Mini Review

The Effect of *Schizochytrium* sp. on The Growth and Health of Fish

ABSTRACT

The rapidly expanding aquaculture sector of the worldwide fisheries industry is mostly due to fish feed. Omega-3 long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids, which are good for fish health and growth, are mostly found in fish oil. However, the cost of fish oil is increasing while its production is declining. Aquaculture can be maintained with the use of alternate aquafeeds. Due to their quick growth, aquatic protists have a lot of potential as a source of omega-3 oil. *Schizochytrium* sp. can be used to substitute fish oil in aquafeed due to its high lipid and DHA content, according to numerous research. The purpose of this review is to determine the effects of utilizing *Schizochytrium* sp. in fish feed on fish growth and health. The nutritional value and optimal dosage of *Schizochytrium* sp. for various fish sizes are discussed. The optimal concentration of *Schizochytrium* sp. varies by species and can replace fish oil in the range of 20–80%. Several studies found that replacing fish oil in fish food with *Schizochytrium* sp. made the fish grow faster, live longer, gain weight, and eat more food. In the future, *Schizochytrium* sp. and several types of marine protists have the potential to serve as alternative sources that can replace fish oil in fish feed.

Keywords: Aquafeed, Schizochytrium sp., Fish oil, DHA, protists

1. INTRODUCTION

Aquaculture is one of the sectors that can meet human food needs. Based on data from FAO (2022), total aquaculture production in the world reached 122.6 million tonnes of the 214 million tonnes of total fisheries and aquaculture in 2020. This value shows that the contribution of aquaculture to the fisheries sector is equivalent to 49.2%. The total production came from inland waters (54.4 million tonnes) and marine aquaculture (68.1 million tonnes). In 2019, the global annual per capita consumption of aquatic foods will reach 20.5 kg. In several countries, such as Indonesia, Ghana, Cambodia, and Bangladesh, aquatic foods meet protein intake needs of around 50% or more. Meanwhile, globally, aquatic food fulfils 20% of the average per capita intake of animal protein. This shows that aquaculture is a sector that has the potential to continue to be developed.

One of the factors that influences the success of aquaculture is the availability of quality feed that meets the nutritional needs of fish. N-3 highly unsaturated fatty acids (n-3 HUFA) such as docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) are important dietary lipids for growth, fish reproductive processes (Furuita et al., 2002), lipid metabolism, fish immunity (Li et al., 2020), membrane permeability and plasticity, enzyme activation, prostaglandin production (Dadgar, 2016), and stress tolerance increase

(Mutti et al., 2017). The ability of freshwater fish to modify C18 to produce Hufa is well documented (Ren et al., 2020). However, in general, marine fish cannot synthesize Hufa, so it needs to be available in fish feed (Lee et al., 2003). Fish oil is usually used as a source of fatty acids, but the price of fish oil is increasing and its production is decreasing (Lee et al., 2022). This will lead to an increase in production costs (Medagoda et al., 2021). Meanwhile, the demand for fish oil continues to increase for the aquaculture sector so that it can reduce fish oil intake for other sectors such as food and medicine (https://www.globenewswire.com). Fish oil is not a sustainable source of omega-3 oil. On the other hand, aquatic protists have a lot of potential as a source of omega-3 oil (Russo et al., 2021). For this reason, a lot of research is being done to find new alternative sources of omega-3 from aquatic protists.

Schizochytrium sp. is a fast-growing thraustochytrid, containing 66% lipid with high DHA (Allen et al., 2019). Depending on the cultivation method, lipid and DHA levels in *Schizochytrium* sp. can be increased. DHA and EPA content in *Schizochytrium* sp. can be increased to 81.5% and 172.5%, respectively (Russo et al., 2021). Several researchers have reported the effect of *Schizochytrium* sp. supplementation in fish feed as a source of DHA. Furthermore, by using food waste as a nutrient source, the production costs of Schizochytrium sp. (also known as *Aurantiochytrium* sp.) as a source of DHA can be reduced by up to 35% (Russo et al., 2022a). This review article aims to describe the effect of *Schizochytrium* sp. supplementation on fish feed and its potential to be used as a fish oil substitute.

2. *Schizochytrium* sp.

Schizochytrium sp. is a spherical, unicellular microorganism that lives in seawater (Wang et al., 2018), freshwater (Allen et al., 2019) or brackish water. Protist with a cell diameter of 9–14 µM can form biflagellate zoospores, aplanospores, and amoeboid cells. Species in the genus *Schizochytrium* are distinguished based on the formation, size, and number of zoospores present in the zoosporangium (Honda et al., 1998). *Schizochytrium* sp. reproduces by means of cell division. The availability of oxygen in the water is important for the development of this aerobic heterotrophic protist (Bi et al., 2018). *Schizochytrium* sp. classification is as follows:

Kingdom : Chromista
Phylum : Bigyra
Class : Labyrinthula
Order : Thraustochytriida
Family : Thraustochytriaceae
Genus : *Schizochytrium*

(EFSA Panel On Nutrition, Novel Foods and Allergens, 2021)

Additionally, disputes about the taxonomic classification of the genus Schizochytrium have been going on 2007. Changes to the classification were suggested by Yokohama and Honda (2007) based on genetic and phenotypic data. New genera were defined, including Aurantiochytrium and Oblongichytrium, and the name Schizochytrium was modified. As a result, Aurantiochytrium can now be used to refer to the genus Schizochytrium (EFSA Panel On Nutrition, Novel Foods and Allergens, 2021).

2. NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF *Schizochytrium* sp.

Schizochytrium sp. contains various nutrients that are good for fish growth, including protein, carbohydrates, lipids, fiber (Hadley et al., 2017), and vitamins. The vitamins contained include biotin (0.3 mg), choline (1440 mg), folic acid (0.1 mg), niacin (14 mg), vitamin a (33.6 µg), beta carotene (2.3 µg), vitamin b1 (4.4 mg), vitamin b2 (2.9 mg), vitamin b6 (1.4 mg), vitamin b12 (54.9 µg), vitamin e (0.45 µg), and pantothenic acid 3.5 mg (Hadley et al., 2017). The minerals contained include magnesium, calcium, sodium, and other metal elements (Song et al., 2019). SFA (saturated fatty acid) (233 g/kg), MFA (mono-unsaturated fatty acids) (53 g/kg), and PUFA (poly unsaturated acid) (713 g/kg) are all present in this protist (Sharker et al., 2015). The content of DHA in dried *Schizochytrium* sp. is around 35% DHA of total fatty acids (Russo et al., 2022b). In addition, *Schizochytrium* sp. contains several bioactive compounds, such as flavonoids, β-glucans, β-carotene, polysaccharides, nucleotides, and peptides. *Schizochytrium* sp. contains amino acids that are good enough for digestion, including arginine, lysine, isoleucine, histidine, methionine, threonine, tryptophan, and valine (Hadley et al., 2017).

Table 1. Nutritional Value of *Schizochytrium* sp.

Nutrient	Value	References
Basic Components		
Protein	12.1%	Hadley et al., 2017
Carbohydrates	32.0%	
Crude fat	45.3%	
Fiber	0.6%	
Fatty Acid		
SFA (saturated fatty acid)	233 g/kg	Sharker et al., 2015
MFA (mono-unsaturated fatty acids)	53 g/kg	
PUFA (poly unsaturated acid)	713 g/kg	
Vitamins		
Biotin	0.3 mg	Hadley et al., 2017
Choline	1400 mg	
Folic acid	0.1 mg	
niacin	14 mg	
Vitamin a	33.6 µg	
beta carotene	2.3 µg	
Vitamin b1	4.4 mg	
Vitamin b2	2.9 mg	
Vitamin b6	1.4 mg	
Vitamin b12	54.9 µg	
Vitamin e	0.45 µg	
Pantothenic acid	3.5 mg	

4. THE EFFECT OF *Schizochytrium* sp. ON FISH GROWTH

Several studies have shown that *Schizochytrium* sp. can be used as an alternative ingredient to replace fish oil in various types of fish, either partially or completely. This protist can also be used as a feed additive. *Schizochytrium* sp. can replace 20%–80% of the fish oil in juvenile rainbow trout feeds (Lee et al., 2022). Replacement of 20% fish oil by *Schizochytrium* sp. showed growth performance (weight gain, SGR, FE, and PER), which was greater than the control (100% fish oil) and other treatments (40, 60, 80, and 100% *Schizochytrium* sp.). The nutrient composition of the fish's body was also not significantly different from the control. Another study on juvenile rainbow trout

was conducted by Osmond et al (2021), who tested the replacement of fish oil (FO) as a whole with *Schizochytrium* sp. oil (MO) or with Camelina oil and *Schizochytrium* sp. (MO/CO) oil. The results showed that the overall replacement of fish oil by *Schizochytrium* sp. showed growth performance similar to that of the control (fish oil).

Substitution of fish oil with *Schizochytrium* sp. can be done on gilthead seabream fish (*Sparus aurata*). Santigosa et al (2021) tested the use of *Schizochytrium* sp. Oil, rapeseed oil, and camelina oil to completely replace fish oil. The results showed that the replacement of fish oil with these three oils did not make a significant difference in the growth performance of gilthead seabream (*Sparus aurata*). This demonstrates the ability of *Schizochytrium* sp. to replace fish oil. Karapanagiotidis et al (2022) also tested the effect of replacing 50% and 100% of the fish oil with *Schizochytrium* sp. and *Microchloropsis* sp. on gilthead seabream (*Sparus aurata*) feed. The test results showed that the weight gain and specific growth rate of gilthead seabream (*Sparus aurata*) were higher than the control.

Apart from rainbow trout and gilthead seabream *Sparus aurata*, partial or complete replacement of fish oil with *Schizochytrium* sp. is also performed on juvenile nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*). Weight gain and protein efficiency ratio in fish fed artificial feed with 100% replacement fish oil from *Schizochytrium* sp. were higher than control (Sarker et al., 2016). The addition of *Schizochytrium* sp. on artificial feed at various concentrations of 10, 20, 30, and 40% can increase weight gain, biomass, specific growth rate, and feed intake of juvenile Piau (*Leporinus friderici*). Fish fed artificial feed supplemented with 40% *Schizochytrium* sp. showed the best growth performance (Prates et al., 2018). This is presumably because the *Schizochytrium* sp. can be digested properly by fish (Sarker et al., 2016). The main reason is that it has a lot of DHA, which is an important molecule for fish to grow (kumar et al., 2022).

5. EFFECT OF *Schizochytrium* sp. ON FISH HEALTH

Schizochytrium sp. can be used as a substitute for fish oil or as an additive in feed because it has a good effect on fish health. Zebrafish fed with the addition of 120 g/kg *Schizochytrium* sp. showed an increase in the survival rate and density of goblet cells in the intestinal wall when challenged with *Edwardsiella piscicida* (Shi et.al., 2021). Ibrahim at.al (2022) conducted a feed test containing a mixture of *Nannochloropsis oculata* and *Schizochytrium* and *Spirulina* species at equal proportions (1:1:1) for 12 weeks with various added concentrations (0.75, 1.5, and 3%) to Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*). Giving a mixture of the three microorganisms is known to significantly increase serum lysozyme activity. Nitric oxide (NO) and alternative complement pathway activity (ACH50) increased as the concentration of the microorganisms mixture increased.

Substitution of fish oil with various concentrations of *Schizochytrium* sp. i.e., 20, 40,60, 80, and 100% substitution, is known to have a positive effect on the health of rainbow trout. This was indicated by the fact that the lysozyme activity of rainbow trout fed 20% *Schizochytrium* sp. was the highest, while the activity of lysozyme in the control and other treatments was not significantly different. An increase in lysozyme activity indicates an increase in the immune response of fish. When fish were challenged with *Lactococcus garvieae*, 20% *Schizochytrium* sp. significantly increased their survival rate (Lee et al., 2022).

The addition of 3% *Schizochytrium* sp. on feed of golden pompano (*Trachinotus ovatus*) for 8 weeks can increase the survival rate (92.50%) compared to control diet (76.25 %). In the diet treatment group supplemented with *Schizochytrium* sp., gut amylase and lipase levels were considerably higher than in the control group (P 0.05). In the *Schizochytrium* sp supplemented treatment group compared to the control group, the relative level of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) expression in the liver was considerably increased (P 0.05). The addition of 3% *Schizochytrium* sp. on feed of golden pompano (*Trachinotus ovatus*) for 8 weeks can increase non-specific immunity (Xie et al., 2019).

6. CONCLUSION

Application of *Schizochytrium* sp. as a substitute for fish oil in feed ingredients improved growth performance, survival rate, and health of fish. The amount of *Schizochytrium* sp. supplemented to feed varies depending on the type of fish. The high nutritional value of *Schizochytrium* sp. can help to support the use of alternative sources, as a substitute for fish oil in feed ingredients, to help support the sustainability of aquaculture.

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