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Contents

	Page
Organizing Committee	ii
Content	iii
Preface	iv
List Paper of Oral Presentation	٧
List Paper of Poster Presentation	xii
Keynote Lecturer	1
Papers of Oral Presentation	25
Animal Science	26
Agricultures	198
Medicenes, Public Health, Technics and Natural Sciences	344
Economy and Social Sciences	425
Papers of Poster Presentation	491

Preface

List Paper of Oral Presentation

No.	Author's	Title			
	AN	IMAL SCIENCES			
1.	•	Association Analysis of NRAMP1 Gene Related to Resistance Against Salmonella pullorum Infection in Kampung Chicken	27		
2.	Ahmad Saleh Harahap, Cece Sumantri, Niken Ulupi, Sri Darwati, and Tike Sartika	Polymorphism Calpain-3 (CAPN3) Gene and Association with Carcass Traits and Meat Quality in Kampung Chicken	32		
3.	Wahyuni, Niken Ulupi and Nahrowi	Physical Quality of Broiler Meat Fed Diets ContainingMealworm Protein Concentrate	40		
4.	Mega Sofia, Cece Sumantri, Niken Ulupi and Asep Gunawan	Identification Polymorphisms of Inos Gene and Association with Body ResistanceTrait in Kampong Chicken	46		
5.	Risky Nauly Panjaitan, Niken Ulupi and Nahrowi Investigation of Cadmium Contamination in Mealworm, Ration and Broilers's Feces				
6.	Woki Bilyaro Asep Gunawan, Tuti Suryati, Cece Sumantri, and Sri Darwati Malonaldehyde and Fat Contents of Kampong-meat TypeCrossbreed Chicken				
7.	Devi Kumala Sari, Henny Nuraini and Tuti Suryati	Quality of Gelatin Processed from Chicken Legs (<i>Tarsometa tarsus</i>) Skin with Different Method	59		
8.	-	Physical and Chemical Characteristic of Chicken Meat from Kampung x Meat Type Crossbred Chicken	64		
9.	Teguh Rafian, Jakaria, Niken Ulupi, Yosi Fenita, and Muhammad Andriansyah	Evaluated the Effect of Fermented Palm Sludge on Burgo Chicken Performance	69		
10.	Fransisca Rungkat Zakaria,	SCFA Profile of Rice RS Fermentation by Colonic Microbiota, <i>Clostridium butyricum</i> BCC B2571, or <i>Eubacterium rectale</i> DSM 17629	73		

11.	Asep Gunawan, Ahmad Furqon, Kasita Listyarini, Jakaria, and Cece Sumantri	Growth and Carcass Characteristic in Kampong x Broiler Crossbred Divergently Selected for Unsaturated Fatty Acid	84
12.	Niken Ulupi, Cece Sumatri and Sri Darwati	Resistance against Salmonella pullorumin IPB-D1 Crossbreed, Kampong and Commercial Broiler Chicken	88
13.	Angelia Utari Harahap	Effects of Wheat Leaf Noni (Morinda citrifolia) on Carcass and Production Quail Eggs (Coturnix Coturnix Javonica) in the Different Level Concentrate	92
14.	Armein Lusi Zeswita, Vivi Fitriani and Nursyahra	Microbial Analysis on Freshwater Shell (Corbicula sumatrana) in Singkarak Lake Solok District West Sumatra	96
15.	Syaiful F. L, E. Purwati, Suardi, and T.Afriani	Analysis of Estradiol and Progesterone Hormone Levels Against Various Cell Culture in TCM- 199 Medium for Cattle <i>In</i> <i>vitro</i>	100
16.	Harissatria, Jaswandi, and Hendri	Acceleration Time Equilibration Cauda Epididymis Spermatozoa Buffalo with Addition of Antioxidant Gluthatione	109
17.	Jhon Hendri and Harris Satria	Buffalo Embryo Maturation Optimization in Vitro with Addition Glutathione	113
18.	Khalil, Reswati, Y.F. kurnia, Indahwati and Yuherman	Blood Mineral Profiles of Simmental Breed Cattle with Different Feeding Systems and Reproduction Statues in Payakumbuh Region West Sumatra, Indonesia	118
19.	Lendrawati, A. Rahmat and J. M. Nur	Performance of Broiler Chicken Fed Turmeric and Zinc Mineral under Heat	122
20.	Muslim	Utiliza Flowers (<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>) in The Ration on The Performans of Broiler	126
21.	Resolinda Harly, Almasdi and Sri Mulyani	Analysis of Factors Influence Palm Oil Farmers Personal Income Trough Buffalo's Breeding	132
22.	Retno Wilyani and Moch Hisyam Hermawan	Nutritional Value of Persimmon Yoghurt (<i>Dyospyros kaki</i>) as Healthy Soft Drink to Make Healthy and Fitness: An Analysis	136

23.	Zulfa Elymaizar, Arnim, Salam N Aritonang, Mardiati Zein, and Elly Roza	Herbal Supplemented				
24.	Salam N. Aritonang, Elly Roza and Lailya Rahma	The Adding of Saccharomyces cerevisiae on Moisture, Acidity and Lactic Acid Bacteria Colony Count of Yogurt from Goat's Milk	150			
25.	Yuherman, Nur Asmaq and Endang Purwati	Characteristics and Antimicrobial Activity of Lactic Acid Bacteria Isolated from Dadih of Agam Regency	156			
26.	Yunizardi Ade Rakhmadi, and Endang Purwati	Effect of Addition White Oyster Mushroom (<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>) and Carrot (<i>Daucus carota L</i>) In Probiotic Duck Nugget On Protein, Calcium and Organoleptic Value	161			
27.	Yulianti Fitri Kurnia and Endang Purwati	The Potential Of Dadiah From 50 Kota District, West Sumatra as a Probiotic Food Based On Total of Lactic Acid Bacteria	170			
28.	Tertia Delia Nova, Sabrina and trianawati	The Effect of level Flour turmeric (Curcuma domestica Val) ration toward carcass local duck	174			
29.	T. Astuti, G. Yelni, Nurhaita, and Y. Amir	Effect of the Form Complete Feed With Basis Fermented Palm Oil Fronds on the Content of Moisture, Crude Lipid, and Crude Protein for Ruminants	185			
	4	AGRICULTURES				
30.	Azwar Rasyidn, Gusmini, Ade Fitriadi and Yulmira Yanti	Soil Microbes Diversity Between Hilly and Volcanic Physiography And Their Effect To Soil Fertility	190			
31.	5 ,	Application of Green Manure and Rabbits Urine Affect Morphological Characters of Sweet Corn Plant (<i>Zea mays</i> saccharata Sturt) in Lowland of Deli Serdang District	200			
32.	Dewi Rezki, Siska Efendi, and Herviyanti	Humic Substance Characterization of Lignite as a Source of Organic Material	205			
33.	Jamilah, Sri Mulyani [,] and Juniarti	Nutritional Composition of Ruminant Forage Derived from Rice Crops (<i>Oryza Sativa</i> L.) that Applicated by <i>C.odorata</i> Compost	208			
34.	Mega Andini, Riska, and Kuswandi	Effectiveness of Liquid Smoke to Control Mealybug on Papaya	216			

35.	M.Said Siregar, Arif Kurniawan, and Syakir Naim Siregar	Study on the Manufacture of Nuggets from Natural Rubber Seed (HeveaBrasil sis Mull. Arg)	220
36.	Muhammad Thamrin, Desi Novita, Fitria Darma	Factors Affecting Farmers Decision to Convert Wetland	227
37.	,	The Occurrence of Somaclonal Variation on The Pineapple <i>In vitro</i> Culture as Detected by Molecular Markers	238
38.	Riska and Jumjunidang	Competitiveness of <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> . sp cubense VCGs 01213/16 (Tropical race 4) Among Several VCGs in Race 4 on Ambon Hijau Cultivar	244
39.	Fridarti and Sri Mulyani	Changes nutrients by microbial fermentation chocolate waste indigenous result of the additional mineral phosphor and sulphur invitro	252
40.	Sri Hadiati and Fitriana Nasution	Clustering and genetic distance some salak species (Salacca spp) based on morphological characters	256
41.	Asep Dedy Sutrisno, YusmanTaufik, and Jaka Rukmana	Optimalization Flour Composite Nutritiose as Basic Materials Processing for Food Products	264
42.	Sri Utami, Suryawati and Ermeli	KNO3 Concentration and Soaking Time Effect on Breaking Seed Dormancy and Seed Growth of Sour-Sop (Annona muricata L.)	272
43.	Susilawati, Dewi Sartika, and Mochamad Karel Saputra	Effect of Kepok Banana (<i>musa paradisiaca linn</i>) Peel Flour Addition as a Stabilizer on Chemical and Organoleptic Properties of Ice Cream	278
44.	Ubad Badrudin, Syakiroh Jazilah, and Budi Prakoso	The effect of soil submersion duration and ameliorant types on growth and yield of shallot at Brebes Regency	287
45.	Yulfi Desi, Trimurti Habazar, Ujang Khairul, and Agustian	Disease progress of Stewart's Wilt (Pantoea stewartii subsp. stewartii) on sweet corn	293
46.	Yusnaweti	On growth response and results of upland rice due to the allotment of some a dose of compost bamboo leaves	300
47.	Fadriani Widya, Darmawan, and Adrinal	Rice husk biochar application in traditional paddy soil and its effect of nutrients vertical distribution	306

48.	Ragapadmi Purnamaningsih, Ika Roostika, and Sri Hutami	maningsih, Ika Embryogenic Callus Induction and Globular Embryo Formation of Kopyor Coconut (Cocos nucifera L.)				
49.	A. Sparta, L. Octriana, Nofiarli, N. Marta, Kuswandi, M. Andini, and Y. Irawati	The Role of Cow Manure to Reduce The Need of Nutrient N Inorganic In Banana Plant Vegetative Growth	320			
50.	Desi Ardilla, Herla Rusmarilin, and Adi Purnama	Study The Physical And Chemical Properties Of Bioethanol From Pineapple Skin (Ananas comusus L.Merr)	325			
51	Masyhura MD, Budi Suarti, and Evan Ardyanto AS	Increase Moringa Leaf Powder and Long Roasting on Protein Content in the Making of Cookies from Mocaf (Modified Cassava Flour)	331			
M	EDICINES, PUBLIC HEALTH,	ENGINEERING, AND NATURAL SCIEN	CES			
52.	Ayulia Fardila Sari ZA, Putri Nilam Sari, and Muthia Sari	Implementation of Hospital Information System in RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang 2016	336			
53.	Dien GA Nursal, Rizanda Machmud, Eryati Darwin, Nana Mulyana	Implementation Patient Safety Standards in Basic Emergency Obstetric Care Community Health Center (BEOC_CHC) Padang	344			
54.	Dewi Sartika, Susilawati, and Mumpuni Uji Kawedar	Survey of Salmonella Contaminated Vannamei Shrimps in Lampung	351			
55.	Ferra Yanuar	Determinants of Birth Weight at Various Quantiles in West Sumatra	358			
56.	Hardany Primarizky, Ira Sari Yudaniayanti, and Djoko Galijono	Detection Of Osteoporosis in Ovariohysterectomized Cats (Felis Domesticus) based on Serum Osteocalcin Levels	363			
57.	Nefilinda	Influence of Education and Local Wisdom on Environment Villages in Minangkabau	368			
58.	Masri, E., Asmira,S and Verawati	Local Food Development from Combination Siarang Variety Of Black Rice (Oryza Sativa L.Indica) And Yellow Pumpkin (Cucurbita Moschata) To Prevent Anemia For Pregnant Women	375			
59.	Suryani, Zulmardi, Abdi Dharma, Yunazar Manjang, and Febria Elvy Susanti	Development of Antimicrobial Analysis of Lactic Acid Bacteria Isolated from VCO (Virgin Coconut Oil) Fermentation Process Against Bacteria in The Secretion of CSOM	380			

60.	Suci Rahayu, Darmawan Saptadi, and Febi Reza Fitriani	The Influence of Dicamba in Combination with BAP on Callus Induction and Proliferation of Centella (Centella asiatica L.)	387
61.	Christina J. R. E. Lumbantobing, Endang Purwati, Sumaryati Syukur, and Eti Yerizel	Triglyceride lowering effect of <i>Garcinia</i> atroviridis leaf tea from Sijunjung - West Sumatra on obese subjects in Medan, North Sumatra	395
62.	Netty Suharti	Preparation and Characterization of Ethanol Extract of Mychorryzae Induced Ginger as Raw Matherial for Anti Breast cancer Nano suspension Formulation	404
63.	Misril Fuadi, Mahmud T.M. Mohamed, Mohd. Fauzi Ramlan, Yahya Awang	Effect of Benzyladenine (BA) and Duration of Shading onGrowth and Quality of <i>Dracaena sanderiana and Codiaeum variegatum</i>	408
	ECONOMY	AND SOCIAL SCI ENCES	
64.	Andri, Ida Indrayani and Rahmi Wati	Technical Efficiency Analysis of Poultry in District of 50 Kota (Stochastic Frontier Production Function Approach)	417
65.	Arif Fadhillah	Teaching Accounting in Business School: A Personal Reflection	422
66.	Wijaya Edo Rantou	Analysis Influence of Technical Competence on Company's Performance In Electrical Engineering Company In Bandung	427
67.	Ike Revita, R. Trioclarise, Inesti Printa Elisya	Reflections Of Social Reality In The Activities Of Women Trafficking In West Sumatera	435
68.	Ira Apriyanti, Desi Novita, and Pandhu Ahmad Pangestu	Efficiency of Marketing Distribution of Palm Oil in Sub District of Selesai Regency of Langkat	440
69.	Yeyep Natrio, Afdhal Rinsik, Gusmaizal Syandri	The Occurance Of Transitivity And Suicidal Motives On Famous Public Figure`S Suicide Letters	446
70.	Yusmarni	An analysis of Marketing Efficiency of Sapodilla in Nagari Sumpur sub district of Tanah Datar, West	457

71.	Jusuf Wahyudi, Hesti Nur'aini	Information Systems of Eradication Pests	464
	and Lina Widawati	and Diseases Crops for Agriculture	
		Extension Instructor	
72.	Desi Novita and Ira Apriyanti	The Regional Investment Competitiveness	469
		In Binjai City	
73.	Khairunnisa Rangkuti, Desi	The Impact of Rising Soybean Prices to	474
	Novita, and Bima Mahdi	Tofu Industry Small Scale in Medan	

List of Poster

No.	Author's Title P				
110.		IMAL SCIENCES	Page		
1.	Wahidin Teguh Sasongko,	Total Gas Production, Methane and Rumen Fermentation Characteristics of Rejected	484		
2.	Nita Yessirita, Tinda Afriani, and Sunadi	The Supplementation of Amino Acid Methionine-Lysine on the Protein Quality of Leucaena Leaf Meal Fermented with Bacillus laterosporus	492		
		AGRICULTURES			
3.	Willy Pranata Widjaja, Sumartini	Optimization Of Koji Concentration And Fermentation Time To Characteristics Of Modified Sorgum (Sorghum Bicolor L Monench) Flour	499		
4.	Kuswandi, Makful, Sahlan, and Mega Andini	Evaluation Performance Of Some Hybrid Of Watermelon From Indonesian Tropical Fruit Research Institute	508		
5.	A. Sparta, R, Triatminingsih, Y.Z. Joni, and Nofiarli	Ingsih, The Using of Thidiazuron to Induce the Mangoesteen Shoot (Garcinia mangostana L.) by Direct Organogenesis			
6.	Ira Sari Yudaniayanti, Bambang Sektiari L., and Hardany Primarizky	Healing Quality Of Femoral Fractures In Ovariectomized Rats With Therapy Of Cissus Quadrangularis Extract Shown by The Expression Of Type I Collagen	517		
7.	Sri Hadiati and Tri Budiyanti	Parameters Genetic of Fruit Component Characters on Snake Fruit (Salacca sp.)	525		
8.	Riry Prihatini, Tri Budiyanti, and Noflindawati	Genetic Variability of Indonesian Papaya (carica spp.) as Revealed by RAPD (Rapid Amplified Polymorphic DNA)	530		
9.	Regina Andayani and Fivi Yunianti	The Effects of Oxidation And Thermolysis Reaction on a-Mangostin Content in the Ethyl Acetate Extract of Mangosteen Rind (Garcinia mangostana L.) by High Performance Liquid Chromatography	538		
10.	Nini Marta, Kuswandi, Liza Octriana, and Nofiarli	The effectiveness test of herbicides 2,4 D, glyphosate, paraquat on low dose as growth regulator on papaya seedling	545		

Quality of Gelatin Processed from Chicken Legs (*Tarsometa tarsus*) Skin with Different Method

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Abstract

This study aimed to utilize chicken legs skin (Tarsometa tarsus) to produce fine quality and physicochemical properties of gelatin derived from halal ingredients by using different degreasing methods of processing. Methods used in gelatin production were: 1) skin sample is not soaked in NaOH 0.05 M and liquid gelatin is centrifuged for 15 min with 3500 rpm (WONS); 2) skin sample is not soaked in NaOH 0.05 M and liquid gelatin is centrifuged for 15 min with 3500 rpm and then ethanol is added (1:1) (WONSE); 3) skin sample is not soaked in NaOH 0.05 M ethanol is added to liquid gelatin (1:1) (WONE); 4) skin is soaked in NaOH 0.05 M and liquid gelatin is centrifuged for 15 min with 3500 rpm (WNS); 5) skin is soaked in NaOH 0.05 M and liquid gelatin is centrifuged for 15 min and then ethanol is added to it (1:1) (WNSE); 6) skin is soaked in NaOH 0.05 M and ethanol is added to liquid gelatin (1:1)(WNE). Results showed that the different methods significantly affected (p<0.05) pH, viscosity, intensity of yellow (b value), protein and fat contents. WONS method produced the highest viscosity (p<0.05) and protein content (p<0.05), as well as the lowest fat content (p<0.05) with no differences for other characteristics with other treatments. Therefore, it can be concluded that methods where the skin has not been soaked in NaOH 0.05M and liquid gelatin has been centrifuged are the best ones to produce fine quality gelatin from chicken legs skin.

Keywords: chicken skin, gelatin, quality

1. Introduction

Gelatin is produced by hydrolysis of bone collagen and skin, which industrial various purposes, either food industries or non-food the food industry are foaming stabilizer, adhesive. viscosity agent. gelling. emulsifier. Usually, halal gelatin is processed cattle bone and collagen. skin have potential use as sources of gelatin.

Chicken legs (Tarsometa tarsus) which protein is also called chicken claw has a high protein content, about 22% [16]. The high content of protein in the skin, especially chicken legs collagen protein, can be used as an alternative industries. The main functions of gelatin in to halal gelatin products that are consumed by most people in Indonesia, both Islamic and Hindu [5]. Broiler numbers in 2014 reached 1.443349 billion of head/year [6]. Based on this data, if a chicken weights 1.5 kg/head, Nonetheless, chicken bone and skin collagen then 2 165 023.5 tons of chicken/year would be produced. It is known that the weight of the chicken legs skin represents about 1% of

total body weight, therefore, in one year about Proximate Analysis [1] 21 650.235 tons of chicken legs skin could be produced. It is indicated that chicken legs skin skin gelatin included moisture content, ash could have a good potential as a source of halal gelatin.

Chicken legs skin gelatin is still very Analysis of gelatin viscosity [8] high in fat. Fat content should not exceed 5%, as it is an important quality requirement for gelatin. The fat contained in gelatin can lead to fat oxidation which causes rancidity and shortens shelf life. Based on [12] report which uses skin gelatin produced from chicken legs, fat content of produced gelatin is usually 15.7%. Therefore, this study aimed to utilize the chicken legs skin (Tarsometa tarsus) to produce fine quality and physicochemical properties of gelatin derived from halal ingredients processed using different degreasing methods.

2. Materials and Methods

Extraction of gelatin

Chicken legs were taken from a slaughterhouse that already have halal standards. Boneless chicken legs skin and nails were first cleaned. Samples of skin were soaked in 0.05M NaOH for 1 hr (every 30 minutes NaOH was changed) and then were washed until the pH became neutral. The skin samples that where not soaked in NaOH were washed and then used directly in the next step. The skin samples were then soaked in a 1.5% HCl solution for 24 hours, and then washed until the pH became neutral. The skin samples with a neutral pH were then heated using a water bath at a temperature of 90°C for 2 hours. The gelatin solutions that resulted were treated as follows: a gelatin solution was centrifuged at 3500 rpm for 15 minutes, a gelatin solution was centrifuged at 3500 rpm for 15 minutes and then ethanol 1:1 was added, and finally ethanol 1:1 was added to a gelatin solution. All samples were then dried using an oven at a temperature of 60°C for 24 hr. The resulting gelatin was analyzed for its proximate content, viscosity, pH, vield, and color.

Proximate analysis of the chicken leg content, protein content, fat content.

Gelatin solution (150 ml) with concentration of 6.67% at a temperature of 60 °C was inserted into the space provided. The rotor was dipped into the sample and allowed to spin until the appointment of a scale needle stops at a certain scale. The scale read indicated the viscosity of the sample (cP).

Determination of pH [1]

Gelatin solution at concentration of 6.67% was placed into beaker glass. After calibration, cathode of pH meter was dipped The constant digital number in gelatin. displayed in the screen was pH value of sample.. The cathode was rinsed and dried for next measurement.

Determination of gelatin yield [11]

Yield determination was calculated based on the weight ratio of gelatin obtained skin chicken against severe legs. expressed in percent (%).

Color Measurement [9]

Color analysis was performed using chromameter measuring the spectrum of light reflected from gelatin, determined by the coordinates L, a * and b *. Notation L *, 0 (black), 100 (white) showed reflected light producing achromatic colors of black gray and white.

Results and Discussion

The water content of the resulted gelatin meet standards set BSNI 01-3735-1995 (maximum 16%). Different fat removal methods showed no significant effects on moisture content, and resulted in low moisture content, since all samples received same extraction and drying methods.[2]stated that low moisture content in gelatin was due to the

Table 1. Proximate analysis of chicken leg (Tarsometa tarsus) skin gelatin with different removal methods

Treatments							
Variables (%,	WONS	WONSE	WONE	WNS	WNSE	WNE	SNI
Moisture	7.65±1.79	7.68±1.03	7.56±1.19	6.46 ± 0.75	6.99±0.38	6.69±0.53	max 16%
Ash	0.27 ± 0.11	0.27 ± 0.05	$0.29\!\pm\!0.07$	$0.29\!\pm0.02$	0.24 ± 0.01	0.22 ± 0.024	max 3.25%
Protein	92.36±0.35cd	93.52±0.34bc	89.22±2.39d	97.20±0.74a	95.85±1.03ab	91.35±2.74cd	
Fat	$0.92 \pm 0.34 \ bc$	$1.90 \pm 0.49 ab$	$2.95 \pm 0.59a$	$0.45 \pm 0.23 c$	1.62 ±0.91b	2.81 ±0.49a	

Different letters following the values in the same line indicate significantly different (P < 0.05)

Notes: wons = skin without soaked NaOH and gelatin solution centrifuged, WONSE = skin without soaked NaOH and gelatin solution centrifuged and added ethanol, Wone = skin without soaked NaOH and gelatin solution was added ethanol, WNS = skin soaked NaOH and gelatin solution were centrifuged, WNSE = skin soaked gelatin solution NaOH and centrifuged and added ethanol, WNE = skin without soaked gelatin solution NaOH and added ethanol

weak water holding capacity which makes the conversion produced by the hydrolysis of water easily evaporate during drying.

content was The ash also different. significantly The resulting gelatin was considered as good quality in term of ash content standard of BSNI [3] that 3.25%. This is in line with previous report. [4] recommended that ash content for a high quality gelatin was less than 0.5%. Low ash content of gelatin was affected by dissolved organic material during fat removal process.

Different treatments significantly (p <0.05) affected protein and fat content of the gelatin. The protein content was inversely related to fat levels. High level of protein in gelatin showed a good degree of purity.[14] stated that the gelatin was product of protein

collagen, thus the protein was very high.

Low fat content was obtained in WNS treatment, but the result was not significantly different from WONS. [13] reported lipids could be extracted at the same time as the collagen, and despite the mechanical removal and filtration step, it was that traces of lipids remained in the final product. Removal of fat by centrifugation is very effective because it can separate different molecular weights. [10] showed that the lower fat and ash contents represented efficient removal methods and showed a good gelatin quality. low fat level may Furthermore, maintain gelatin quality and extends its shelf life.

Table 2. Physical properties of chicken leg skin gelatin with different fat removal methods

	Treatments						
Variables	WONS	WONSE	WONE	WNS	WNSE	WNE	GMIA
pH	4.00±0.52ab	3.84±0.23b	4.26±0.46a	3.86±0.21b	3.8±0.38b	3.79±0.22b	3 8-5 5
viscosity (cP)	12.43±0.64a	7.70±0.46bc	9.38±2.95b	7.45±0.33bc	6.83±0.33c	8.63±0.30bc	1.5-7
Colour a	$1.92\!\pm\!0.62$	1.84 ± 0.72	2.64 ± 0.37	2.23 ± 0.48	2.22±0.22	2.21 ± 0.28	
Colour b	15.11±0.43b	13.48±1.16c	16.36±0.60a	14.71±0.95b	14.45±0.13bc	15.50±0.44ab	
Colour L	78.45±2.71	79.13±4.97	76.48±2.17	77.54±2.66	77.7±1.72	75.57±2.05	
Yield (%)	8.55±1.23	8.07 ± 1.68	8.66 ± 1.65	9.22±1.04	8.84 ± 0.57	9.92±0.53	

Different letters following the values in the same line indicate significantly different (P < 0.05)

Notes: wons = skin without soaked NaOH and gelatin solution centrifuged, WONSE = skin without soaked NaOH and gelatin solution centrifuged and added ethanol, Wone = skin without soaked NaOH and gelatin solution was added ethanol, WNS = skin soaked NaOH and gelatin solution were centrifuged, WNSE = skin soaked gelatin solution NaOH and centrifuged and added ethanol, WNE = skin without soaked gelatin solution NaOH and added ethanol

The results exhibited that treatments significantly affected the pH (p < 0.05). Table 1 indicated that treatments without soaked with NaOH and centrifuged (WONS) was not different with all treatments soaked with NaOH and treatment with the addition of ethanol. Thus fat removal without NaOH and ethanol can be used. The pH value of the resulting gelatin is acid, since the acid is used in the conversion process of collagen into gelatin. [4] reported that the acid destabilizes the triple helical structure of collagen by disrupting acid labile cross-links at telopeptide region and amide bonds of the triple helix as well as non-covalent intra and inter-molecular bonds. In this study, the concentrated acid (HCl 1.5%) was which was capable of penetrating into the skin tissue for pH reduction. The concentration of acid and pretreatment time influenced the physicochemical properties of the gelatin [7].

The gelatin viscosity is very important in its application to a product. Fat removal methods showed significant effect on the viscosity of the gelatin (p <0.05). The highest viscosity was obtained from treatment of WONS (without soaked with NaOH and centrifuged). Fat decreasing by centrifugation possibly unaltered the molecular structure of gelatin that causes increasing viscosity. [15] stated that the viscosity was affected by the molecular weight and amino acid chain length of the gelatin.

Different methods of fat removal no significantly affected gelatin yield. Treatment of WNE (soaked with NaOH and addition of ethanol) resulted in the highest yield, but not different to other treatments, with exception of the treatment WONSE (without soaked with NaOH and the solution was centrifuged and added by ethanol). The yield indicates the value of the quantity effectiveness of a product processing. quality and quantity of chicken leg skin gelatin shows inverse correlation. The treatment of the fat removal reduced the quantity of gelatin.

Table 2 exhibits color properties of gelatin including lightness (L*), red intensity (a), and yellow intensity (b). The differences in treatment significantly affected intensity of the yellow color (p <0.05), but had no significant effect on the intensity of the brightness and the red color. The yellow color is influenced by raw material, extraction temperature, temperature and drying time, factors contributed to nonthus these enzymatic browning reaction of the product. [13] stated that maillard reaction occurred between the proteins and the traces of lipids during extraction process, which contribute to gelatin darkening.

4. Conclusion

Methods where skin samples have not been soaked in 0.05M NaOH and have been centrifuged were the best ones for producing quality gelatin from chicken legs (*Tarsometa tarsus*) skin.

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The 1st Conference Technology on Biosciences and Social Sciences 2016

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