

Methods of Deodorizing Round Scad (*Decapterus maruadsi*) for the Production of Protein Hydrolysates

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ABSTRACT

Round scad, a type of sea food naturally has a disadvantage of the fishy smell, which unfavorably affects the sensory quality. In this study, the sensory parameter, trimethylamine (TMA) indicator, and amino acid values were evaluated in various methods during fishy-smell removal from round scads (*Decapterus maruadsi*) as the material for bouillon cube production. Salt, lactic acid, and ethanol in different concentrations were used as deodorizing agents for the material round scads. Round scad hydrolysate was prepared by using tea (1%), ethanol (1%), and activated charcoal (1.5%). Besides, *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* were also used for the preparation. The different deodorizing methods provided distinctive results. Deodorization was most effective when raw materials were pretreated with 0.03% acetic acid and 0.1% salt and followed by fermentation of scad hydrolysates with *L. plantarum* (1%, v/v) for 12 hours. The treated hydrolysate had a sweet taste, light brownish yellow color, and no fishy odor remaining. The lowest TMA obtained analysis was 3.05 ± 0.38 mg/100g, and the highest amino acid was 13.76 ± 0.3 g/l.

KEY WORDS: DECAPTERUS MARUADSI, ROUND SCAD, FISHY ODOR, TRIMETHYLAMINE, HYDROLYZE.

INTRODUCTION

Round scads (*Decapterus maruadsi*) is a species of oceanic fish in the family Carangidae. Round scads are economically valuable and a common harvested resource in the world. Round scads have high nutritional value, containing an average protein value of 18–20%, lipid 0.5–0.8%, ashes $1.3^{-1.5}\%$, mineral 58–246 mg/100g (including

Ca, P, Fe, K...), and various kinds of vitamins such as A, B1, B2, and C (Nguyen, 2011). Round scads, like other kinds of seafood, had a fishy odor, generally caused by NH_3 , TMA, TMAO, indol, and skatol (Deke et al., 2016). The smell severely affects the sensory characteristics, thereby reducing the market value and the commercializing of value-added products made of round scad, such as hydrolysate powders.

There were various studies worldwide to deodorize the fishy smells by physical, chemical, or biological factors, such as activated charcoal, polyphenol in tea, acetic acid, ethanol or yeasts and bacteria (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *L. bulgaricus*, and *Streptococcus thermophilus*). The absorbent of activated charcoals helps effectively eliminate the volatile aldehydes and ketone. Tea reduces the relative aldehyde values significantly while increases the akan, as well as adequately inhibit the

ARTICLE INFORMATION

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Received 30th Oct 2020 Accepted after revision 18th Dec 2020

Print ISSN: 0974-6455 Online ISSN: 2321-4007 CODEN: BBRBCA

Thomson Reuters ISI Web of Science Clarivate Analytics USA and Crossref Indexed Journal



NAAS Journal Score 2020 (4.31) SJIF: 2020 (7.728)

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Online Contents Available at: <http://www.bbrc.in/>

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21786/bbrc/13.4/21>

formation of trimethylamine (TMA) in the hydrolysates (Deke et al., 2016). Ethanol, methyl, and ethyl alcohol, or ethyl acetate are among the productive deodorizers for fish and oysters (Cuellar et al., 2017; Galliver and Holmes, 1957; Levin, 1961). Some authors reported the effect of acetic acid in deodorizing such as Bui (2013), Nguyen (2000a), Nguyen (2000b), Nguyen and Nguyen (2017). Deke et al. (2016), in a study, pointed out that the yeast *S. cerevisiae* deodorized by increasing the relative contents of aromatic compounds and decreasing the relative contents of aldehydes and ketone. Fermentation with the bacteria *L. plantarum* was also reported to be effective in improving the smell and taste of fish and oysters' hydrolysates (Lee et al., 2016; Pan et al., 2018).

However, there has not yet been a study to deodorize round scad to produce hydrolysate powder. Without the odor treatment, the smelling factors remaining in the raw material would reduce the sensory characteristics of the protein hydrolysate powder product. Deodorizing is an essential step to overcome the disadvantage of the material and optimize the quality of the final product. Therefore, we conducted this study to investigate the deodorization of round scads for producing fish protein hydrolysates.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Materials for the research: Round scad: The raw round scad materials (*Decapterus maruadsi*) were purchased in May-Chai fish port, Hai Phong province. The materials had the particular fishy smell, were fresh, sheen, intact, in the size of 12-14 fish per kg, and 14-15cm long per fish. The materials were cleaned, packed in 0.8-1.0 kg plastic packages, and stored at $-20 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the lab. Ingredients and spices used in the study, such as salt, acetic acid, ethanol, were conformed to the standards of ingredients for food production No. 02/VBHN-BYT from the Ministry of Health.

Figure 1: Round scads raw materials



Experimental design: The experiments were designed to change one factor and keep the other factors unchanged. The result of one experiment would be used as a constant in the next experiment. The experiments were repeated 3 times.

Experiments for materials deodorizing before hydrolyzing: Viscera and gills were removed from the material round

scads before used. The round scads were then washed with different solutions: (1) salt solutions from 0-1% (in 0.25% increment); (2) acetic acid solutions from 0-0.05% (in 0.01 increment); (3) ethanol solutions from 0-3% (in 0.5% increment). The solution temperature was controlled at $10 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$. The washing time was 15 minutes. The deodorizing effect was evaluated using sensory assessment (smell), nitrogen amino acid, and TMA value.

Experiments for deodorizing during hydrolysis:

Preprocessed round scads were minced and hydrolyzed using protease. The deodorization was tested with five different factors including dried tea (1% w/w), ethanol (1% w/w), activated charcoal (1.5% w/w), the bacteria *Lactobacillus plantarum* (1% v/w), and the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (1.5% v/w). The effects of the deodorization were evaluated by sensory assessment (smell, color, state), amino acid nitrogen (Naa), and TMA values of the hydrolysates.

Methods of analysis: TMA was determined using the descriptive analysis method, according to Woyewodal et al. (1986). Total nitrogen (Nts) was done according to TCVN 3705-1990; amino acid nitrogen (Naa) according to TCVN 3708-1990. The sensory assessment was done using a scoring system from a five member committee, according to TCVN 3215-79, and the sensory tests were according to TCVN5277-1990.

Table 1. Material round scad smell scoring scale

No.	Smell characteristics	Score	Rank
1	No more fishy smell, no treating solution smell	5	Good
2	Little fishy smell, no treating solution smell	4	Fair
3	Little fishy smell, tint of treating solution smell	3	Medium
4	High fishy smell, no treating solution smell	2	Bad
5	Very high fishy smell, spoiled or having treating solution smell	1	Very bad

Data analysis: Each experiment was repeated 3 times. Data processing and chart drawing were done using Microsoft Office Excel 2007. Data analysis was done using IBM SPSS Statistics 20.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The sensory assessment results after preprocessing the round scad raw materials with different salt concentration solutions is presented in Table 3.

The results showed that salt preprocessing provided better sensory assessment scores while not causing noticeable changes in Naa. The best sensory quality was obtained in

the formulas from 1% salt and above. However, apparent fishy smells were remaining in all concentrations, which were suggested by the results of the TMA value. TMA results were not significantly reduced compared to the control sample (10.56 mg/100g as opposed to the

lowest value among formulas, 10.077mg/100g). There was no statistically significant difference among salt concentrations ($p>0.05$) (Figure 2). Therefore, 1% of salt concentration to be the suitable for preprocessing round scad raw material.

Table 2. Round scad hydrolsates sensory scale

Parameter	Score					Weigh Score
	5	4	3	2	1	
Color	Light golden brown	Light yellow	Brown	Dark brown	Greyish black	0.6
Smell	Specific scad smell, no fishy odor, no strange odor	Light fishy smell, no treating solution smell, no strange odor	Light fishy smell, mixed with treating solution smell or strange odor	Clear fishy smell, with or without treating solution smell or strange odor	Strong fishy smell, spoiled or ill odor	1.6
Taste	Sweet, having after taste, no strange taste	Sweet, having after taste, mixed with strange taste	Light sweet, with or without strange taste	Not sweet, not bitter, with or without strange taste	Bitter, not sweet, mixed with strange taste	1.2
State	Clear solution, diluted, not viscous	Clear solution, diluted, viscous	Slightly cloudy, little precipitated, diluted.	Slightly cloudy, little precipitated, viscous	Opaque, a lot of precipitated, very viscous	0.6

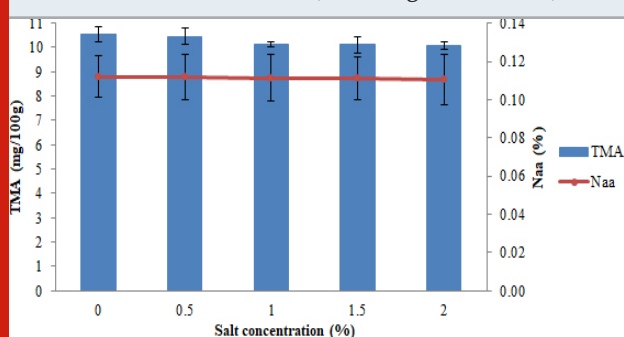
Table 3. The sensory assessment results with different salt concentration

Formula	Salt concentration (%)	Average sensory scores \pm SD
1	0	2.333 \pm 0.577
2	0.5	2.667 \pm 1.155
3	1.0	3.000 \pm 1.000
4	1.5	3.000 \pm 0.000
5	2.0	3.000 \pm 1.000

Table 4. The sensory assessment score (average value \pm SD) for different acetic acid concentration treatments

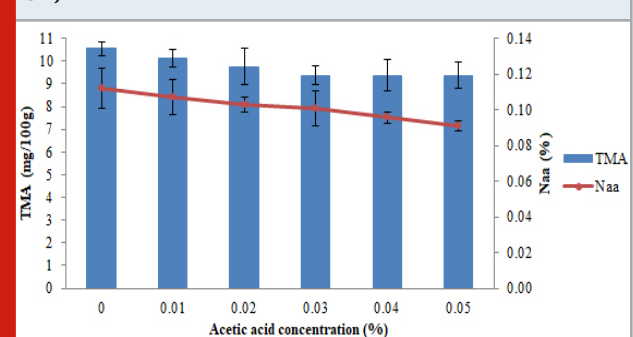
Formula	Acetic acid concentration (%)	Sensory scores
1	0	2.333 \pm 0.58 ^a
2	0.01	2.667 \pm 1.16 ^a
3	0.02	3.000 \pm 1.00 ^a
4	0.03	3.667 \pm 0.58 ^a
5	0.04	3.333 \pm 0.58 ^a
6	0.05	2.667 \pm 0.58 ^a

Figure 2: TMA and total amino acid (Naa) values against different salt concentration (in average value \pm SD)



Determining the concentration of acetic acid in preprocessing round scad materials: The sensory assessment results of different acetic acid concentrations are presented in Table 4 and the corresponding TMA and Naa values in Figure 3.

Figure 3: TMA and total amino acid (Naa) values against different acetic acid concentration (in average value \pm SD)



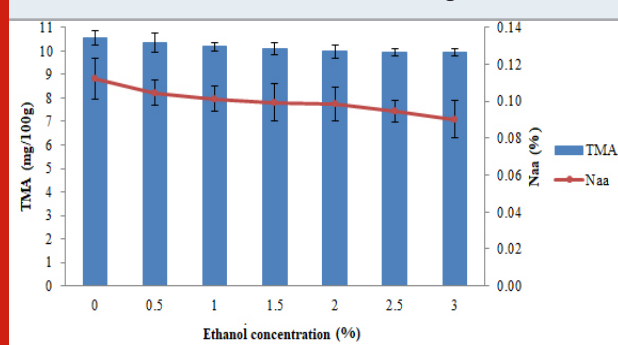
When the acetic acid concentration was increased from 0.01% to 0.05%, the fishy odor and Naa. were decreased. The acetic acid concentration of 0.03% provided the

most decrease in the material's smell, the highest sensory score, and slight Na.a reduction compared to the control sample ($p>0.05$). On the other hand, when acetic acid concentration continued to rise to 0.05%, there was no significant change in TMA values as opposed to that of level 0.03%. At the same time, Naa was lost, and sensory scores were considerably reduced due to the acetic acid smell in materials (Figure 3). Therefore, a suitable acetic acid concentration for round scad material processing to be 0.03%. Although using acetic acid could reduce the fishy smell, there were still slimes on the surface of the materials. Therefore, it was necessary to combine with salt to gain maximum effectiveness.

Table 5. The sensory assessment score (average value \pm SD) using different ethanol concentrations

Formula	Ethanol concentration (%)	Sensory score
1	0	2.333 \pm 0.577 ^a
2	0.5	2.667 \pm 0.577 ^a
3	1.0	3.000 \pm 1.000 ^a
4	1.5	3.000 \pm 1.000 ^a
5	2.0	3.333 \pm 0.577 ^a
6	2.5	3.000 \pm 0.000 ^a
7	3.0	3.000 \pm 1.000 ^a

Figure 4: TMA and total amino acid (Naa) values against different ethanol concentration (in average value \pm SD)



Determining the concentration of ethanol in preprocessing round scad materials: The sensory assessment results of different ethanol concentrations are shown in Table 5 and the corresponding TMA and Naa values in Figure 4.

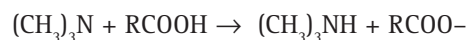
The different ethanol concentrations provided mixed results. Although there was no divergence in the sensory assessment among formulas, when the level of ethanol increased, the TMA and Naa values fell. The highest effective concentration was 2% ethanol, by which the TMA value was 9.983 mg/100g, and Naa had no significant reduction compared to the control ($p>0.05$). However, all formulas showed ineffective results as the smell remained clear (Figure 4). In all three experimented methods, round scad preprocessing with acetic acid 0.03% provided the highest results. Therefore, using a combination of acetic acid 0.03% and salt 1% for preprocessing the scad material.

Deodorizing during round scad hydrolysis: The sensory scores from the various methods provided divergent results, as presented in Table 6 and the corresponding TMA and Naa values in Figure 5.

All methods showed some deodorizing abilities to the hydrolysate with statistically different TMA values ($p<0.05$). The TMA values in the activated charcoal, ethanol, and yeast methods were reduced 25-30% from the control sample, in the range of 8-9mg/100g. The tea treatment method provided a strong deodorization with a TMA value of 5.01 mg/100g. The fermentation with *Lactobacillus plantarum* in 12 hours resulted in the highest effectiveness, which totally excluded the fishy smell and gave the lowest TMA value of 3.05 mg/100g, four-fold reduced from the control. The method also brought the obtained amino acid value to 13.76g/l compared to 12.55g/l from the control sample. In contrast, other methods showed no statistically meaningful effect on amino acid value ($p<0.05$), except for activated charcoal and ethanol, which lowered amino acid levels in the hydrolysate to 11.29 and 12.09 g/l, respectively (Figure 5).

In the hydrolysate production process, material preprocessing plays an essential role as it not only cleans any unfavorable substances potentially reduces the product quality but also eliminates odor and brightens the resulting hydrolysates. The basis of the deodorization is the reactions that change the nitrogen in the smell causing substances, therefore, decrease or eliminate their odors (Doyle and Glass, 2010). Adding salt into the cleaning solution helps eliminate slimes, smelling substances, and neutralize impurities. The Cl- ions in salt solution attach to and inactivate the proteases on the surface of materials, thus inhibiting the spoilages that cause odors (Doyle and Glass, 2010). The smelling factors in seafood typically have weak alkalic nature such as NH₃, TMA, TMAO, indol, skatol; therefore, weak organic acids can be used to neutralize these substances and change them to salt compounds, so that can reduce or exclude the smell.

Acid solutions also eliminate bacteria that cause smelling. Among organic acids, acetic acid is an economical and accessible de-colorant and deodorant, effective even in a small concentration, and does not create any unfavorable effect on human health (Bui et al., 2003; Nguyen and Nguyen, 2017). In acidic treatment, TMA was neutralized as following:



Bui et al. (2013) deodorized Acetes using acetic acid 0.03%. Nguyen and Nguyen (2017) in their study to utilizing the heads and bones of Yellowfin tuna fish to produce tuna floss, used acetic acid 0.03% to treat the smell. There are other studies which have not yet been published such as deodorizing shark meat using acetic acid 0.2% (Nguyen et al. 2000a), deodorizing cyprinid fish in surimi production using salt solution and acetic acid 0.05-0.15% (Nguyen, 2000b). In our study, we

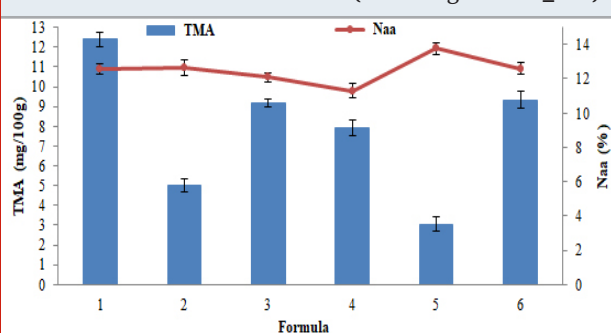
decided that combining salt solution (1%) and acetic acid (0.03%) provided the optimal effect in deodorizing and eliminating the slime on the surface of the materials. Galliver and Holmes (1957) suggested to effectively deodorize fish meat using alcohol. Levin (1961) also

proposed the method of fish products deodorizing using methyl and methyl alcohol, or ethyl acetate. To eliminate the fishy smell of algae, Cuellar et al. (2017) used ethanol. However, in our study, ethanol was not as effective as acetic acid, and was not chosen.

Table 6. Deodorizing results during hydrolysis (in average value \pm SD)

Formula	Method	Sensory assessment	Score
1	Control	Dilute solution, clear, golden brown color, light sweet, clear fishy odor	10.267 \pm 0.306 ^a
2	Dried Tea	Dilute solution, clear, light brown color, sweet with an aftertaste, light acrid, slightly fishy, having a pleasant aroma	15.600 \pm 0.200 ^b
3	Ethanol	Dilute solution, clear, golden brown color, sweet, clear fishy smell	11.867 \pm 0.306 ^c
4	Activated charcoal	Dilute solution, clear, light yellow color, slightly sweet, slightly fishy smell	14.667 \pm 0.231 ^d
5	<i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i>	Dilute solution, clear, golden brown color, sweet with an aftertaste, no fishy odor, having a light pleasant aroma.	18.267 \pm 0.416 ^c
6	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	Dilute solution, clear, golden brown color, slightly sweet, clear fishy odor mixed with an unpleasant smell	11.333 \pm 0.416 ^c

Figure 5: TMA and total amino acid (Naa) values against different deodorization methods (in average value \pm SD)



Deke et al. (2016) studied the effect of activated charcoal, yeast extract, and polyphenol in tea on *Paphia undulata* hydrolysate. The results showed that tea was the most effective, with TMA as low as 3mg/100g. The highest TMA was when using yeast extract (around 9 mg/100g). Feng (2009) used activated charcoal to deodorize oyster hydrolysates. In his study of sardine oil deodorization, Chakraborty et al. (2014) used activated charcoal 1.25-3.75% in 40 minutes with high efficiency. The activated charcoal with a hollow and porous structure that can easily absorb and contain gases, liquids, oxidizing compounds and volatile organic molecule (Pan et al., 2018), effectively removing the volatile aldehyde and ketone.

Yeast changes the structure of the smell by increasing the aromatic compounds and decreasing the relative level of aldehyde and ketone. Tea effectively reduces the relative amount of aldehyde while increasing alkan and inhibiting the formation of trimethylamine (TMA) in the hydrolysate. Cheng Suiyang et al. (2015) also eliminated the smell in the protein hydrolysate is added with 0.05-0.2% by mass of black tea 0.5-1.0% by mass of garlic and 0.1-0.5% by mass chrysanthemum and the mixture is heated at a temperature of 70-100°C for 30-80 minutes.

L. plantarum is normally used in food fermentation that not only increases the nutrition value but also creates aroma in the fermentation products. *L. plantarum* and *S. cerevisiae* fermentation has been reported to be improve the smell and increase the taste of fish hydrolysate (Pan et al., 2018). Yang Pinhong (2008) excluded the fishy smell in clam protein hydrolysate by fermenting with two strains of bacteria *Streptococcus thermophilus* and *L. bulgaricus*. Lee et al. (2016), in this study on claim protein hydrolysate, pointed out that fermentation with *S. cerevisiae* can noticeably reduce the smell. There was an agreement in the results in this study with other authors (Lee et al., 2016; Pan et al., 2018), that the highest effective deodorizing methods were using tea and bacterial fermentation with *Lactobacillus plantarum*, in which bacterial fermentation provided the highest

results and furthermore yielded more amino acid than other methods.

CONCLUSION

The different deodorizing methods provided distinctive results. The most effective procedure was using acetic acid 0.03% in combination with salt solution 1% to preprocess round scad materials and then fermented with the bacteria *L. plantarum* 1% in the round scad hydrolysis in 12 hours. The treated hydrolysate had no smell remaining, sweet taste, light golden brown color, the lowest TMA level (3.05 ± 0.38 mg/100g) and the highest amino acid level (13.76 ± 0.3 g/l).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank the Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the project of "Pilot scale production of nutritional seasoning powder from protein hydrolysates of scad and shrimp" (HĐ 04/2019/HĐ-TS-CNSH) for providing facility and financial support.

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