest that diets containing extruded and toasted soya meal are not equivalent to diets containing soybean meal and fat, due to low digestibility of amino acids.

Buedo et al. (2001) demonstrated that there is a strong degradation of amino acids during the storage of pear juice, as a consequence of the reactions of non-enzymatic browning of the product which confirms the Maillard reaction. The decreases in concentration follow an exponential law with constant speed and are strongly temperature dependent. Thus, the loss of amino acids in the temperature of 37°C is faster than 30°C, which in turn is faster than at 15°C.

Studies evaluating the nutritional quality of processed northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*) and southern rough shrimp (*Trachypenaeus curvirostris*) stored at -70°C found significant losses in all studied amino acids, except for proline in the northern shrimp and phenylalanine which increased its amount in the industrialized product in both shrimps (HEU et al., 2003).

The effect of pasteurization and sterilization in amino acids contained in processed cheese found that most amino acids studied suffered degradation regardless of heat treatment. The exceptions were threonine, valine and tyrosine that were stable throughout the experiment (Bunka et al., 2004).

Evaluating the effect of the industrial process on amino acid profile of chocolate, Adeyeye (2010) found that most amino acids are degraded except for aspartic acid, serine, glutamic acid, glycine and alanine. Cooking and sterilization affected the amino acid composition of immature seeds of three types of beans and it has been found, in general terms, that in all three kinds of beans cooking and canning were severe as regards the stability of the nutritional samples. Losses were about 7% in the fresh and cooked samples and losses of 24% between fresh samples and canned ones (SLUPSKI, 2010).

Lysine and methionine tend to suffer changes during storage or during food processing and consequent nutritional losses. The Maillard reaction between amino groups of lysine and the reducing sugars is the most important route by which lysine present in a protein can be lost. During processing at high temperatures, especially about alkaline conditions, the lysine side chains are capable of forming bonds with other amino acids. Besides reducing the number of lysine residues available, the formation of such connections between neighboring polypeptide chains tends to prevent assimilation of much of the rest of the protein molecule, since the unwinding and access to the gut proteolytic enzymes are hampered (COULTATE , 2004).

The reduction of amino acid content can be caused by various reactions, including, for example, the Strecker degradation of amino acids and Maillard reaction (Friedman, 1996; Kristensen, et al. 2001; Schar and Bosset, 2002).

The amino acids losses also occur due to deamination processes in which the results of sterilization provide an increase in ammonia concentration of over 50 mg kg⁻¹ on average. Another important degradative process are lipid reactions (e.g., oxidation), which forms products that may affect subsequent reactions of nitrogenous substances (Kristensen et al, 2001).

Heat can also alter amino acid residues chemically. Dehydration and deamination of serine, glutamine and asparagine can lead to formation of new intra or intermolecular bonds and denaturation break disulfide covalent bonds, releasing hydrogen sulfide (ESPE and LIED, 1999).

CONCLUSIONS

The results obtained in this study indicate that high temperatures reduce the amino acid content of meals and feed exposed to it significantly.

Fish meal and soya meal amino acids can be lost even before its use in the manufacturing process of feeds.

In the feed exposure to elevated temperatures the physical structure of the feed does not prevents the degradation process of amino acids.

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6. CONCLUSÕES GERAIS

Nas condições experimentais do presente estudo, os resultados obtidos permitiram concluir que:

- As farinhas de peixe e de soja utilizadas na formulação da ração comercial (RA) apresentaram perfil de aminoácidos de qualidade superior aos encontrados nas farinhas utilizadas para obtenção da ração comercial (RB);
- Pelo escore químico, concluiu-se que as rações comerciais RA e RB não se mostraram satisfatórias quanto ao teor de aminoácidos essenciais, com exceção apenas da lisina;
- Os resultados obtidos no presente estudo indicam que o processo de lixiviação diminui consideravelmente o conteúdo de aminoácidos das rações;
- No processo de lixiviação, a estrutura física da ração não impede o processo de degradação dos aminoácidos;
- Os resultados obtidos no presente estudo indicam que farinhas e rações expostas a temperaturas elevadas diminuem consideravelmente o conteúdo de aminoácidos;
- Farinhas de peixe e de soja podem perder os aminoácidos antes mesmo da utilização no processo de fabricação das rações;
- Na exposição das rações a temperaturas elevadas, a estrutura física da ração não impede o processo de degradação dos aminoácidos.
- São necessários mais estudos, para identificar tecnologias que preservem os aminoácidos por mais tempo, durante a alimentação dos camarões;

APÊNDICE

APÊNDICE A – Cromatograma do padrão de aminoácidos.

Chromatogram :

PadraoAminoacidos10_24_2012 11_15_35

PM8 channel1

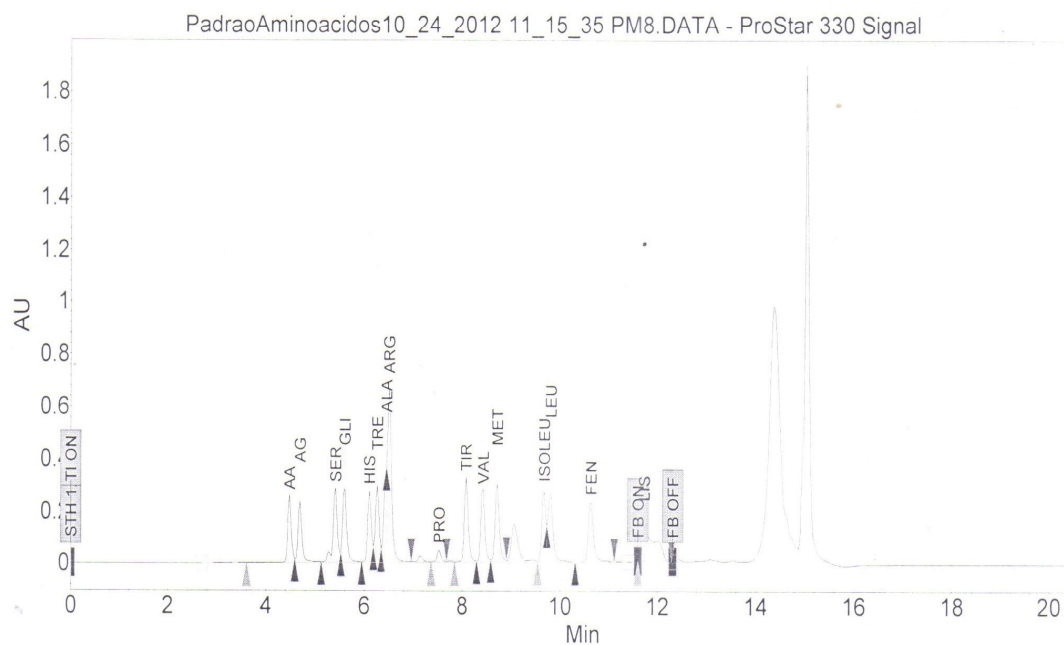
Method : Aminoacidos

User : Administrator

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Peak results :

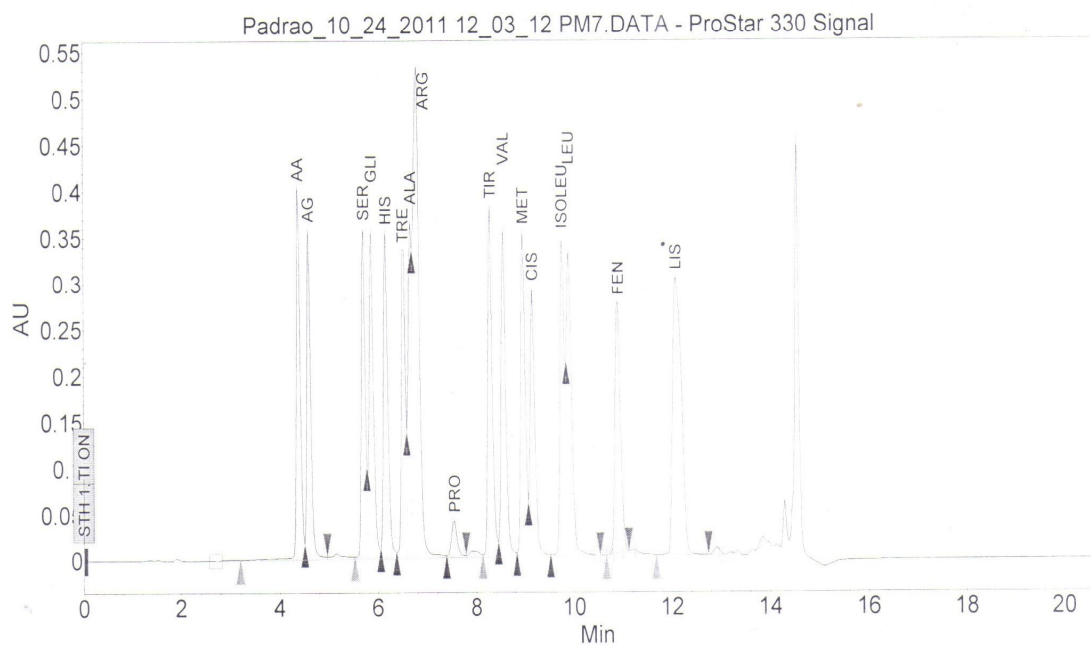
Index	Name	Time [Min]	Height [AU]
1	AA	4.48	0.264
2	AG	4.69	0.239
3	SER	5.41	0.288
4	GLI	5.60	0.287
5	HIS	6.11	0.280
6	TRE	6.27	0.299
7	ALA	6.46	0.365
15	ARG	6.51	0.674
8	PRO	7.52	0.048
9	TIR	8.08	0.331
10	VAL	8.43	0.282
11	MET	8.72	0.302
12	ISOLEU	9.68	0.270
16	LEU	9.81	0.262
13	FEN	10.64	0.232
14	LIS	11.73	0.214
Total			4.639

APÊNDICE B – Cromatograma do padrão de aminoácidos.

Chromatogram : Padrao_10_24_2011 12_03_12 PM7_channel1

System : HPLC-1
Method : Aminoacidos
User : Administrator

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Processed : 12/20/2012 11:05:22 PM
Printed : 12/20/2012 11:05:47 PM



Peak results :

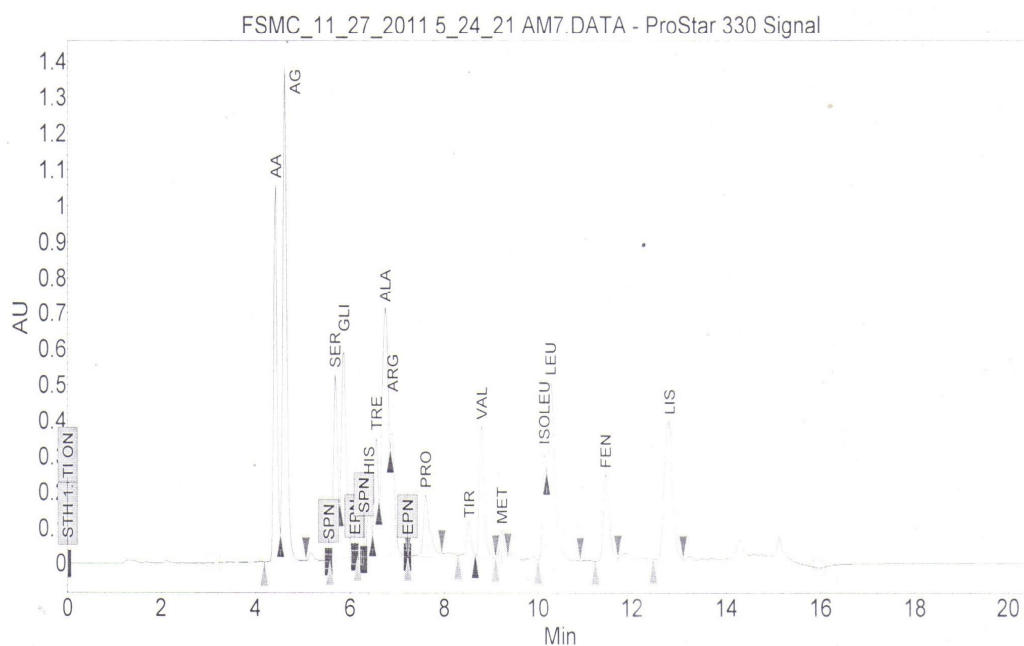
Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [umol/mL]	Height [AU]	Area [AU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	AA	4.37	0.000	0.406	0.0368	5.651
2	AG	4.59	0.000	0.359	0.0325	4.996
3	SER	5.71	0.036	0.358	0.0327	5.033
15	GLI	5.87	0.000	0.359	0.0380	5.846
4	HIS	6.16	0.238	0.357	0.0364	5.597
5	TRE	6.51	0.000	0.335	0.0326	5.005
6	ALA	6.67	0.196	0.366	0.0296	4.554
16	ARG	6.80	0.250	0.532	0.0799	12.282
7	PRO	7.55	0.000	0.041	0.0057	0.869
8	TIR	8.29	0.000	0.381	0.0403	6.194
9	VAL	8.56	0.186	0.358	0.0388	5.972
10	MET	8.96	0.061	0.355	0.0377	5.790
11	CIS	9.15	0.000	0.292	0.0334	5.136
12	ISOLEU	9.76	0.000	0.345	0.0377	5.794
17	LEU	9.89	0.085	0.331	0.0388	5.970
13	FEN	10.91	0.142	0.273	0.0359	5.522
14	LIS	12.08	0.137	0.302	0.0637	9.788
Total			1.332	5.749	0.6505	100.000

APÊNDICE C – Cromatograma do controle dos aminoácidos da farinha de soja.

Chromatogram : FSMC_11_27_2011 5_24_21 AM7_channel1

System : HPLC-1
Method : Aminoacidos
User : Administrator

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Processed : 12/20/2012 10:49:14 PM
Printed : 12/20/2012 11:16:38 PM



Peak results :

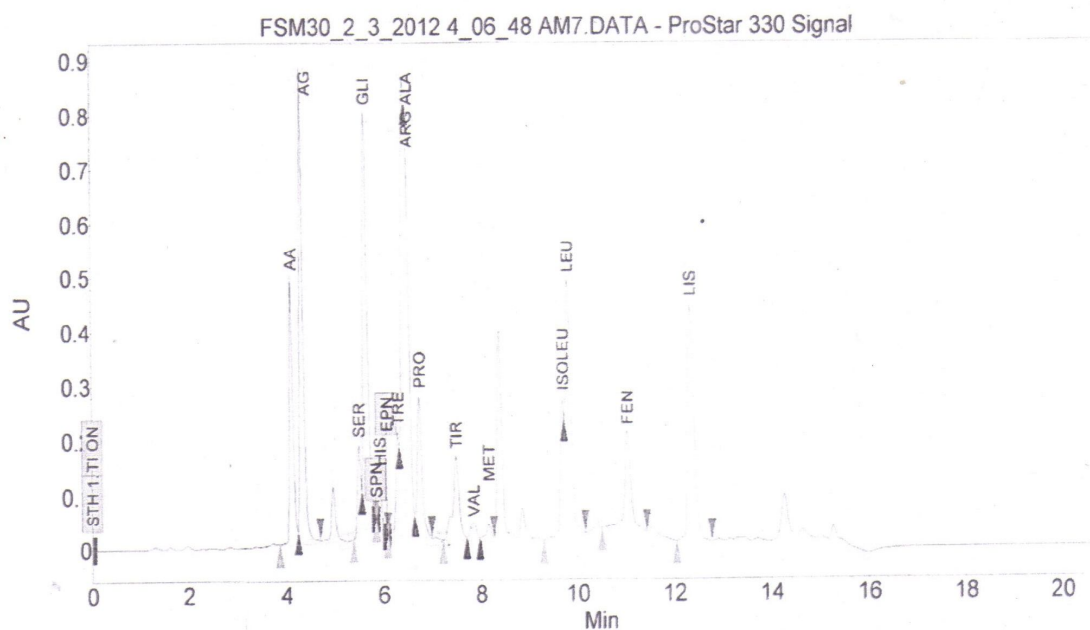
Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [umol/mL]	Height [AU]	Area [AU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	AA	4.43	0.00	1.056	0.1	10.716
2	AG	4.61	0.00	1.383	0.1	15.430
3	SER	5.68	0.06	0.523	0.1	6.104
12	GLI	5.87	0.00	0.579	0.1	7.501
4	HIS	6.40	0.09	0.161	0.0	1.635
13	TRE	6.56	0.00	0.335	0.0	3.549
14	ALA	6.75	0.73	0.700	0.1	12.690
15	ARG	6.91	0.11	0.346	0.0	4.200
5	PRO	7.60	0.00	0.177	0.0	3.400
6	TIR	8.53	0.00	0.099	0.0	1.454
7	VAL	8.80	0.21	0.372	0.0	5.047
8	MET	9.23	0.01	0.080	0.0	0.909
9	ISOLEU	10.13	0.06	0.297	0.0	3.080
16	LEU	10.27	0.19	0.498	0.1	9.714
10	FEN	11.44	0.15	0.247	0.0	4.339
11	LIS	12.80	0.19	0.401	0.1	10.232
Total			1.82	7.257	0.9	100.000

APÊNDICE D – Cromatograma dos aminoácidos da farinha de soja exposta durante 30 dias a temperatura de 50 ± 2 °C.

Chromatogram : FSM30_2_3_2012 4_06_48 AM7_channel1

System : HPLC-1
Method : Aminoacidos
User : Administrator

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Printed : 12/20/2012 11:17:21 PM



Peak results :

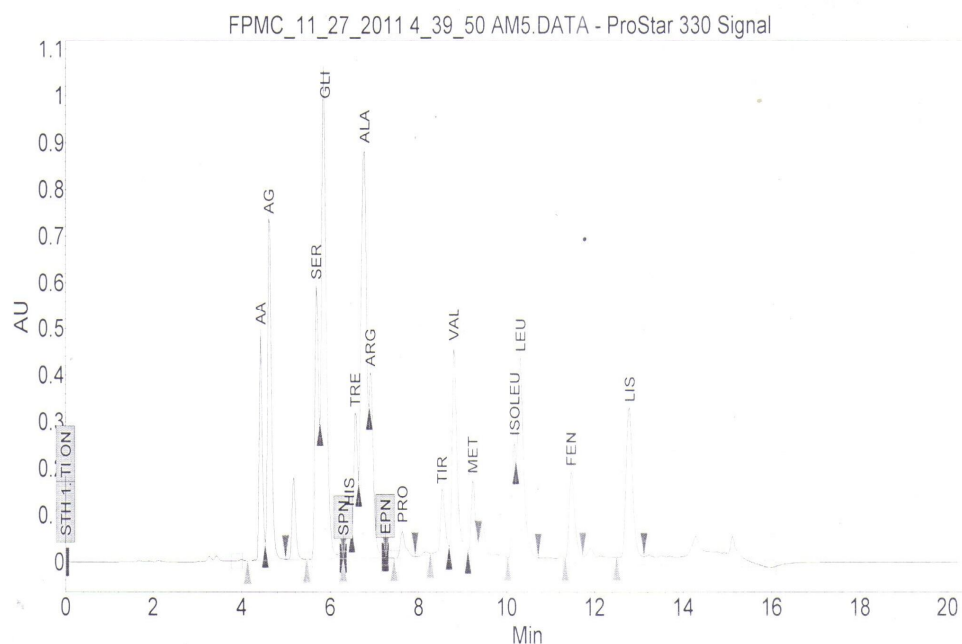
Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [umol/mL]	Height [AU]	Area [AU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	AA	4.11	0.00	0.498	0.0	6.177
2	AG	4.32	0.00	0.878	0.1	11.586
3	SER	5.49	0.01	0.166	0.0	1.898
13	GLI	5.63	0.00	0.771	0.1	12.004
4	HIS	5.92	0.05	0.098	0.0	1.078
5	TRE	6.29	0.00	0.193	0.0	1.962
14	ALA	6.43	0.48	0.850	0.1	10.791
15	ARG	6.45	0.24	0.799	0.1	11.343
6	PRO	6.75	0.00	0.261	0.0	4.282
7	TIR	7.49	0.00	0.158	0.0	3.630
8	VAL	7.84	0.03	0.037	0.0	0.835
9	MET	8.16	0.01	0.033	0.0	0.672
10	ISOLEU	9.71	0.06	0.265	0.0	3.777
16	LEU	9.81	0.16	0.489	0.1	10.631
11	FEN	11.04	0.22	0.213	0.1	8.425
12	LIS	12.35	0.16	0.448	0.1	10.910
Total			1.41	6.158	0.7	100.000

APÊNDICE E – Cromatograma do controle dos aminoácidos da farinha de peixe.

Chromatogram : FPMC_11_27_2011 4_39_50 AM5_channel1

System : HPLC-1
Method : Aminoácidos
User : Administrator

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Peak results :

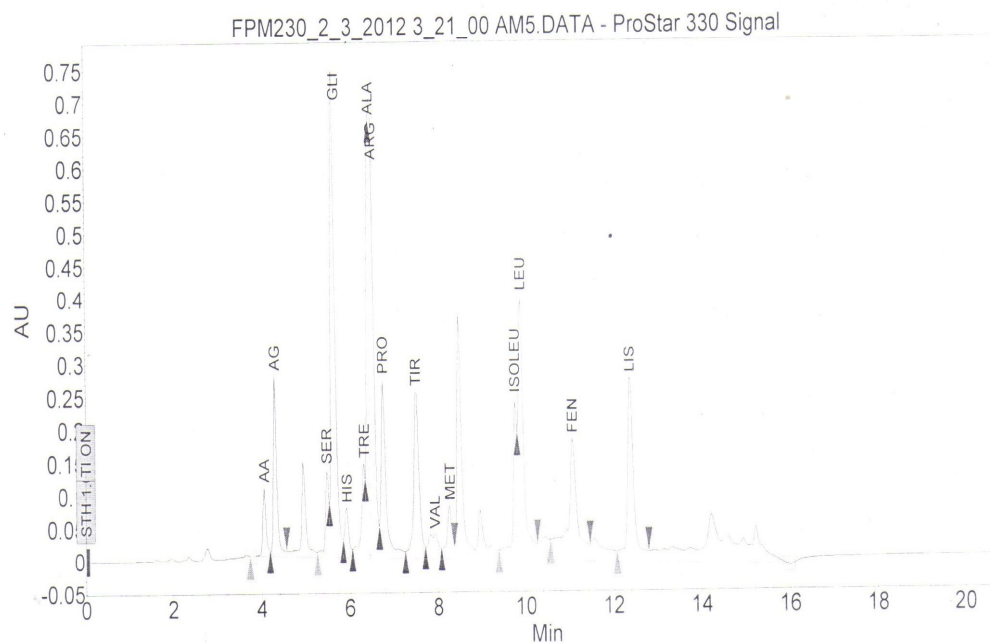
Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [umol/mL]	Height [AU]	Area [AU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	AA	4.43	0.00	0.495	0.0	4.921
2	AG	4.61	0.00	0.734	0.1	8.764
3	SER	5.68	0.06	0.588	0.1	7.009
13	GLI	5.84	0.00	1.058	0.1	16.261
4	HIS	6.43	0.06	0.100	0.0	1.149
14	TRE	6.56	0.00	0.311	0.0	3.853
5	ALA	6.77	0.90	0.873	0.1	16.484
15	ARG	6.91	0.13	0.397	0.0	4.926
6	PRO	7.63	0.00	0.058	0.0	1.051
7	TIR	8.53	0.00	0.150	0.0	2.601
8	VAL	8.80	0.29	0.453	0.1	7.407
9	MET	9.23	0.03	0.170	0.0	2.520
10	ISOLEU	10.19	0.06	0.251	0.0	2.866
16	LEU	10.32	0.16	0.435	0.1	8.892
11	FEN	11.47	0.12	0.194	0.0	3.707
12	LIS	12.80	0.14	0.335	0.1	7.587
Total			1.96	6.602	0.8	100.000

APÊNDICE F – Cromatograma dos aminoácidos da farinha de peixe exposta durante 30 dias a temperatura de 50 ± 2 °C.

Chromatogram : FPM230_2_3_2012 3_21_00 AM5_channel1

System : HPLC-1
Method : Aminoacidos
User : Administrator

Acquired : 2/3/2012 3:23:03 AM
Processed : 12/20/2012 10:45:51 PM
Printed : 12/20/2012 11:15:45 PM



Peak results :

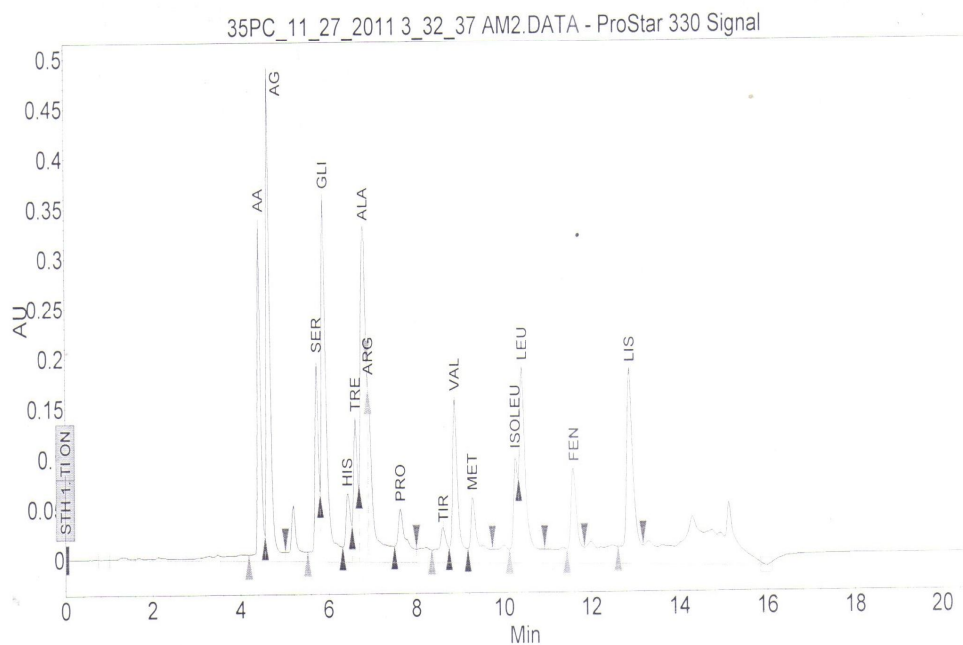
Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [umol/mL]	Height [AU]	Area [AU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	AA	4.05	0.00	0.105	0.0	1.675
2	AG	4.29	0.00	0.276	0.0	4.522
3	SER	5.47	0.01	0.132	0.0	2.244
13	GLI	5.63	0.00	0.748	0.1	15.019
4	HIS	5.92	0.06	0.076	0.0	1.551
5	TRE	6.32	0.00	0.144	0.0	2.773
14	ALA	6.45	0.29	0.698	0.0	8.010
16	ARG	6.48	0.24	0.702	0.1	14.009
6	PRO	6.75	0.00	0.268	0.0	6.306
7	TIR	7.49	0.00	0.253	0.0	6.697
8	VAL	7.92	0.05	0.038	0.0	1.892
9	MET	8.27	0.02	0.082	0.0	2.025
10	ISOLEU	9.76	0.06	0.241	0.0	4.787
15	LEU	9.89	0.13	0.401	0.1	10.670
11	FEN	11.07	0.20	0.186	0.0	9.039
12	LIS	12.37	0.10	0.281	0.0	8.781
Total			1.17	4.632	0.6	100.000

APÊNDICE G – Cromatograma do controle dos aminoácidos da ração com 35% de proteína.

Chromatogram : 35PC_11_27_2011 3_32_37 AM2_channel1

System : HPLC-1
Method : Aminoacidos
User : Administrator

Acquired : 11/27/2011 3:33:34 AM
Processed : 12/20/2012 10:33:28 PM
Printed : 12/20/2012 11:01:25 PM



Peak results :

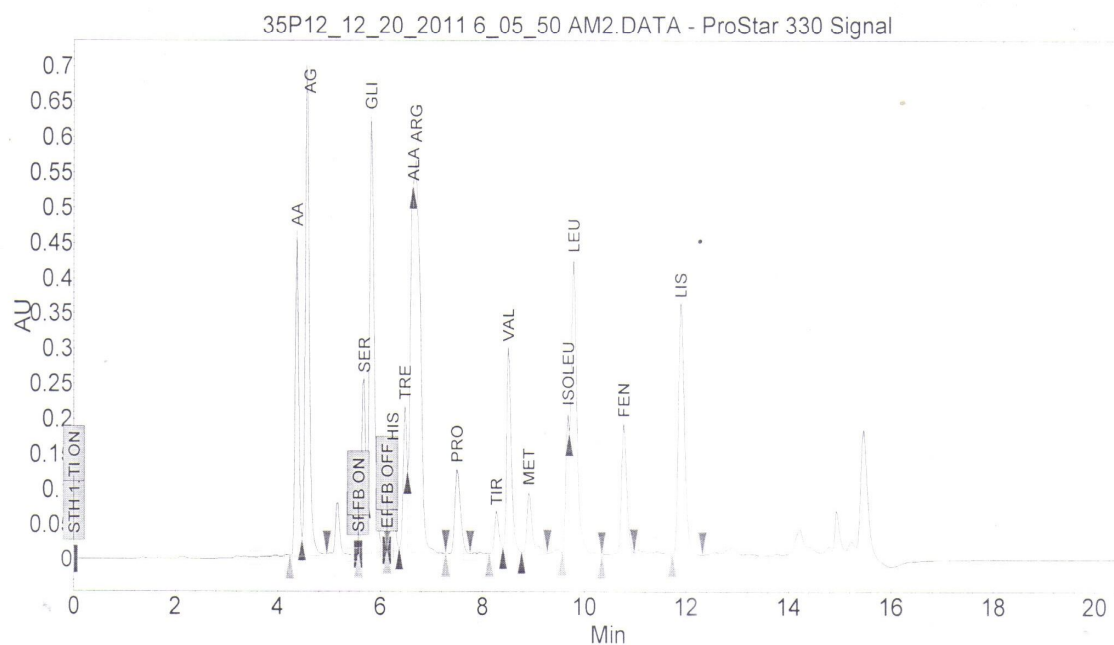
Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [umol/mL]	Height [AU]	Area [AU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	AA	4.43	0.00	0.342	0.0	7.735
2	AG	4.64	0.00	0.493	0.0	12.047
3	SER	5.73	0.02	0.199	0.0	5.129
4	GLI	5.89	0.00	0.367	0.0	11.888
5	HIS	6.43	0.06	0.068	0.0	2.313
6	TRE	6.61	0.00	0.144	0.0	3.919
14	ALA	6.80	0.31	0.336	0.0	11.682
15	ARG	6.91	0.07	0.172	0.0	5.718
7	PRO	7.63	0.00	0.054	0.0	3.204
8	TIR	8.61	0.00	0.035	0.0	1.954
9	VAL	8.88	0.11	0.165	0.0	5.775
10	MET	9.28	0.02	0.065	0.0	3.498
11	ISOLEU	10.27	0.03	0.104	0.0	3.235
16	LEU	10.43	0.07	0.196	0.0	8.490
12	FEN	11.60	0.07	0.095	0.0	4.241
13	LIS	12.88	0.08	0.196	0.0	9.173
Total			0.84	3.031	0.4	100.000

APÊNDICE H – Cromatograma dos aminoácidos da ração com 35% de proteína submetida a 12 horas de lixiviação.

Chromatogram : 35P12_12_20_2011 6_05_50 AM2_channel1

System : HPLC-1
Method : Aminoacidos
User : Administrator

Acquired : 12/20/2011 6:07:00 AM
Processed : 12/20/2011 6:43:07 AM
Printed : 12/20/2012 11:09:55 PM



Peak results :

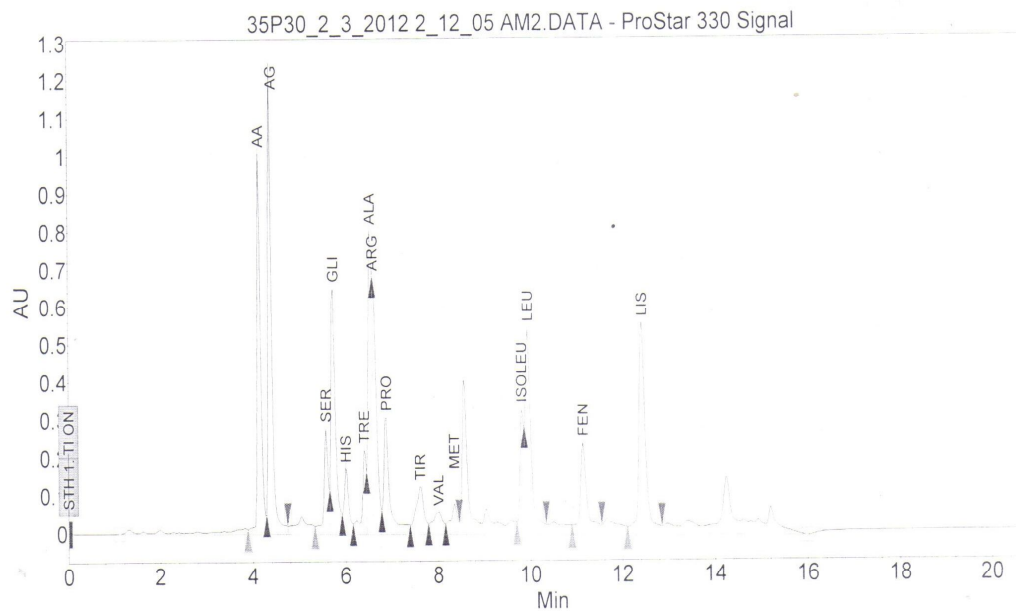
Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [umol/mL]	Height [AU]	Area [AU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	AA	4.37	0.00	0.464	0.0	6.733
2	AG	4.56	0.00	0.697	0.1	11.651
3	SER	5.68	0.02	0.249	0.0	3.955
4	GLI	5.81	0.00	0.619	0.1	12.238
5	HIS	6.24	0.07	0.110	0.0	1.935
6	TRE	6.48	0.00	0.208	0.0	2.973
14	ALA	6.64	0.23	0.521	0.0	6.424
15	ARG	6.69	0.27	0.556	0.1	15.670
7	PRO	7.49	0.00	0.120	0.0	2.825
8	TIR	8.27	0.00	0.063	0.0	1.183
9	VAL	8.51	0.16	0.295	0.0	5.996
10	MET	8.91	0.02	0.088	0.0	2.149
11	ISOLEU	9.68	0.03	0.201	0.0	2.621
16	LEU	9.79	0.12	0.423	0.1	10.265
12	FEN	10.77	0.09	0.189	0.0	4.273
13	LIS	11.89	0.11	0.360	0.0	9.109
Total			1.13	5.161	0.5	100.000

APÊNDICE I – Cromatograma dos aminoácidos da ração com 35% de proteína exposta durante 30 dias a temperatura de 50 ± 2 °C.

**Chromatogram : 35P30_2_3_2012 2_12_05
AM2_channel1**

System : HPLC-1
Method : Aminoacidos
User : Administrator

Acquired : 2/3/2012 2:13:34 AM
Processed : 2/11/2012 12:10:37 AM
Printed : 12/20/2012 11:10:23 PM



Peak results :

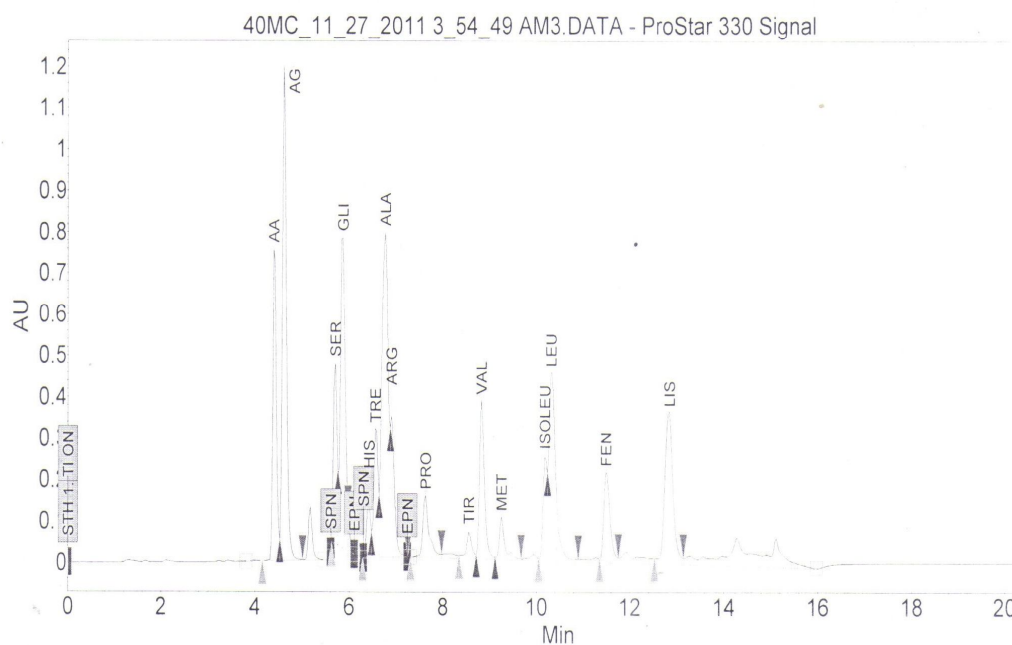
Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [umol/mL]	Height [AU]	Area [AU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	AA	4.13	0.00	1.010	0.1	10.525
2	AG	4.37	0.00	1.249	0.1	13.462
3	SER	5.57	0.03	0.280	0.0	3.561
4	GLI	5.73	0.00	0.652	0.1	8.695
5	HIS	6.00	0.14	0.177	0.0	2.460
6	TRE	6.40	0.00	0.222	0.0	2.855
14	ALA	6.53	0.50	0.804	0.1	8.859
15	ARG	6.59	0.20	0.684	0.1	7.563
7	PRO	6.88	0.00	0.308	0.0	5.677
8	TIR	7.60	0.00	0.127	0.0	3.129
9	VAL	8.00	0.08	0.059	0.0	1.845
10	MET	8.35	0.02	0.081	0.0	1.613
11	ISOLEU	9.81	0.08	0.327	0.0	3.830
16	LEU	9.95	0.18	0.544	0.1	9.388
12	FEN	11.15	0.17	0.244	0.0	5.169
13	LIS	12.43	0.21	0.565	0.1	11.370
Total			1.60	7.333	0.9	100.000

APÊNDICE J – Cromatograma do controle dos aminoácidos da ração com 40% de proteína.

Chromatogram : 40MC_11_27_2011 3_54_49 AM3_channel1

System : HPLC-1
Method : Aminoácidos
User : Administrator

Acquired : 11/27/2011 3:55:58 AM
Processed : 12/20/2012 10:39:22 PM
Printed : 12/20/2012 11:10:57 PM



Peak results :

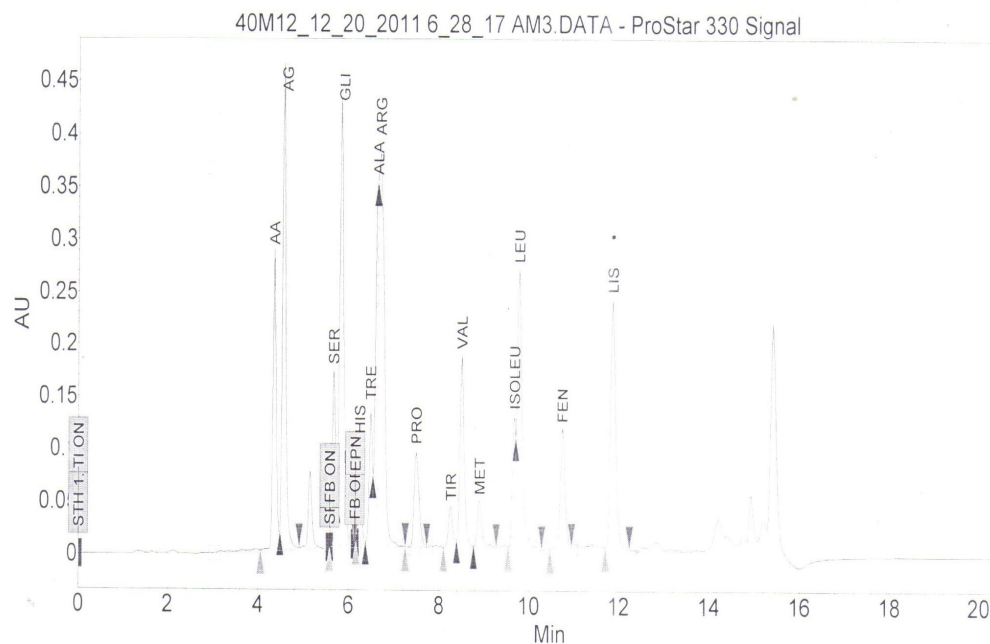
Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [umol/mL]	Height [AU]	Area [AU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	AA	4.40	0.00	0.753	0.1	8.324
2	AG	4.61	0.00	1.198	0.1	14.378
3	SER	5.71	0.04	0.436	0.0	4.524
13	GLI	5.87	0.00	0.750	0.1	11.034
4	HIS	6.43	0.09	0.137	0.0	1.604
5	TRE	6.56	0.00	0.312	0.0	3.912
14	ALA	6.77	0.82	0.785	0.1	15.208
15	ARG	6.91	0.10	0.342	0.0	4.027
6	PRO	7.63	0.00	0.149	0.0	2.868
7	TIR	8.56	0.00	0.065	0.0	1.084
8	VAL	8.83	0.22	0.385	0.0	5.617
9	MET	9.25	0.02	0.104	0.0	1.812
10	ISOLEU	10.19	0.06	0.251	0.0	2.938
16	LEU	10.32	0.17	0.455	0.1	9.433
11	FEN	11.49	0.14	0.219	0.0	4.165
12	LIS	12.85	0.16	0.369	0.1	9.072
Total			1.82	6.712	0.8	100.000

APÊNDICE L – Cromatograma dos aminoácidos da ração com 40% de proteína submetida a 12 horas de lixiviação.

Chromatogram : 40M12_12_20_2011 6_28_17 AM3_channel1

System : HPLC-1
Method : Aminoacidos
User : Administrator

Acquired : 12/20/2011 6:29:58 AM
Processed : 12/20/2011 7:02:27 AM
Printed : 12/20/2012 11:11:39 PM



Peak results :

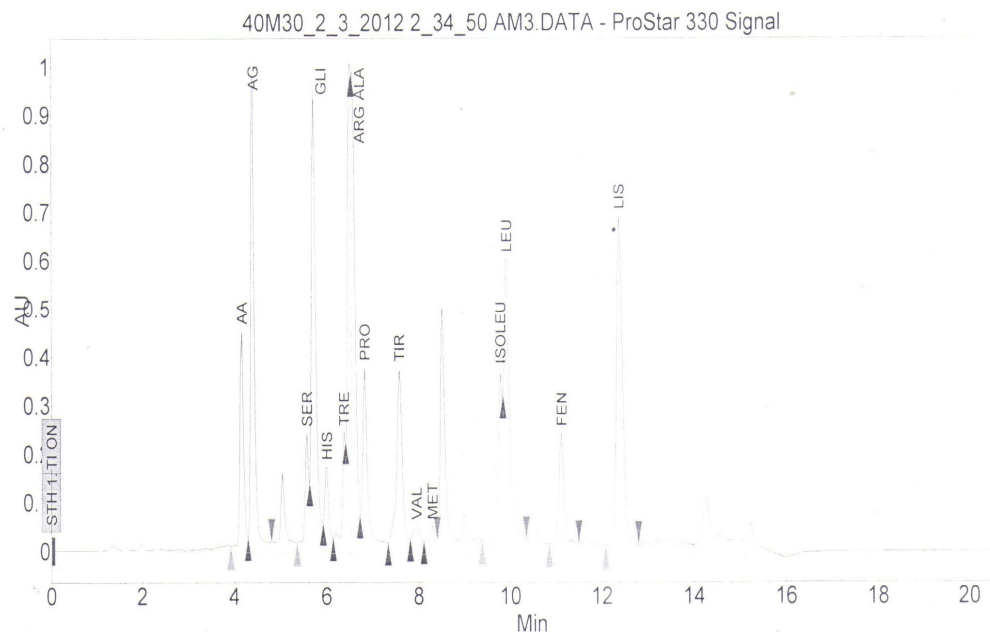
Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [umol/mL]	Height [AU]	Area [AU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	AA	4.35	0.00	0.287	0.0	6.800
2	AG	4.56	0.00	0.463	0.0	11.846
3	SER	5.65	0.02	0.168	0.0	4.163
4	GLI	5.81	0.00	0.427	0.0	12.911
5	HIS	6.24	0.04	0.068	0.0	1.779
6	TRE	6.48	0.00	0.124	0.0	2.775
14	ALA	6.64	0.14	0.362	0.0	6.370
15	ARG	6.69	0.17	0.372	0.1	15.712
7	PRO	7.49	0.00	0.091	0.0	3.325
8	TIR	8.27	0.00	0.039	0.0	1.291
9	VAL	8.51	0.09	0.185	0.0	5.702
10	MET	8.91	0.01	0.045	0.0	1.680
11	ISOLEU	9.68	0.02	0.126	0.0	2.933
16	LEU	9.79	0.07	0.268	0.0	9.811
12	FEN	10.75	0.05	0.114	0.0	3.962
13	LIS	11.87	0.07	0.238	0.0	8.940
Total			0.69	3.379	0.3	100.000

APÊNDICE M – Cromatograma dos aminoácidos da ração com 40% de proteína exposta durante 30 dias a temperatura de 50 ± 2 °C.

Chromatogram : 40M30_2_3_2012 2_34_50 AM3_channel1

System : HPLC-1
Method : Aminoacidos
User : Administrator

Acquired : 2/3/2012 2:36:20 AM
Processed : 2/11/2012 12:19:08 AM
Printed : 12/20/2012 11:12:21 PM



Peak results :

Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [umol/mL]	Height [AU]	Area [AU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	AA	4.16	0.00	0.455	0.0	4.521
2	AG	4.40	0.00	0.985	0.1	10.469
3	SER	5.57	0.03	0.246	0.0	2.640
13	GLI	5.71	0.00	0.955	0.1	11.397
4	HIS	6.00	0.13	0.179	0.0	2.163
5	TRE	6.37	0.00	0.252	0.0	2.575
14	ALA	6.51	0.57	1.014	0.1	9.113
15	ARG	6.56	0.31	0.993	0.1	10.380
6	PRO	6.83	0.00	0.383	0.1	5.790
7	TIR	7.57	0.00	0.380	0.1	6.245
8	VAL	7.95	0.06	0.056	0.0	1.325
9	MET	8.29	0.02	0.058	0.0	1.172
10	ISOLEU	9.79	0.11	0.375	0.0	5.071
16	LEU	9.92	0.20	0.610	0.1	9.788
11	FEN	11.12	0.18	0.252	0.0	4.831
12	LIS	12.37	0.25	0.702	0.1	12.520
Total			1.87	7.895	0.9	100.000