## Evaluation of Kithul Treacle as a Potential Substrate to Grow Monascus purpureus in Preparation of Monascus-fermented Black Tea

U. P. S. Hasara<sup>1</sup>, P. Subasinghe<sup>1</sup>, G. Abewickrama<sup>1</sup>, C. Hettiarachchi<sup>2</sup>, M. N. Kaumal<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Basilur Tea Exports Pvt. Ltd., Angoda, Sri Lanka <sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

Monascus purpureus is a valuable fungal strain that produces different bioactive pigments, and it is being used to produce a variety of food products. The secondary metabolites synthesized by M. purpureus are used as colorants for culinary purposes, food supplements, preservatives, and traditional medicine. Monacolin K is a secondary metabolite produced by M. purpureus that is identical to the structure of lovastatin and used as a drug to inhibit 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase. The present study aimed to produce *Monascus* fermented black tea using M. purpureus. Due to its lack of nutrients and high polyphenol content, black tea is not a favorable substrate for the optimum growth of M. purpureus. Therefore, it is necessary to identify a favorable substrate to grow Monascus on black tea. Kithul (Caryota urens L.) treacle is a nutrient-dense medium that has the potential to proceed with the liquid-state fermentation of M. purpureus. Kithul treacle, having a lot of health benefits, was investigated as a potential substrate for M. purpureus. For this purpose, different dilutions—1:1, 1:2, and 2:1—of authentic kithul treacle (density 1.346 g/mL) to distilled water were tested, and authentic kithul treacle was identified as a potential substrate for the growth of M. purpureus. Mycelial growth was observed after 4 days in each dilution without black tea leaves and after 7 days with black tea leaves in test tubes. Visible pigment developed in test tubes without tea leaves after 12 days in 1:1 and 2:1 dilutions and after 14 days in 1:2 dilutions. Furthermore, compared to the control (tea leaves without Monascus inoculation), a visible density of color development was observed after 10 days in test tubes with tea leaves that were inoculated with M. purpureus, confirming pigment development by Monascus. Altogether, these results confirmed the possibility of growing M. purpureus on the black tea leaves with kithul treacle as a substrate to produce Monascus-fermented black tea.

Keywords: Monascus purpureus, Monacolin K, Kithul Treacle, Black Tea Leaves, Mycelial Growth