

KU LEUVEN

GENT

The 75th EAAP Annual Meeting

Elizabeth Gleeson PhD student



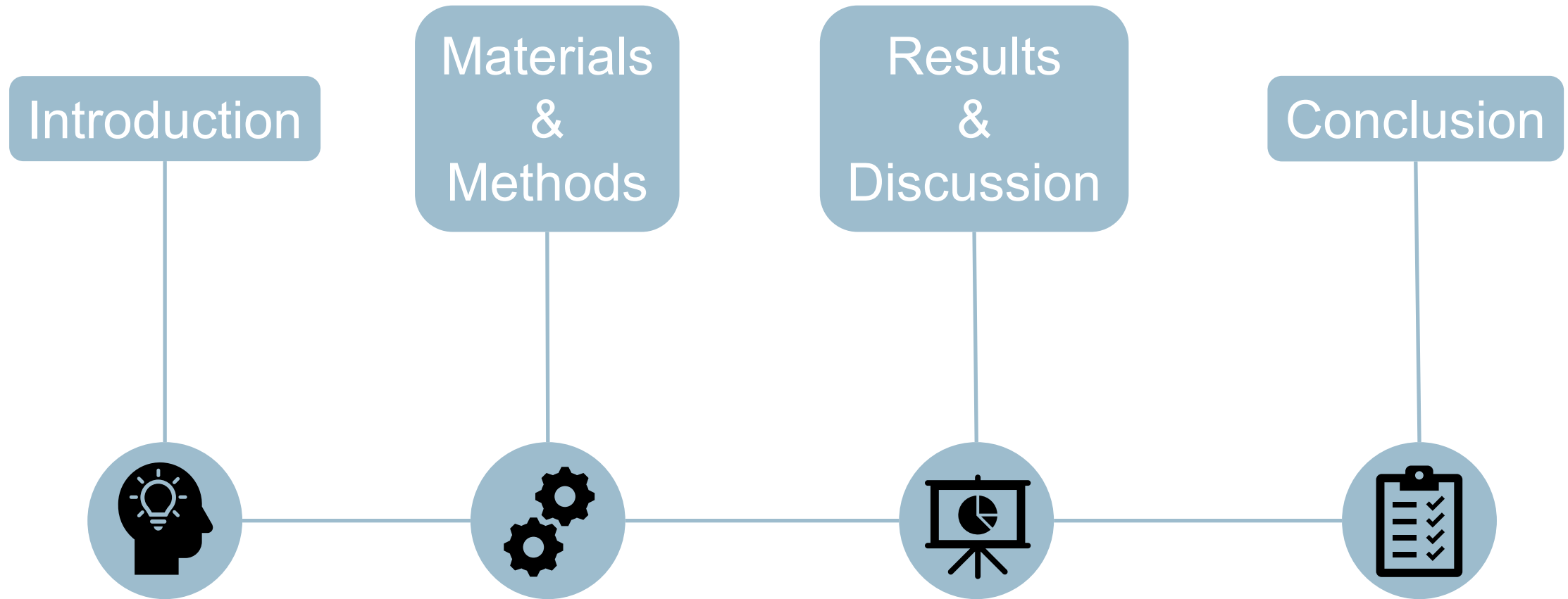
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The effect of different wet fractionation methods on the yield of *Hermetia illucens* larval fractions and the distribution of the main constituents

SU Promotor – Elsje Pieterse

KU Leuven Promotor – Ilse Fraeye

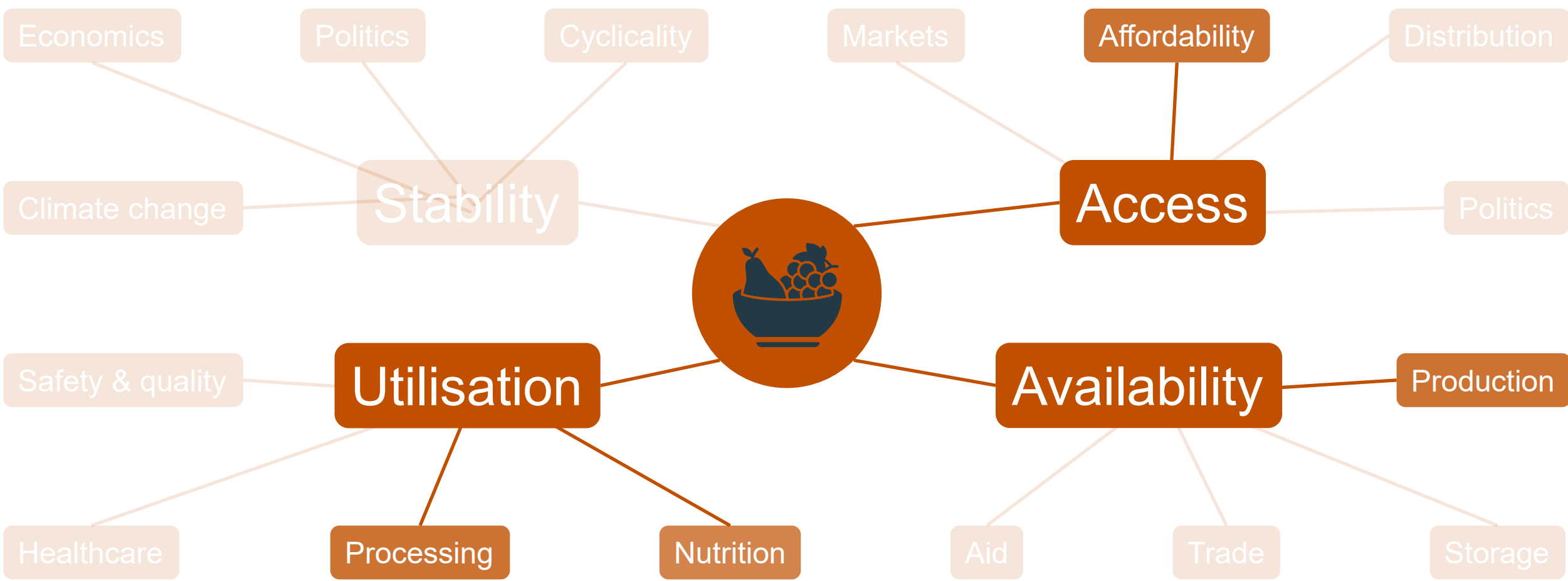
Presentation structure





Introduction

Food Security





Introduction

Insects in Human nutrition

Insects consumed for thousands of years

Not traditionally part of Eurocentric diets

Rich source of proteins and fats

Novel addition/alternative to protein and energy sources





Introduction

Fundamental changes in food systems

Non-traditional nutrient source – Insects ⁽¹⁾

Feasibility of conversion

Knowledge

Technology

Supply chain

Complexity

Length

of actors

Access to consumers

Access to raw materials

Convenience

Physical effort

Mental effort

Intrinsic attributes

Health

Energy

Protein

Safety risk

Chemical

Physical

Biological

Production

Yield

Requirements

Energy

Water

Land



Introduction

Edible insect production

Non-traditional nutrient source – Insects ⁽¹⁾

Feasibility of conversion

Knowledge

Technology

Supply chain

Complexity

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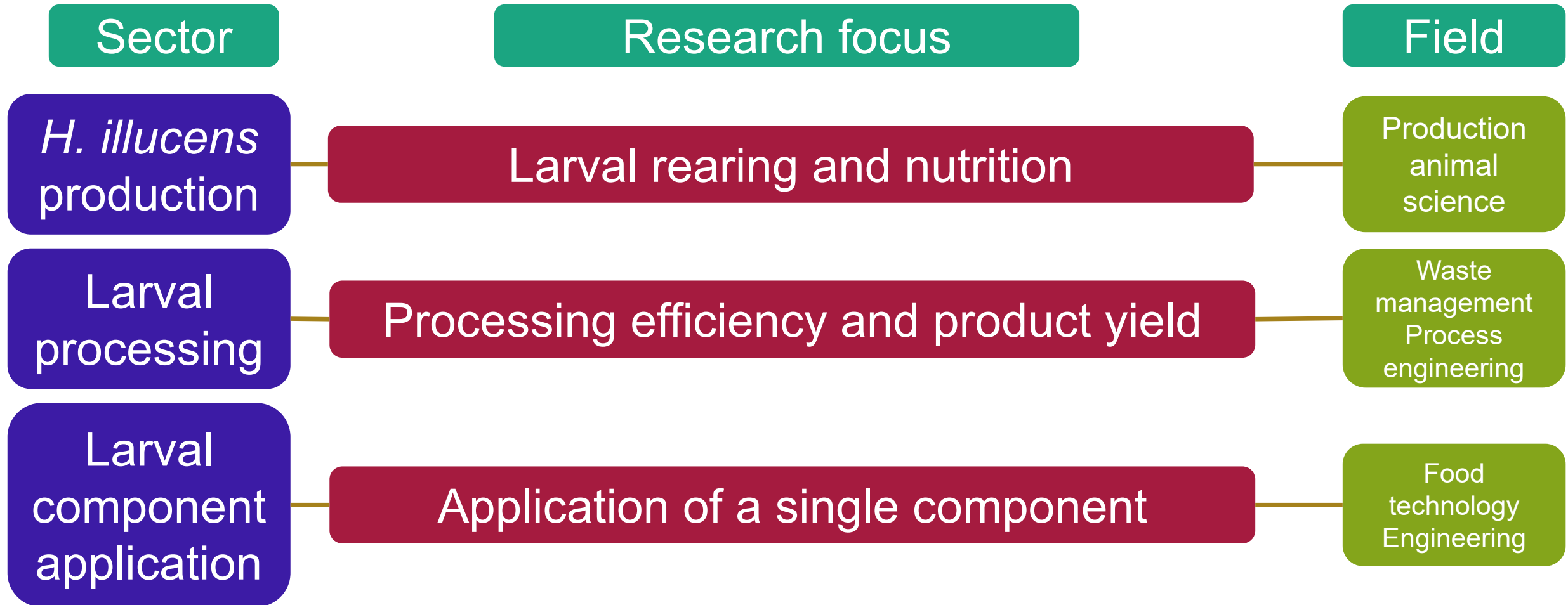
Water

Land



Introduction

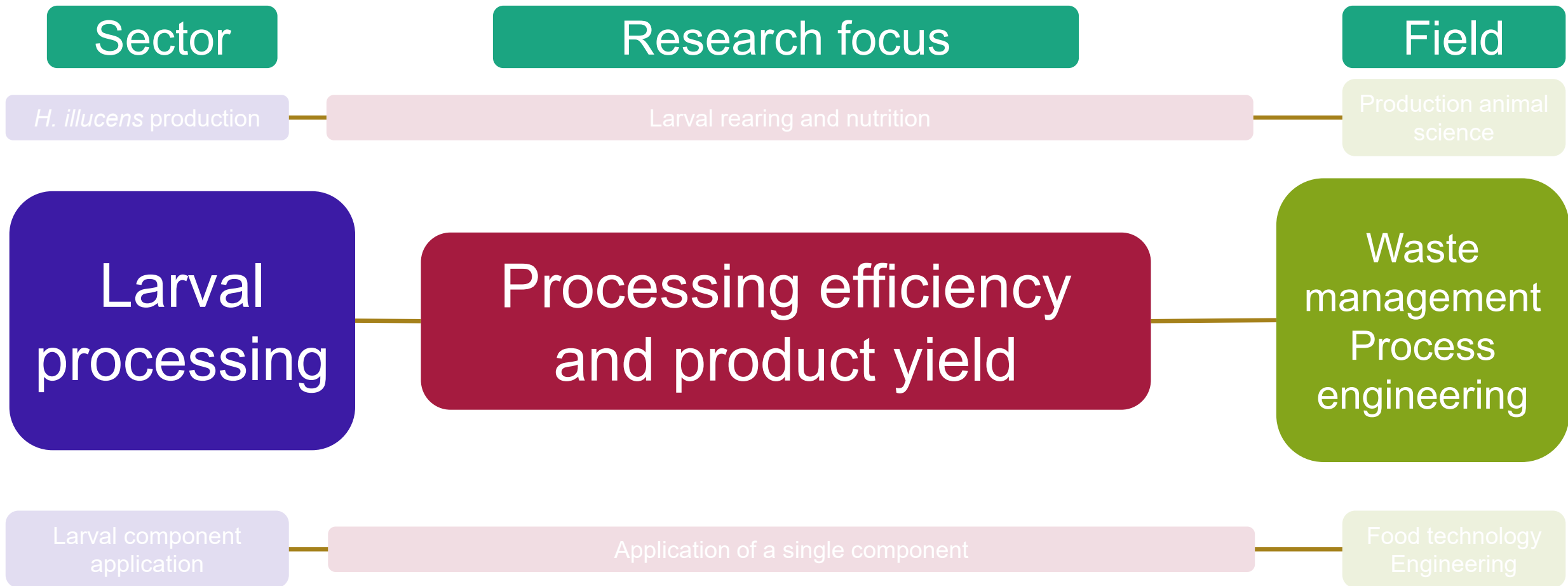
Hermetia illucens knowledge gaps and potential





Introduction

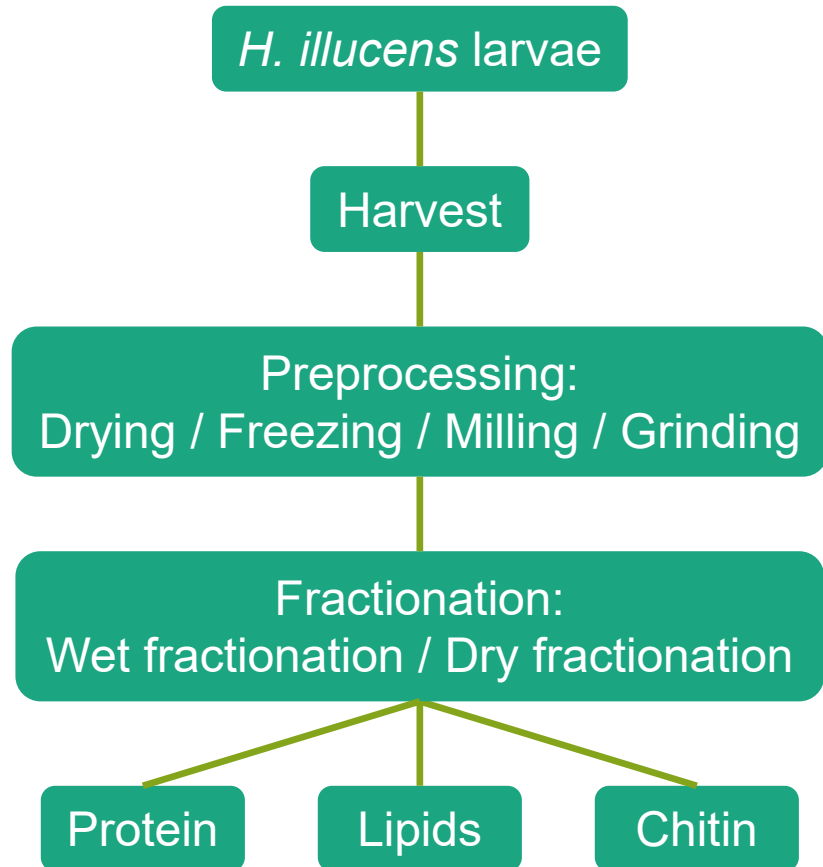
Hermetia illucens knowledge gaps and potential





Introduction

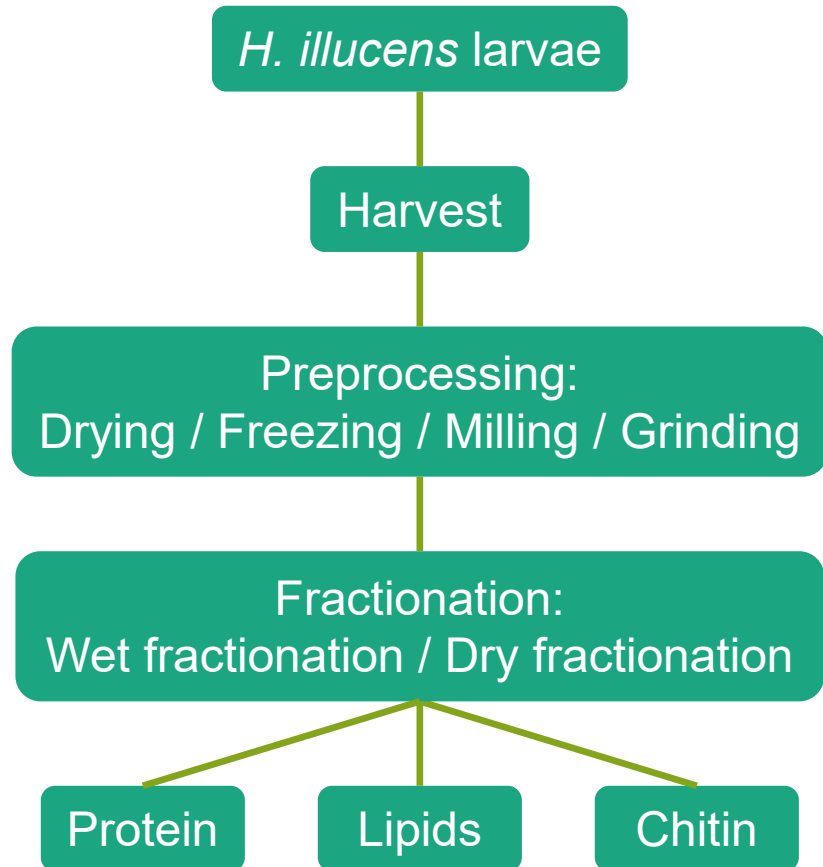
Larval processing - Fractionation





Introduction

Larval processing - Fractionation

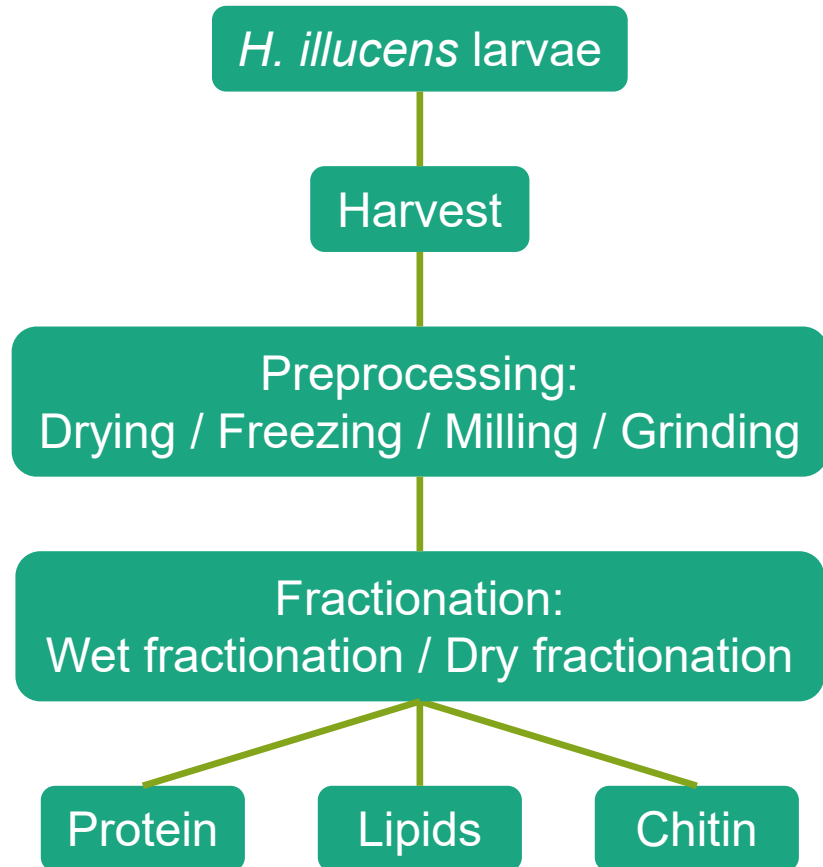


Three main
larval
components
(protein,
lipids, chitin) ⁽²⁾



Introduction

Larval processing - Fractionation



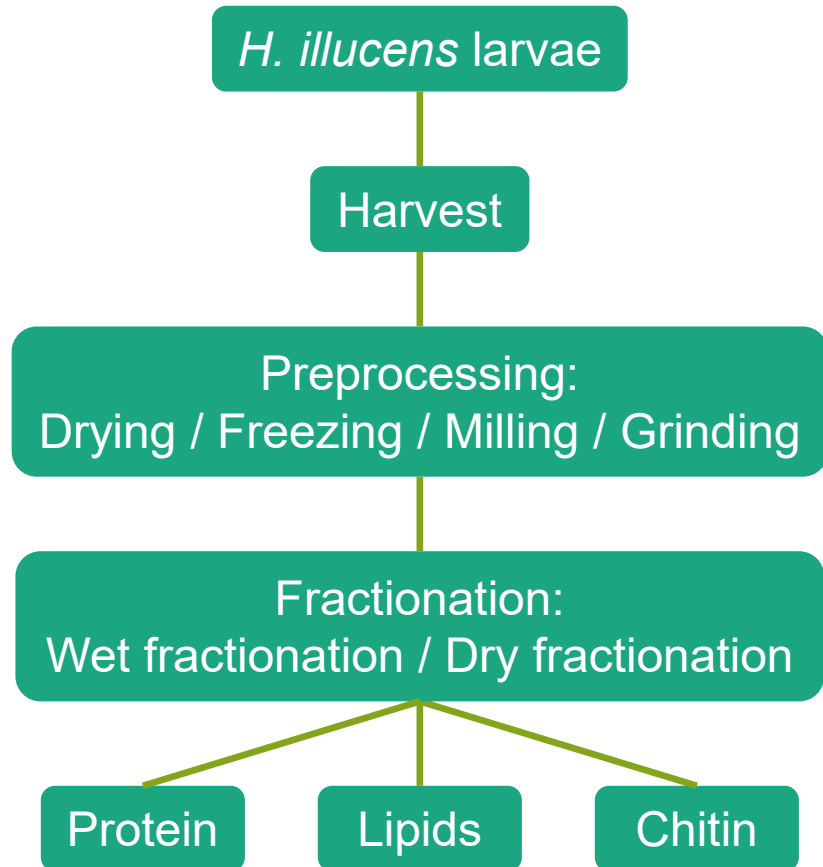
Three main
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Component
ratio
influenced
nutrition and
environment ⁽³⁾



Introduction

Larval processing - Fractionation



Three main larval components (protein, lipids, chitin) ⁽²⁾

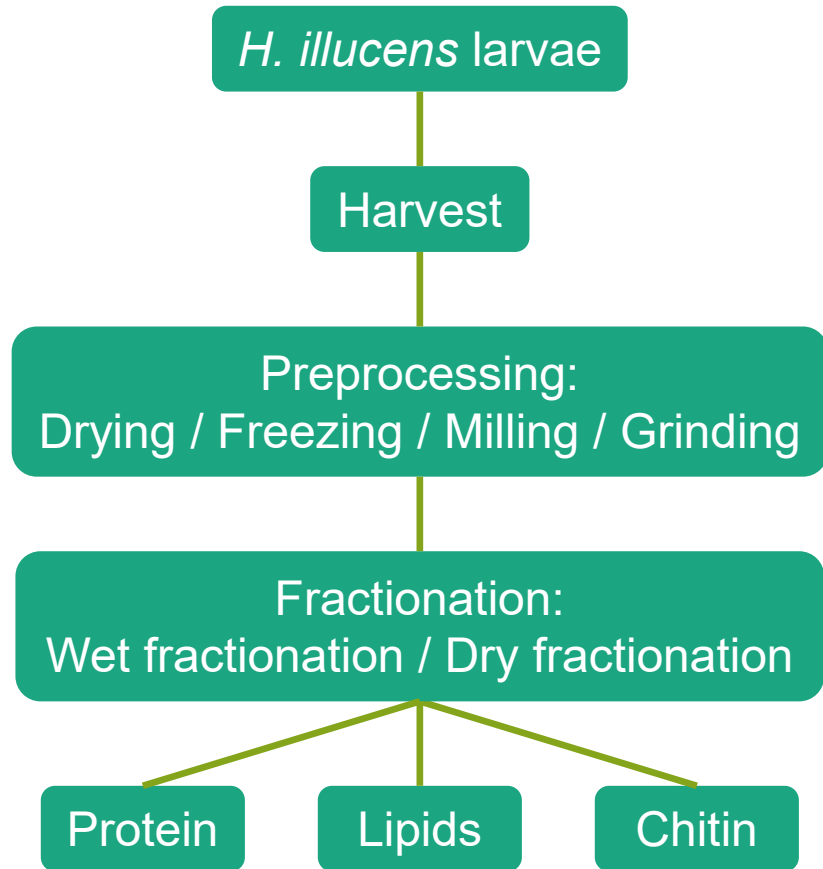
Lipid content limits larval inclusion in animal feed ⁽⁴⁾

Component ratio influenced nutrition and environment ⁽³⁾



Introduction

Larval processing - Fractionation



Three main larval components (protein, lipids, chitin) ⁽²⁾

Fractionation separates components, increases applications ⁽⁵⁾

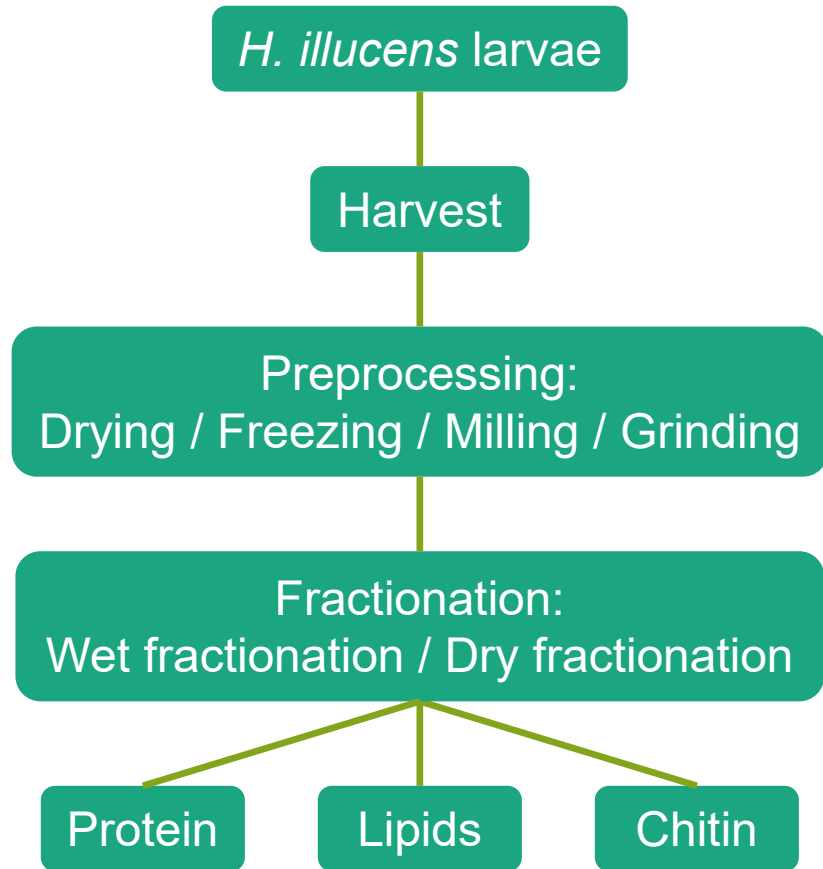
Component ratio influenced nutrition and environment ⁽³⁾

Lipid content limits larval inclusion in animal feed ⁽⁴⁾



Introduction

Larval processing - Fractionation



Three main larval components (protein, lipids, chitin) ⁽²⁾

Fractionation requires resources (chemicals, equipment) ⁽⁶⁾

Fractionation separates components, increases applications ⁽⁵⁾

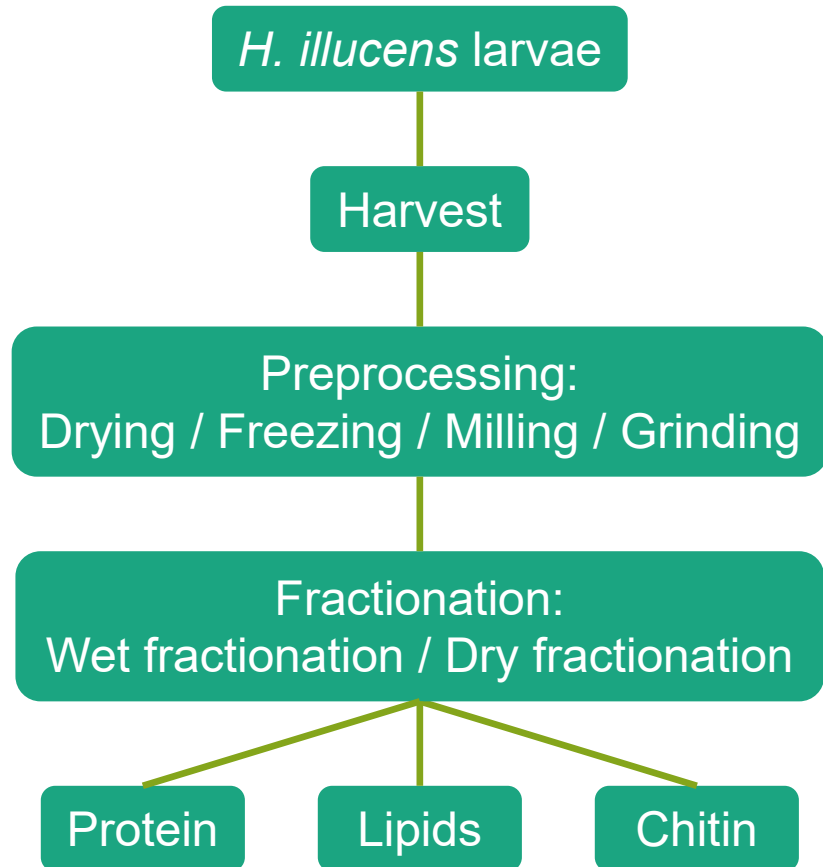
Component ratio influenced nutrition and environment ⁽³⁾

Lipid content limits larval inclusion in animal feed ⁽⁴⁾



Introduction

Larval processing - Fractionation



Three main larval components (protein, lipids, chitin) ⁽²⁾

Process effects component characteristics ⁽⁷⁾

Fractionation separates components, increases applications ⁽⁵⁾

Component ratio influenced nutrition and environment ⁽³⁾

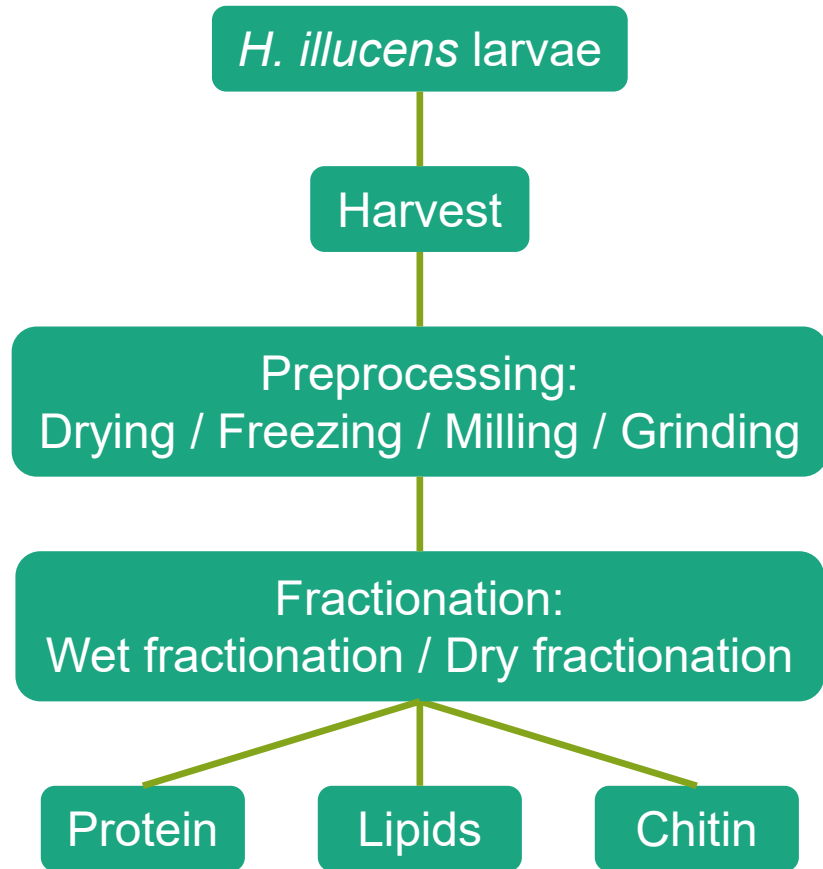
Fractionation requires resources (chemicals, equipment) ⁽⁶⁾

Lipid content limits larval inclusion in animal feed ⁽⁴⁾



Introduction

Larval processing - Fractionation



Three main larval components (protein, lipids, chitin) ⁽²⁾

Are there low-tech fractionation methods that can be used?

Fractionation separates components, increases applications ⁽⁵⁾

Component ratio influenced nutrition and environment ⁽³⁾

Fractionation requires resources (chemicals, equipment) ⁽⁶⁾

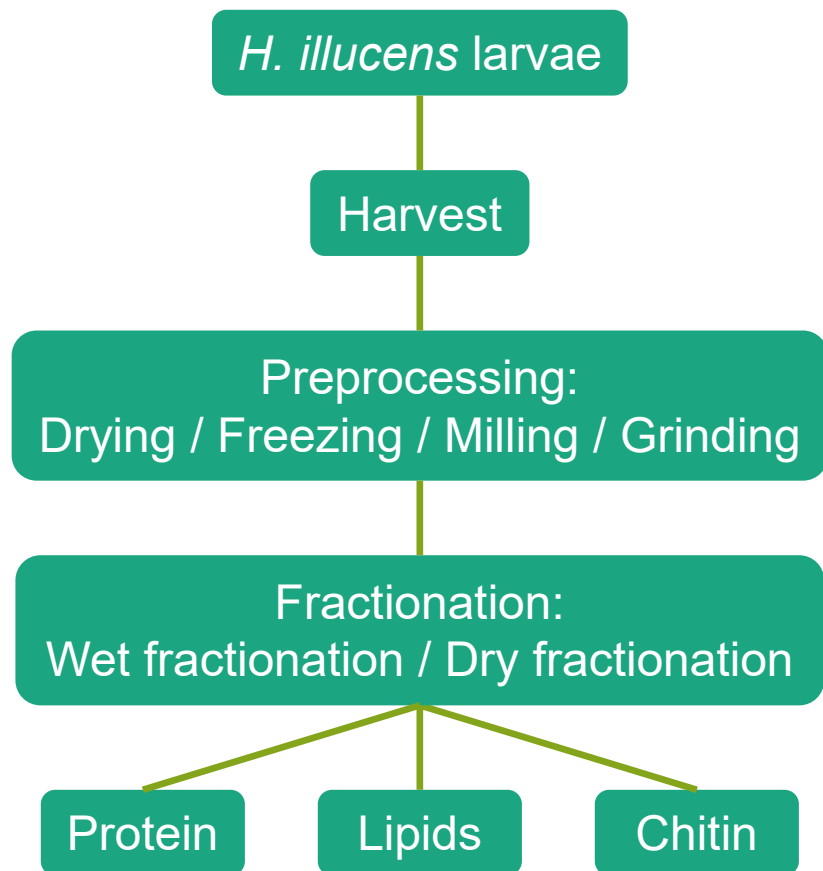
Lipid content limits larval inclusion in animal feed ⁽⁴⁾

Process effects component characteristics ⁽⁷⁾



Introduction

Larval processing - Fractionation



Three main larval components (protein, lipids, chitin) ⁽²⁾

How does the fractionation method influence fraction composition?

Fractionation separates components, increases applications ⁽⁵⁾

Component ratio influenced nutrition and environment ⁽³⁾

Are there low-tech fractionation methods that can be used?

Fractionation requires resources (chemicals, equipment) ⁽⁶⁾

Lipid content limits larval inclusion in animal feed ⁽⁴⁾

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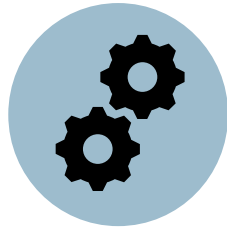


Introduction

Larval processing - Fractionation

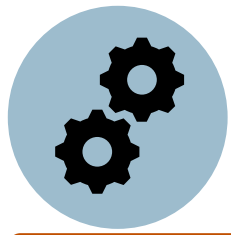
Are there low-tech fractionation methods that can be used?

How does the fractionation method influence fraction composition?



H. illucens larval fractionation

How do different low-tech fractionation methods compare in terms of their effect on *H. illucens* larval fraction yield and composition?



Materials & Methods

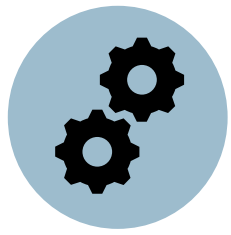
H. illucens larval fractionation

How do different low-tech fractionation methods compare in terms of their effect on *H. illucens* larval fraction yield and composition?

Insects

12 day old *H. illucens* larvae that were reared on the formulated diet blached and frozen at until needed.

Blached and frozen at -20°C



Materials & Methods

H. illucens larval fractionation

Insects

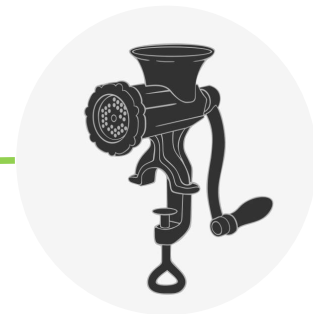
Pre-processing

Thawed overnight at 4°C

Rinsed with cold water

Patted dry with paper towel

Manually minced





Materials & Methods

H. illucens larval fractionation

Insects

Pre-processing

Fractionation treatments

Acidic treatments

Control solution (Con pH2)

Acetic acid solution (AA)

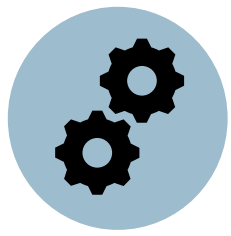
Formic acid solution (FA)

Lactic acid solution (LA)

Control - Distilled H₂O, pH adjusted with 6M HCl

Treatments - Distilled H₂O, pH2 adjusted with organic acid

Organic acids chosen based on literature and availability in South African setting ⁽⁷⁾



Materials & Methods

H. illucens larval fractionation

Insects

Pre-processing

Fractionation treatments

Alkaline treatments

Control solution (Con pH12)

Control with enzyme (Con+Enz)

Solution A with enzyme (A+Enz)

Solution B with enzyme (B+Enz)

Control - Distilled H₂O, pH12
adjusted with 6M NaOH

Treatments – Combination
of solution and enzyme

Enzyme – Commercially
available protease ⁽⁹⁾

Solutions based on a patent
for insect derived products

Solution A ⁽⁸⁾

- Distilled H₂O
- Ascorbic acid
- Citric acid
- Sodium chloride
- Calcium chloride
- 6M NaOH

Solution B ⁽⁸⁾

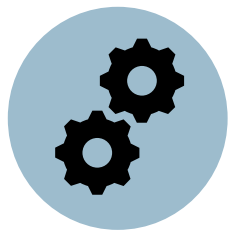
- Distilled H₂O
- Ascorbic acid
- Citric acid
- 6M NaOH

Con pH2

AA

FA

LA



Materials & Methods

H. illucens larval fractionation

Insects

Pre-processing

Fractionation treatments

Administering treatments

Con pH2

Con pH12

AA

Con+Enz

FA

A+Enz

LA

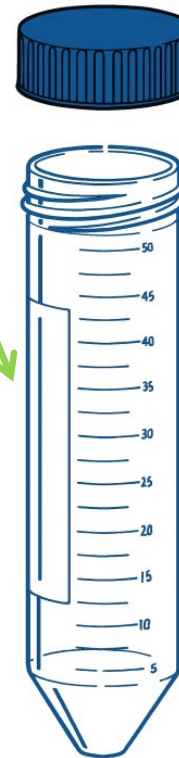
B+Enz

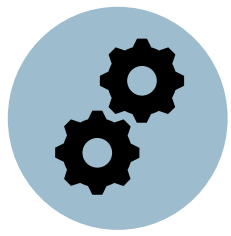
15ml treatment solution

Eight treatments

Three replicates per treatment

15g minced larvae biomass





Materials & Methods

H. illucens larval fractionation

Insects

Pre-processing

Fractionation treatments

Administering treatments

Incubation

Con pH2

Con pH12

AA

Con+Enz

FA

A+Enz

LA

B+Enz

Mixture vortexed
for distribution

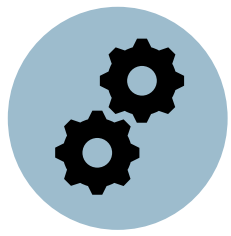


Incubation at room
temperature for 30 min



Enzyme deactivation
(90°C water bath, 5 min)





Materials & Methods

H. illucens larval fractionation

Insects

Pre-processing

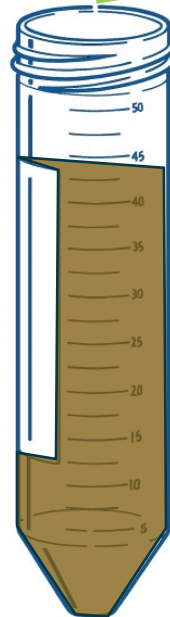
Fractionation treatments

Administering treatments

Incubation

Mechanical separation

Chitin-rich fraction



Larval mixture hand pressed through sieve

Aqueous mixture collected

Press rinsed with 15ml treatment solution

Aqueous mixture collected



Chitin-rich fraction collected

Weighed

Oven dried

Chemical analysis

Con pH2

Con pH12

AA

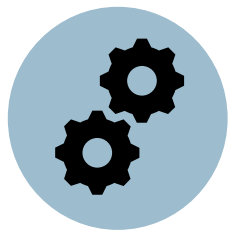
Con+Enz

FA

A+Enz

LA

B+Enz



Materials & Methods

H. illucens larval fractionation

Insects

Pre-processing

Fractionation treatments

Administering treatments

Incubation

Mechanical separation

Chitin-rich fraction

Aqueous mixture separation

Con pH2

Con pH12

AA

Con+Enz

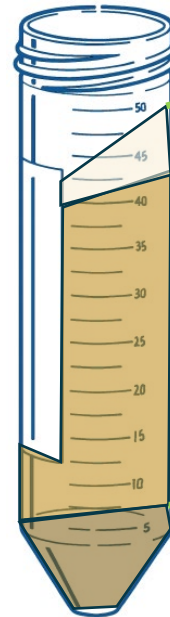
FA

A+Enz

LA

B+Enz

Aqueous mixture



Lipid-rich
top fraction

Protein-rich
aqueous
fraction

Protein-rich
pellet
fraction

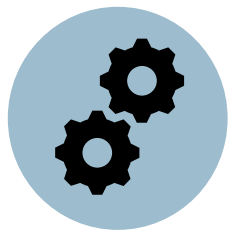
Centrifuged

Individual fractions removal

Weighed

Oven dried

Chemical analysis



Materials & Methods

H. illucens larval fractionation

Insects

Pre-processing

Fractionation treatments

Administering treatments

Incubation

Mechanical separation

Chitin-rich fraction

Aqueous mixture separation

Treatments

Con pH2

Con pH12

AA

Con+Enz

FA

A+Enz

LA

B+Enz

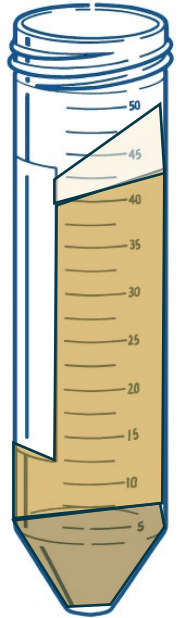
Fractions

Chitin-rich fraction collected

Lipid-rich top fraction

Protein-rich aqueous fraction

Protein-rich pellet fraction

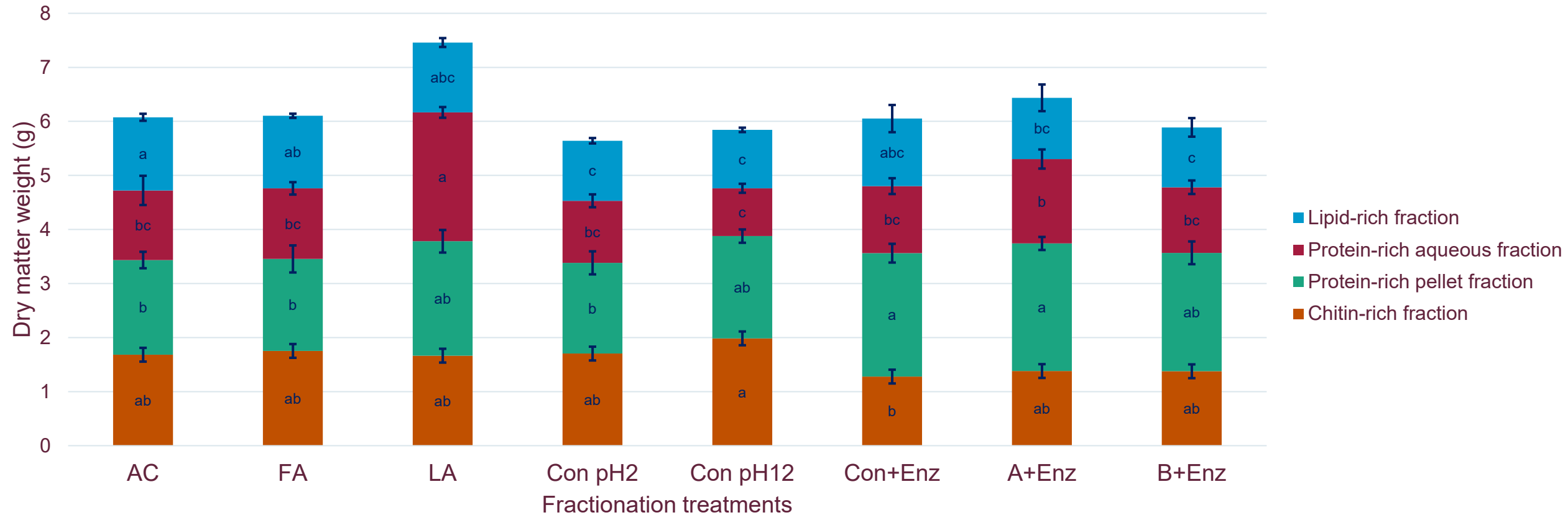




Results & Discussion

Fraction yield

Dry matter weight of *H. illucens* larval fractions resulting from biomass being subjected to different wet fractionation methods

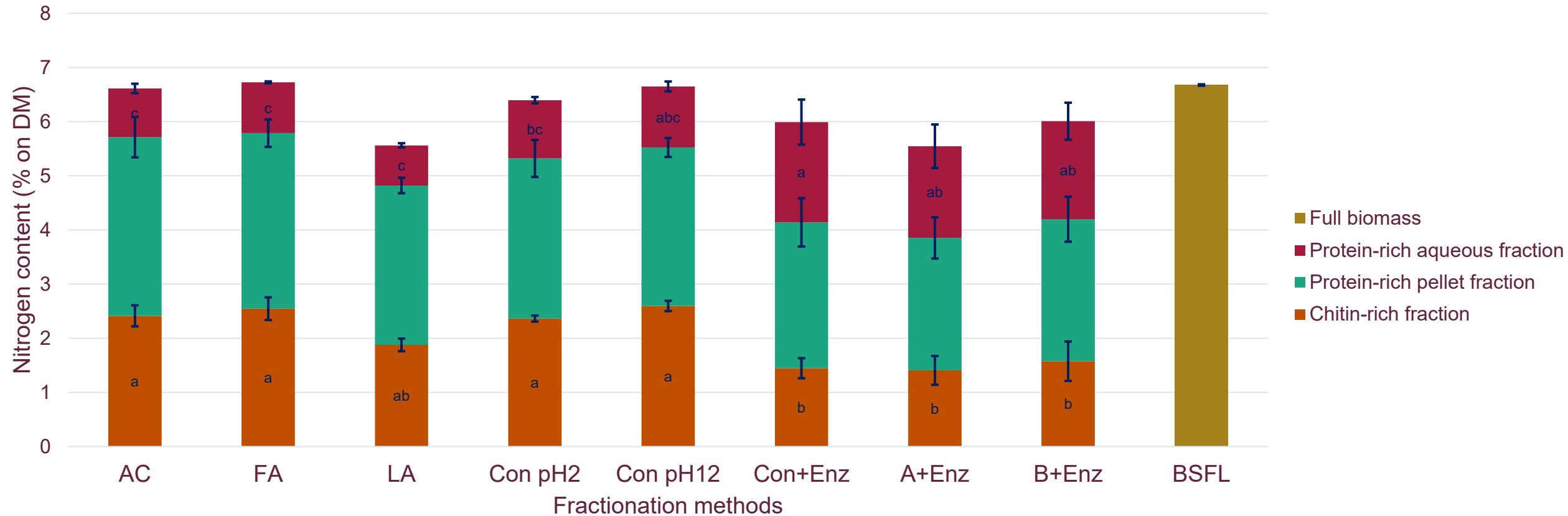




Results & Discussion

Fraction yield

Nitrogen content distribution among *H. illucens* larval fractions resulting from biomass being subjected to different wet fractionation methods

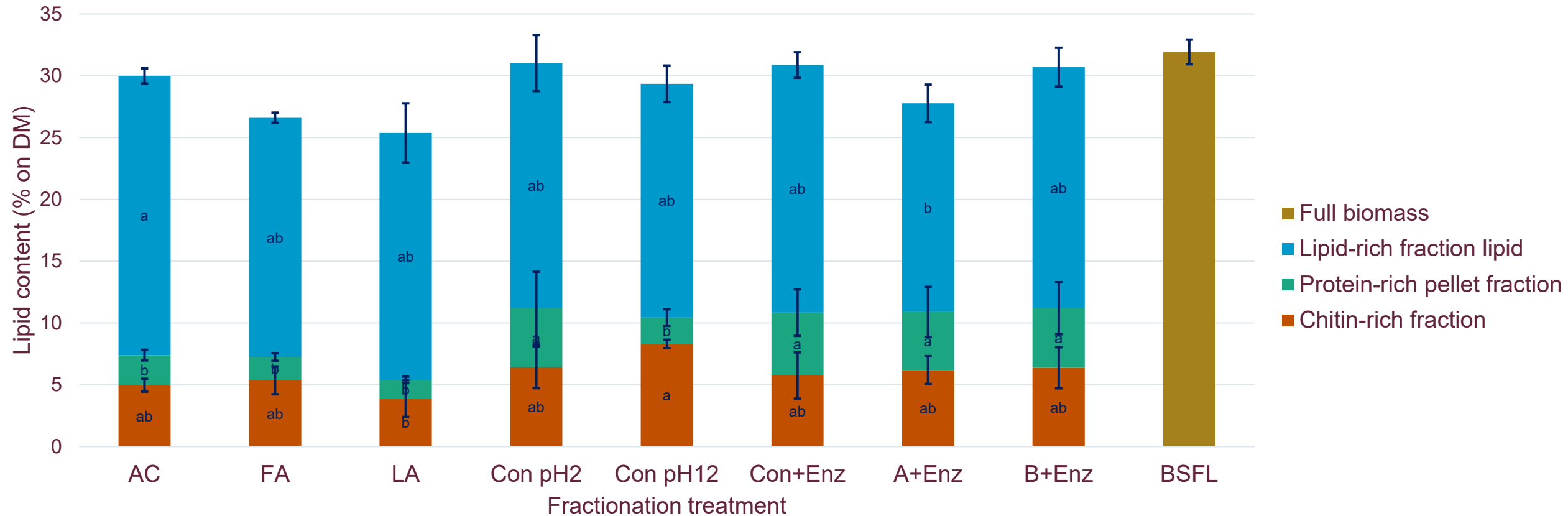




Results & Discussion

Fraction yield

Lipid content distribution among *H. illucens* larval fractions resulting from biomass being subjected to different wet fractionation methods





Conclusion & Moving forward

Dry matter yield was affected by process

Selection and optimisation of low-tech wet fractionation process

Fraction composition was affected by process

Composition analysis of constituents (lipid profile and protein profile)

Nitrogen and lipid distribution was affected

Determination of the changes in functionality of constituents of interest

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Thank You
Comments Questions



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