

# Desirable<sup>✿</sup>

i n s e c t   b i o r e f i n e r y

## Partenaires publics



## Partenaire industriel



*Conception d'une bioraffinerie d'insectes pour contribuer à des systèmes agroalimentaires plus durables*

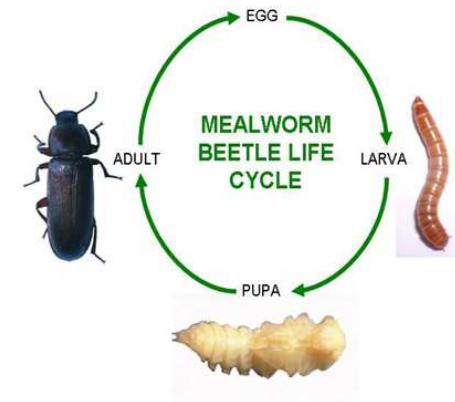
*DESIGNING the Insect bioREFINERY to contribute to a more sustainABLE agro-food industry*

Janvier 2013 - décembre 2016



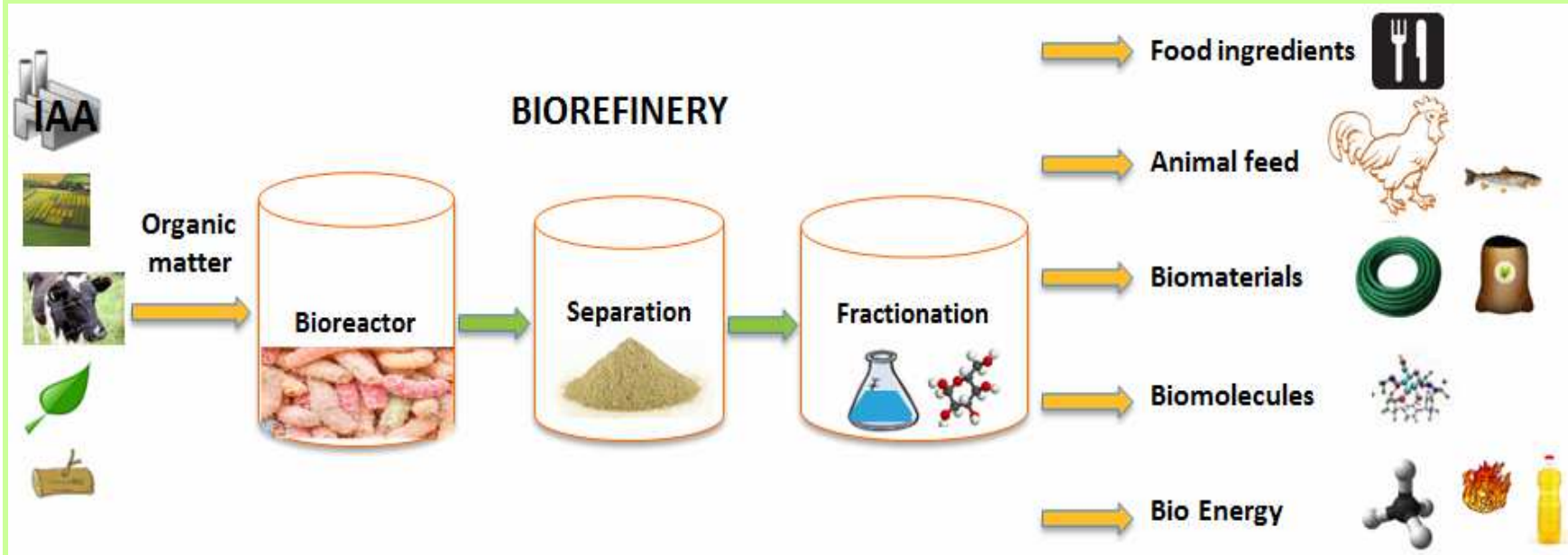
Programme ALID  
Edition 2012

AXE 2  
"Conception de filières ou de systèmes agro-alimentaires plus durables"



# Vers une filière industrielle

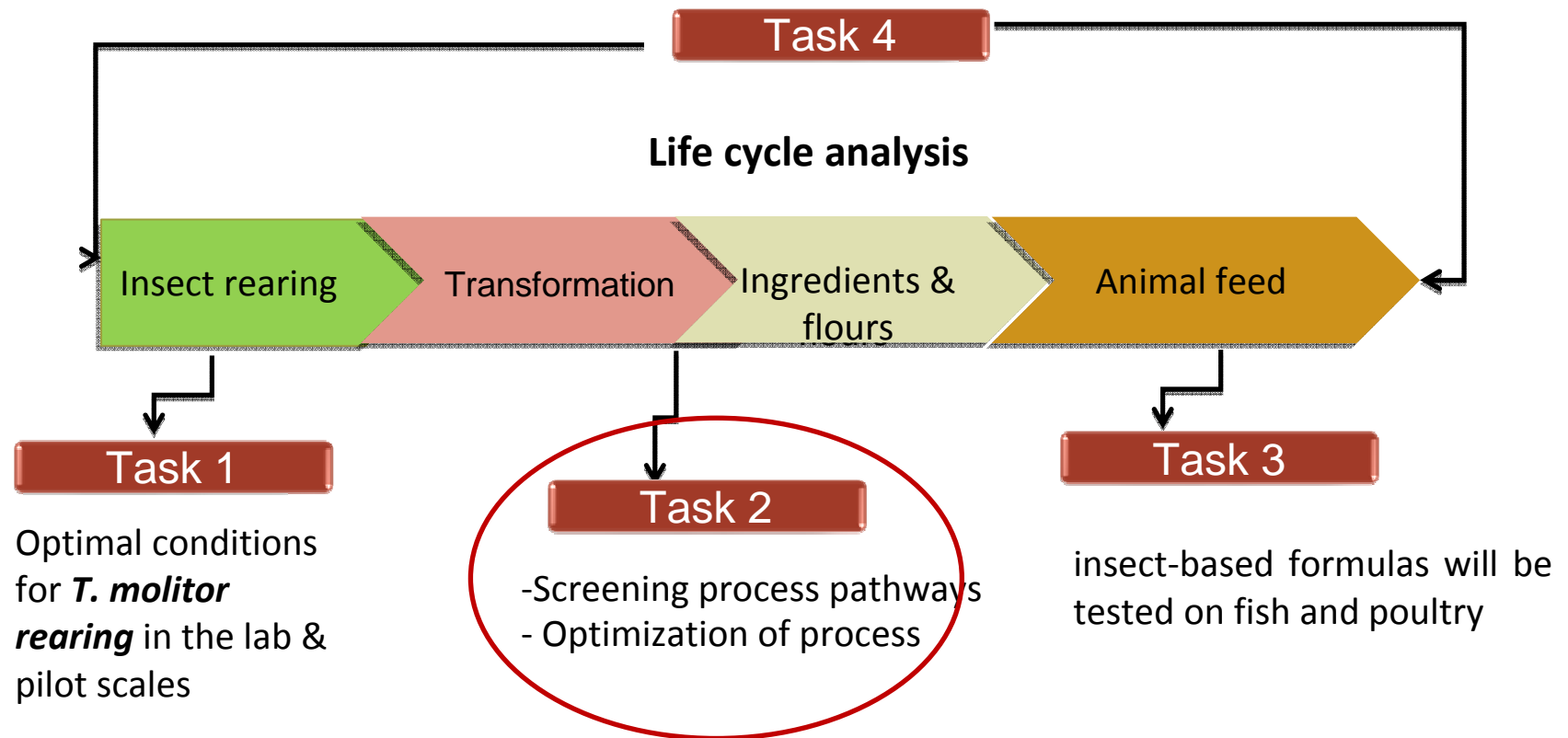
**Desirable**  
insect biorefinery

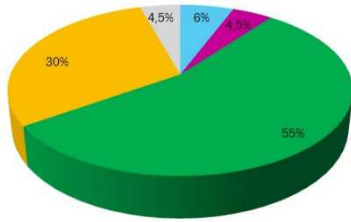


**Analyses  
de Cycles de Vie**

**évaluation sociétale**

# Vers une filière industrielle



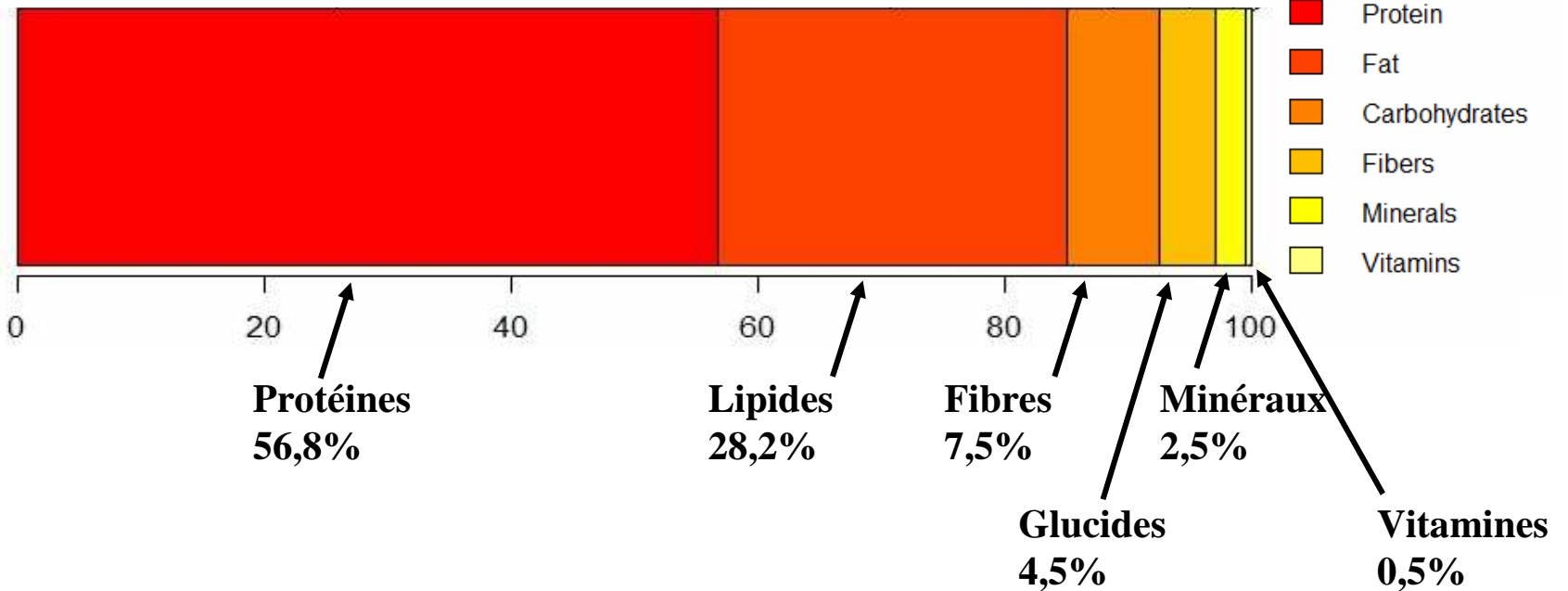


Tenebrio Molitor

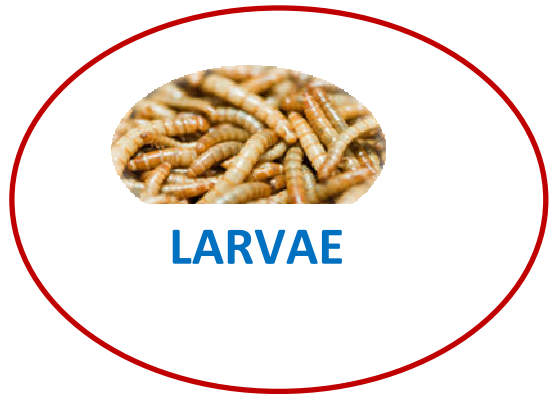
## Composition de la larve de ténébrion (ver de la farine)



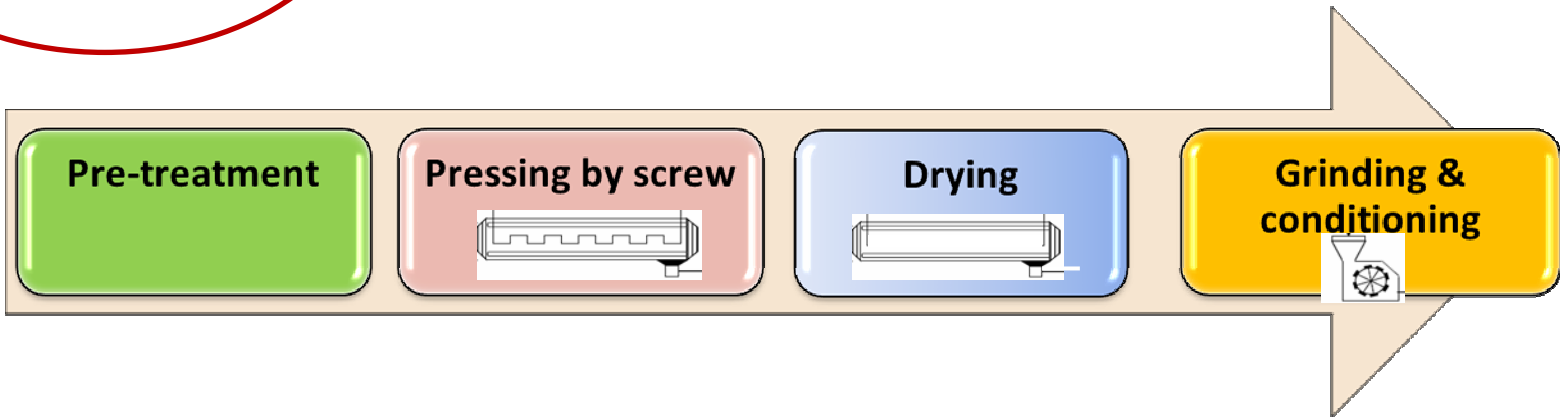
g/100g de matière sèche



Sources: Aguilar-Miranda, 2002 ; Leyuan Li, 2012 ; A.E.Ghaly, 2009, \*Ramos-Elorduy, 1989



**LARVAE**



**oil**



**LARVAE MEAL**

## Protein and fat contents of mealworm meal compared to fish meal and (defatted) soybean meal\*

Protein source	Protein content (% dry matter basis)	Lipid content (% dry matter basis)
Mealworm meal	<b>66-72</b>	<b>12-15</b>
Fishmeal *	61-77	11-17
Soybean meal (defatted) *	49-56	3

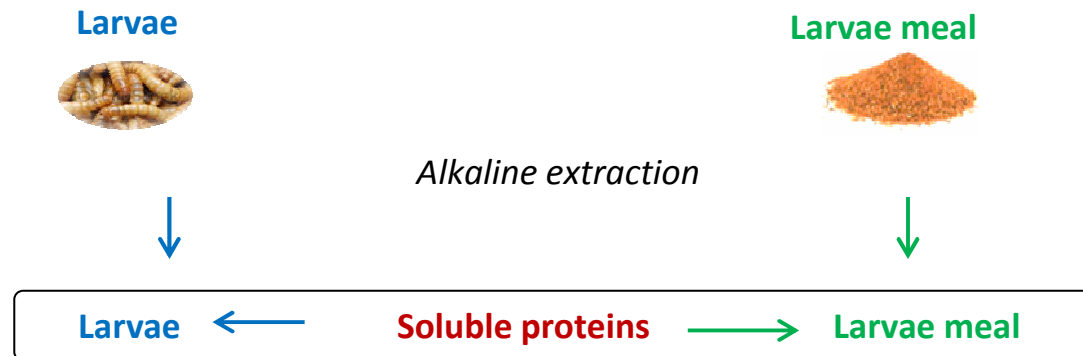
\* d'après Veldkam T et al, 2012

***Essential amino acids in mealworm meal compared to fish and soya meals (% dry matter basis)***

<b>Amino acid</b>	<b><i>Tenebrio molitor</i></b>	<b>Fish meal *</b>	<b>Soybean meal *</b>
<b>Arginine</b>	<b>3,76</b>	<b>3,99</b>	<b>2,90</b>
<b>Cystine</b>	<b>0,59</b>	<b>0,82</b>	<b>0,74</b>
<b>Histidine</b>	<b>1,99</b>	<b>1,36</b>	<b>1,02</b>
<b>Isoleucine</b>	<b>3,18</b>	<b>2,97</b>	<b>2,07</b>
<b>Leucine</b>	<b>5,43</b>	<b>4,45</b>	<b>3,29</b>
<b>Lysine</b>	<b>4,27</b>	<b>4,55</b>	<b>2,63</b>
<b>Méthionine</b>	<b>0,94</b>	<b>1,68</b>	<b>0,52</b>
<b>Phénylalanine</b>	<b>2,45</b>	<b>2,35</b>	<b>2,12</b>
<b>Thréonine</b>	<b>2,95</b>	<b>2,60</b>	<b>1,66</b>
<b>Tryptophane</b>	<b>0,81</b>	<b>0,69</b>	<b>0,65</b>
<b>Tyrosine</b>	<b>4,03</b>	<b>1,98</b>	<b>1,27</b>
<b>Valine</b>	<b>5,78</b>	<b>3,09</b>	<b>2,06</b>

\* Aniebo A O, Erondou E S and Owen O J (2008)

## Alkaline extraction of soluble proteins from larvae and larvae meal



## Physico-properties of soluble proteins from larvae and larvae meal

- Molecular weight
- Solubility
- Surface charge
- Surface hydrophobicity



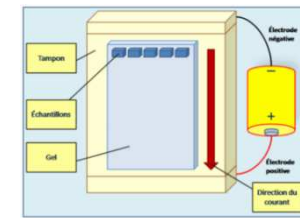
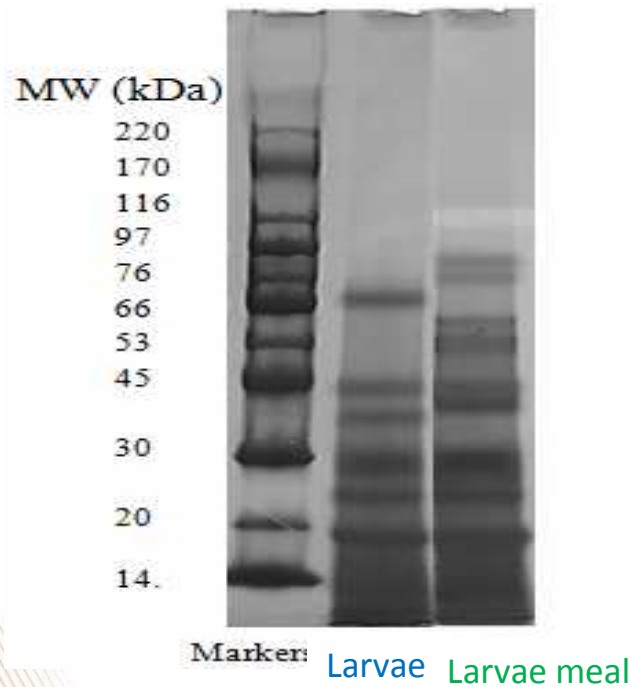
Larvae



Larvae meal

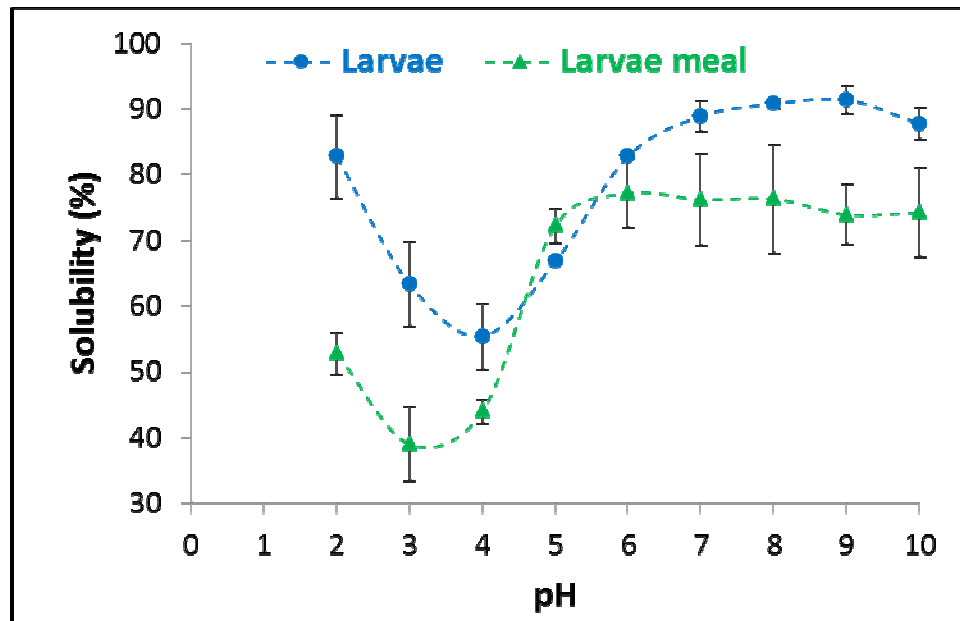


## Molecular weight determination of soluble proteins by electrophoresis

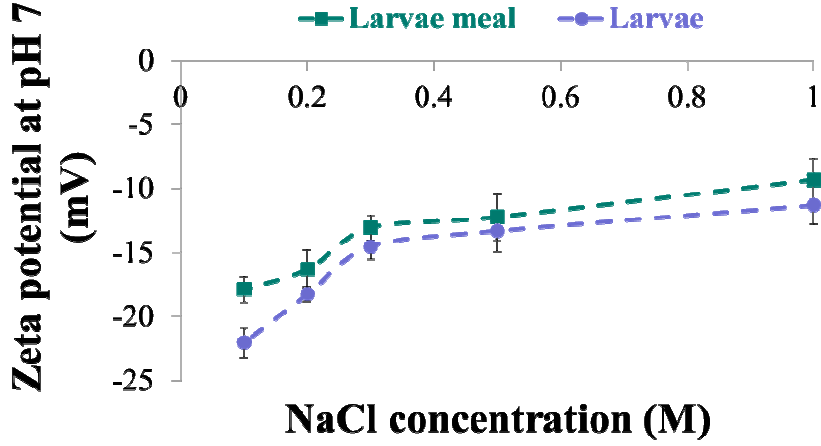
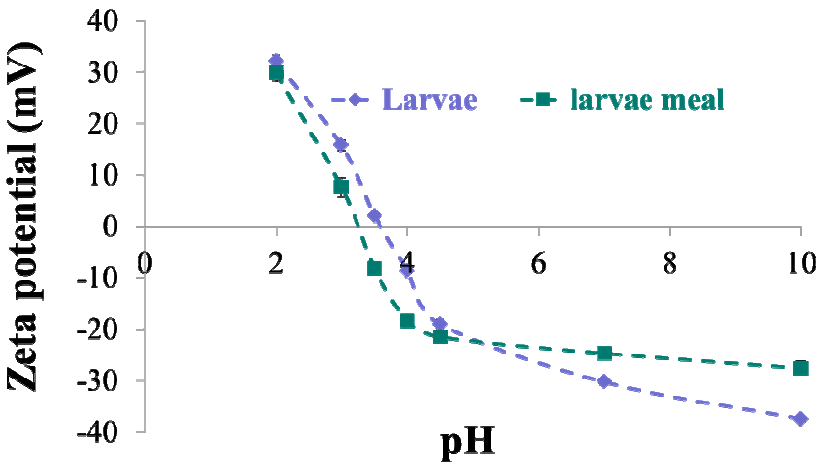


- Same range of molecular weights (< 100 kDa)
- Different proteins (similar to Yi et al, 2013)

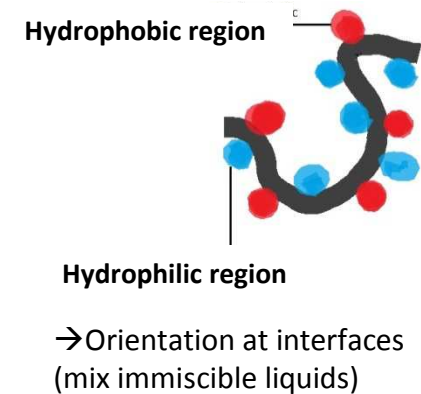
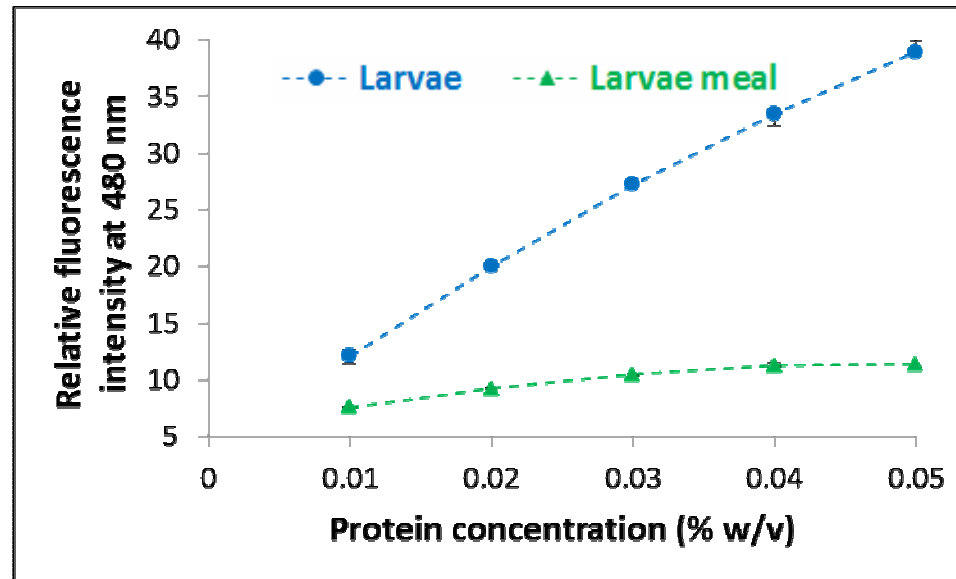
## Solubility of soluble proteins from larvae and larvae meal in water at 25 °C



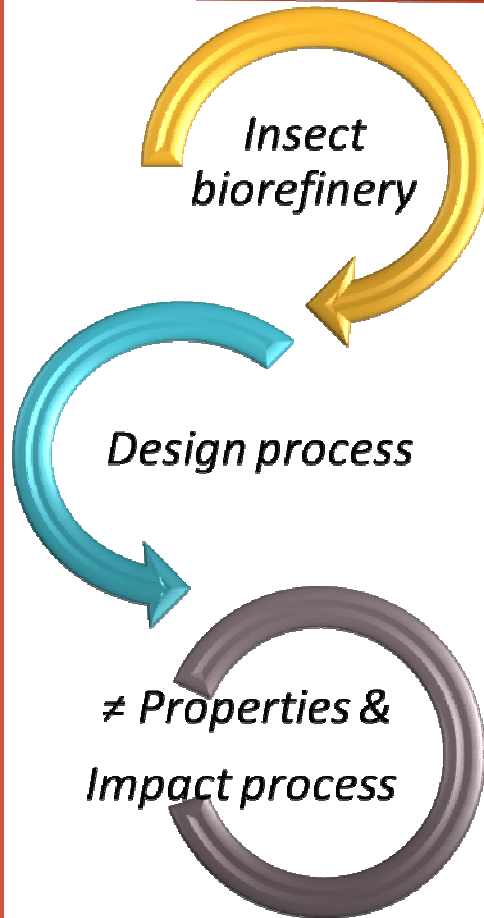
# Surface charge of soluble proteins from larvae and larvae meal



## Surface hydrophobicity of soluble proteins from larvae and larvae meal by fluorescence with ANS (25 °C, pH 7)



## Conclusions



- Insect biorefinery is designing through different projects and research

### **Desirable project case:**

- Process designed at the pilote scale
  - Production of insect meal rich in proteins (70% proteins)
  - Production of insect oil for feed, food or other applications
- Nutritional properties (EAA acids) > fish and soya meal used in animal feed
- Different proteins with same range of molecular weights (< 100 kDa)
- Solubility, surface hydrophobicity, surface tension for larvae > larvae meal
- Assessment of digestibility on fish, chicken
- Assessment of foaming and emulsifying properties and difference between proteins from larvae and larvae meal

### Study in progress for better knowledge

- Assessment of life cycle analysis

...Isolation and characterization of insect proteins, feed formulation, study on other insects...