

# **XVII Congreso Argentino de Microbiología General**

**Sociedad Argentina de Microbiología General  
SAMIGE**



**25 al 28 de octubre del 2022**

**HOTEL UTHGRA**

**Los Cocos**

**Córdoba**

**Argentina**

that 1/2 dilutions of ZAV-W77 and ZAV-W70 supernatants showed a decrease in viability compared to culture medium dilutions, while this effect was not observed at greater dilutions. Supernatants of the *B. megaterium* ZAV64 strain did not show decreased viability at any dilution tested. In conclusion, these results suggest that, the three strains could be used in future biological formulations, ZAV-W64 and ZAV-W70 individually or combined, while Zav77 was incompatible with Zav64 and should be excluded.

### **AS15-*Aspergillus* BIOMASS PRODUCTION FROM SUGARCANE VINASSE AND ITS POTENTIAL USE FOR FISH FARM FEED**

*Del Gobbo LM*<sup>1</sup>, *Perez Iglesias JM*<sup>2</sup>, *Jorquera A*<sup>2</sup>, *Cortez, A*<sup>2</sup>, *Villegas LB*<sup>2</sup>, *Colin VL*<sup>1</sup>

1) *Planta Piloto de Procesos Industriales Microbiológicos (PROIMI-CONICET), Tucumán, Argentina.* 2) *Universidad Nacional de San Luis, San Luis, Argentina.*

Fish farming development faces several challenges, including the unavailability of good quality and affordable fish feeds. Thus, debate over fish farming is focused on fostering a shift from conventional feeds (fishmeal and soybean meal) to less expensive protein sources such as biomass of some fungal species. Elaborating new policies for improving the management of distillery effluents such as vinasse is relevant throughout the worldwide. Hence, recycling of vinasse for the manufacture of value-added fungal biomass could reduce production costs of fish feed and environmental impact of distillery effluents. In a previous study, it was demonstrated the tolerance of the fungus *Aspergillus* sp. V1 to high sugarcane vinasse concentrations. The goal of this study was to determine the bromatological composition of fungus biomass produced from vinasse to be used for fish feed formulations. A feed test with different proportions of lyophilized fungus was also performed, using the Guppy fish (*Poecilia reticulata*) as a model. Biomass produced from vinasse supplemented with 2 g/L urea at 30 °C for 96 h was harvested by pouring out the culture through a fine mesh stainless sieve and washed with distilled water, prior analyses. Total proteins of lyophilized biomass were determined by the Kjeldahl-Arnold-Gunning method using the universal factor of conversion to protein 6.25, total fat (or lipids) by the Soxhlet gravimetric method, crude fiber by the official method (OMA-Official Methods of Analysis), moisture by heating under reduced pressure, ash by weight difference after calcining the sample, and in carbohydrates indirect form: total carbohydrates = 100 – (Proteins + Total Fat + Moisture + Ash). For feed test, a chronic study (28 days) was carried out with different administrations of the lyophilized fungus (0%, 50% and 100%) compared to a commercial food (Shulet Carassius). As variables, parameters related to fish growth (body condition index, *K*) and enzymes related to oxidative stress (catalase and TBARS) were evaluated. Under the current assay conditions, biomass analysis revealed a protein content (44.0%), fat (3.9%), ash (5.2%), fiber (5.6%), moisture (5.2) and carbohydrate (37.0) within the standards recommended for fish diets. Regarding feed test, the results show a high survival (80%) in the fish fed with the lyophilized fungus compared to fishes feeding with commercial food (50%). Also, the statistical analysis showed similarity between all the treatments in *K* index. However, the statistical analysis revealed significant increases in the enzymes related to oxidative stress in the fishes where commercial food was administered (catalase value: 0.012; TBARS: 28.25) compared to those fed with lyophilized fungus (catalase value: 0.005 to 0.006; TBARS: 21.64 to 26.43). These results demonstrate that *Aspergillus* sp. V1 grown on vinasse may be used as an inexpensive fish feed ingredient, providing the benefits of a sustainable development across society.

### **AS16-USE OF *Aspergillus* BIOMASS OBTAINED FROM SUGARCANE VINASSE AS A CHEAP FEED INGREDIENT FOR RANICULTURE**

Perez Iglesias JM<sup>2</sup>, Del Gobbo LM<sup>1</sup>, Jorquera A<sup>2</sup>, Cortez A<sup>2</sup>, Colin V<sup>1</sup>

1) *Planta Piloto de Procesos Industriales Microbiológicos (PROIMI-CONICET), Tucumán, Argentina.* 2) *Universidad Nacional de San Luis, San Luis, Argentina.*

Aquaculture of vertebrates faces several challenges, including the unavailability of good quality and affordable fish feeds. Therefore, this practice seeks a shift towards less expensive protein sources, such as the biomass of some species of fungi, instead of conventional sources such as fishmeal and soybeans. Vinasse is relevant worldwide due to its polluting potential; therefore, improving the management of this distillery effluent is of great importance. Hence, recycling of vinasse for the manufacture of value-added fungal biomass could reduce production costs of aquatic vertebrate's culture feed and environmental impact of distillery effluents. Previously, our working group demonstrated that biomass of fungus *Aspergillus* sp. V1 produced from sugarcane vinasse present a nutritional composition within the standards recommended for use in aquafeed formulations. The goal of this study was to evaluate the use of fungus biomass as a cheap feed ingredient for aquatic vertebrate farming. For that, the creole frog tadpoles (*Leptodactylus luctator*) was used as a local model for raniculture. The *Aspergillus* biomass cultivated on sugarcane vinasse for 96 h was harvested, was lyophilized and macerated to a powder. For feed test, a chronic study (10 days) with different administrations of the lyophilized fungus (0%, 50% and 100%) compared to a commercial food (Shulet Carassius) was carried out. As variables, parameters related to tadpoles' growth (body condition index, K) and enzymes related to oxidative stress (catalase and TBARS) were evaluated. Under the current assay conditions, feed test revealed a high survival (100%) in the fish fed with the lyophilized fungus compared to fishes feeding with commercial food (60%). Also, the statistical analysis showed similarity between all the treatments in K index and catalase. However, the statistical analyzes revealed significant increases in the lipidic oxidation (TBARS) related to physiological stress in tadpoles where commercial food was administered (value: 38.694) compared to those fed with lyophilized fungus (value: 7.028). This study demonstrated that biomass of *Aspergillus* sp. V1 cultivated in vinasse is a suitable alternative an inexpensive raniculture feed ingredient.

#### **AS17-DETECTION OF INTESTINAL PROTISTS IN AN URBAN STREAM PRELIMINARY RESEARCH**

Estrada, V<sup>1</sup>, Saura A<sup>2</sup>, Leone M<sup>1</sup>, Enriquez G<sup>3</sup>, López Arias L<sup>1</sup>

1) *Universidad Nacional de Hurlingham, Instituto de Biotecnología. Hurlingham, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 2) *Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo en Inmunología y Enfermedades Infeciosas (CIDIE-CONICET). Córdoba, Argentina.* 3) *Universidad de Buenos Aires. Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales. Departamento de Ecología, Genética y Evolución. CONICET-UBA. Instituto de Ecología, Genética y Evolución (IEGEB), Laboratorio de Eco-Epidemiología. Buenos Aires, Argentina.*

The District of Hurlingham is located in the suburbs of Buenos Aires and includes William Morris, Villa Tesei and Hurlingham cities. The territory shows neighborhoods with various urban consolidations, large areas of undeveloped land and has two watercourses that act as natural geographical limits: Morón stream and Reconquista River. In addition, it has a permanent surface watercourse that crosses the William Morris city called Soto stream. This tributary is highly contaminated chemical and microbiological due to industrial and residential effluents. Within the framework, from a research project on human intestinal parasitoses carried out in 2019 in the District of Hurlingham we found that 57% of 130 children under 12 years were parasitized. Protists were more frequent than helminths (85% vs 41%) and the most prevalent species were *Blastocystis* spp (26%), *Enterobius vermicularis* (23%), *Giardia lamblia* (13%) and *Cryptosporidium* spp. (7%). On the other hand, a socio-environmental survey carried out on those responsible for the children revealed poor access to network water, sewage and environmental sanitation. The use of watercourses for recreational