THE USE OF SERICIN AS AN ANTIOXIDANT AND ANTIMICROBIAL FOR POLLUTED AIR TREATMENT



Ms. Sara Sarovart

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Science

The Petroleum and Petrochemical College, Chulalongkorn University
in Academic Partnership with

The University of Michigan, The University of Oklahoma,
and Case Western Reserve University

2003

ISBN 974-17-2339-3

Thesis Title:

The Use of Sericin as an Antioxidant and Antimicrobial for

Polluted Air Treatment

By:

Ms. Sara Sarovart

Program:

Polymer Science

Thesis Advisors:

Asst. Prof. Rathanawan Magaraphan, Mrs. Boonya Sudatis,

Mr. Prateep Meesilpa, and Assoc. Prof. Brian P. Grady.

Accepted by the Petroleum and Petrochemical College, Chulalongkorn University, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Science.

K Brenzahint.

.... College Director

(Assoc. Prof. Kunchana Bunyakiat)

Thesis Committee:

(Asst. Prof. Rathanawan Magaraphan)

Kathanan Magaraph

Proby kust per (Mr. Prateep Meesilpa)

(Assoc. Prof. Nantaya Yanumet)

Nantaya Yanumet.

(Assoc. Prof. Thananchai Leepakpreeda)

Boorya Sudalis (Mrs. Boonya Sudatis)

(Assoc, Prof. Bran, P. Grady)

Manit Withitanakul)

ABSTRACT

4472020063: POLYMER SCIENCE PROGRAM

Sara Sarovart: The Use of Sericin as an Antioxidant and

Antimicrobial for Polluted Air Treatment

Thesis Advisors: Asst. Prof. Rathanawan Magaraphan, Mrs. Boonya

Sudatis, Mr. Prateep Meesilpa, and Assoc. Prof. Brian P. Grady,

48 pp. ISBN 974-17-2339-3

Keywords: Antioxidant/ Antimicrobial/ Fiber coating/ Silk sericin

The aim of this study was to enhance the properties of air filters by coating the filter with silk sericin, which is mostly discarded in wastewater during silk processing. The antioxidant activities against hydroxyl radical (OH•), the antimicrobial activities and the fiber-coated surface were studied in silk sericin from different species of waste cocoon; Polyvoltine waste cocoon (Nang Noi), Polyvoltine x Bivoltine waste cocoon (Dok Bua), and Bivoltine waste cocoon (Jul). The concentration of sericin solution in distilled water ranged from 10 to 20%. Among the different species of waste cocoon, the Jul had the highest antioxidant inhibition of OH• capacity, while the Dok Bua was second with the Nang Noi having the lowest inhibition activity. For antifungus activity, the Dok Bua and Jul had comparable effective and Nang Noi the lowest capacity. The Dok Bua had the highest inhibition activity in Micrococcus type of bacteria, with Nang Noi second and Jul the lowest capacity. The coated surfaces of sericin on nylon fibers and PET fibers were smooth. This study demonstrates that sericin from the Dok Bua species had the best properties for coating air filters.

บทคัดย่อ

สาระ สาโรวาท: การใช้ชิริซินเป็นตัวยับยั้งการเกิดการออกซิไดซ์และตัวยับยั้งเชื้อ จุลินทรีย์เพื่อทำให้อากาศบริสุทชิ์ (The Use of Sericin as an Antioxidant and Antimicrobial for Polluted Air Treatment) อ. ที่ปรึกษา ผศ.ดร. รัตนวรรณ มกรพันธุ์, นาง บุญญา สุดาทิด, นาย ประทีป มีศิลป์, และ รศ.ดร. ใบรอัน เกรดี้ 48 หน้า ISBN 974-17-2339-3

จุดประสงค์ของงานวิจัยนี้เพื่อนำชิริซินหรือโปรตีนกาวใหมชึ่งมักเป็นของเสียใน
กระบวนการทอไหม มาเพิ่มคุณสมบัติของเส้นใยกรองอากาศด้วยการเคลือบบนเส้นใย โดยศึกษา
ความสามารถในการยับยั้งการเกิดออกชิเดชั่นของไฮดรอกชิลเรดิคัล, การยับยั้งจุลินทรีย์, และพื้น
ผิวการเคลือบบนเส้นใยของซิริซินจากเศษรังไหมพันธุ์ต่างๆคือไหมพันธุ์ไทย(พันธุ์นางน้อย),
ใหมพันธุ์ลูกผสม(พันธุ์คอกบัว), และใหมพันธุ์ต่างประเทศ(พันธุ์จุล) ที่ความเข้มข้นของสาร
ละลายชิริซินในน้ำกลั่น 10%, 15%, และ20% จากผลการวิจัยพบว่า ซิริซินจากไหมพันธุ์จุลมี
ความสามารถในการยับยั้งการเกิดออกชิเดชั่นมากที่สุดตามด้วยพันธุ์ดอกบัวและพันธุ์นางน้อย
ด้านความสามารถในการยับยั้งเชื้อราพบว่าชิริซินจากใหมพันธุ์ดอกบัวและพันธุ์จุลมีความสามารถ
ในการยับยั้งเชื้อราเท่าเทียมกันและพันธุ์นางน้อยมีความสามารถน้อยที่สุด การศึกษาความสามารถ
ในการยับยั้งเชื้อแบคทีเรียมากที่สุดตามด้วยพันธุ์นางน้อยและพันธุ์จุล ส่วนการเคลือบชิริซินบนเส้น
ใยในลอนและเส้นใย พอลิเอสเทอร์ให้พื้นผิวที่เรียบตลอดเส้นใย ดังนั้นจากงานวิจัยนี้พบว่าชิริซิน
จากไหมพันธุ์ดอกบัวให้คุณสมบัติดีที่สุดในการใช้เพื่อเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพของเส้นใยกรองอากาศ

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to gratefully thank all of those who encouraged her throughout the study. She greatly appreciates all Professors for the valuable knowledge at the Petroleum and Petrochemical College, Chulalongkorn University.

I am also deeply indebted to my Thai advisor, Asst. Prof. Rathanawan Magaraphan, who gave intensive suggestion, invaluable guidance, and constructive advice. Moreover, I would like to give special thanks to my co-advisors, Mrs. Boonya Sudatis, for her recommendations in antimicrobial testing and her vital help throughout this research work, Mr. Prateep Meesilpa, for his sericin information and, Assoc. Prof. Thananchai Leepakpreeda, for his invaluable guidance.

I gratefully acknowledge my U.S. advisor, Assoc. Prof. Brian P. Grady, for his encouragement during the course of this work.

Moreover, I would like to give special thanks to Rajamangala Institute of Technology and Dr. Manit Nithitanakul, who kindly supplied the PET fiber, Office of Atomic for Peace, who kindly supplied the microbial media and also Asia Fiber Public Company Limited, who kindly supplied the Nylon fiber.

In addition, I feel fortunate to have spent the years with a collection of graduate students who not only made the experience bearable, but also quite pleasant. Therefore, I simply say thanks to the entire college members, Ms. Duangporn Saramas, and all my good friends at the Petroleum and Petrochemical College.

Finally, extreme appreciation is to my family for their love, understanding, encouragement and advice.

This thesis work is partially funded by Postgraduate Education and Research Programs in Petroleum and Petrochemical Technology (PPT Consortium).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

					PAGE		
	Title	e Pag	e		i		
	Abs	tract	act (in English) act (in Thai) owledgements of Contents if Tables if Figures R INTRODUCTION LITERATURE SURVEY				
	Abs	tract	(in Tha	i)	iv		
	Ack	nowl	edgeme	ents	V		
	Tab	le of	Conten	ts	vi		
	List	of Ta	ables		viii		
	List	of Fi	gures		ix		
СН	АРТЕ	CR					
	I	IN	ΓROD	UCTION	1		
	П	LIT	ΓERAΊ	TURE SURVEY	7		
		2.1	Applie	cations of Sericin in Biomaterials	7		
		2.2	Antio	xidant Properties	9		
		2.3	Antiba	acterial Activity	10		
	Ш	III EXPERIMENTAL		MENTAL	11		
		3.1	Mater	ials	11		
		3.2 Experimental Procedure		imental Procedure	13		
			3.2.1	Sericin Solution Preparation	13		
			3.2.2	Nylon Fiber and Polyester Fiber Coating	13		
			3.2.3	Antifungus and Antibacterial Testing	13		
			3.2.4	Sample Solution for Antioxidant Testing	13		
		3.3	Equip	ment	14		
			3.3.1	Wide-Angle X-ray Diffractometer (WAXS)	14		
			3.3.2	Thermogravimetric Analyzer (TGA)	14		
			3.3.3	Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectrometer (FT-IR)	14		
			3.3.4	Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM)	15		

СНАРТЕ	HAPTER	
	3.3.5 Electron Spin Resonance Spectrometer (ESR)	15
IV	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	16
	4.1 X-ray Diffraction Characterization	16
	4.2 Thermal Characterization	17
	4.3 FT-IR Characterization	19
	4.4 Morphology Characterization	20
	4.5 Antioxidant Efficiency Characterization	30
	4.6 Antifungal Efficiency Characterization	32
	4.7 Antibacterial Efficiency Characterization	33
V	CONCLUSIONS	35
	REFERENCES	36
	APPENDICES	38
	Appendix A Electron spin resonance spectra	38
	Appendix B Antibacterial testing of sericin	42
	Appendix C Antifungus testing of sericin	45
	CURRICULUM VITAE	48

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		
1.1	Amount of the key amino acids composed in sericin	1
1.2	Characteristic of silk cocoon	4
1.3	Properties of amino acid	5
1.4	The chemical structure and amount of amino acid in sericin	6
4.1	Moisture content (%) and onset temperature (°C) of sericin	18
4.2	Amount of micrococcus type of bacteria colony counted	
	around sample with circle area 2.672 cm ² and the standard	
	area 1.850 cm^2	33

LIST OF FIGURES

F	TIGURE		
	1.1	Three layers of sericin	2
	4.1	XRD spectra of sericin Jul, Dok Bua and Nang Noi	16
	4.2	TGA spectra of sericin Jul, Dok Bua and Nang Noi	17
	4.3	FT-IR spectra of sericin Jul, Dok Bua and Nang Noi	19
	4.4	Effect of sericin Nang Noi concentration on fiber diameter	20
	4.5	Effect of sericin Jul concentration on fiber diameter	21
	4.6	Effect of sericin Dok Bua concentration on fiber diameter	22
	4.7	SEM micrograph of Nylon fiber before coating	23
	4.8	SEM micrograph of PET fiber before coating	23
	4.9	SEM micrographs of sericin Jul 10,15, and 20%	
		coated on PET fiber	24
	4.10	SEM micrographs of sericin Jul 10, 15, and 20%	
		coated on Nylon fiber	25
	4.11	SEM micrographs of sericin Nang Noi 10, 15, and 20%	
		coated on PET fiber	26
	4.12	SEM micrographs of sericin Nang Noi 10, 15, and 20%	
		coated on Nylon fiber	27
	4.13	SEM micrographs of sericin Dok Bua 10, 15, and 20%	
		coated on PET fiber	28
	4.14	SEM micrographs of sericin Dok Bua 10, 15, and 20%	
		coated on Nylon fiber	29
	4.15	Peak areas of DMPO-OH spin adduct from ESR spectrum:	
		(A1, A2) sericin Jul 10 and 20%, (B1, B2) sericin	
		Dok Bua 10 and 20% and (C1, C2) sericin Nang Noi	
		10 and 20%, respectively	30

FIGURE		
4.16 %.	Antioxidant efficiency of sericin: (A1, A2) sericin Jul	
10	and 20%, (B1, B2) sericin Dok Bua 10 and 20%,	
an	d (C1, C2) sericin Nang Noi 10 and 20%, respectively	31
4.17 Zc	one of fungus inhibition of sericin: (A) sericin Dok Bua,	
(B) sericin Jul, and sericin Nang Noi	32
4.18 %	Antibacterial (micrococcus type) of sericin:	
(A	1, A2, A3) sericin Dok Bua 10, 15, and 20%,	
(B	1, B2, B3) sericin Nang Noi 10, 15, and 20%,	
an	d (C1, C2, C3) sericin Jul 10, 15, and 20%, respectively	34