

1, 1*, 2
 1 1407,
 2 " 53, - , 4700,
 " 35,
 *E-mail: sylvia_iv@abv.bg

PHYSICOCHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE WHITE BRINED CHEESE FROM EWE'S MILK OBTAINED FROM THE MIDDLE RHODOPEAN BREED FROM THE WESTERN RHODOPES

Ljubomir Angelov ¹, Silviya Ivanova ^{1*}, Tzonka Odjakova ²

¹ Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technologies, Sofia 1407, 53 Cherni vrah blvd., Bulgaria

² Experimental Station of Stockbreeding and Agriculture-Smolyan, Smolyan 4700, 35 Nevyastata Str., Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The objective of the study is to
 - examine changes in the physicochemical composition of ewe's milk produced by
 - them white brined cheese in Western Rhodope during the milking period from May to July rearing the Middle Rhodopean sheep breed on the pasture grass.

Ewe's milk obtained from the
 - Middle Rhodopean sheep breed is characterized by high fat content of 7.40 to 8.05 %, the protein varies in a narrow range of 5.91 to 5.95%, total solids increased by 10% and SNF increased with 2%. From a microbiological point of view, the analyzed raw milk is responsible of the requirements of EU Directive 92/46 and Regulation 953/2004 of EU Parliament for somatic cells (units/ml) under 1 million and coliforms (units/ml) under 1.5 million.

The protein in the examined white

7,40 8,05%,
 5,91 5,95%,
 10%,
 2%.
 EU 92/46
 953/2004 EU
 (/ml)
 (/ml)
 -
 1 000 000
 1 500 000.

, -
 - 13,43%,
 16,47%
 ,
 8,15 9,99%,
 :
 ,
 ,
 ,
 (Fegeros et al. 1995; Kafedjiev et al. 1998).
 ,
 ,
 .
 ,
 :
 6-11%, 4-11%,
 17-21% 4-6%
 (Dario et al., 1995; Simos et al., 1996; Park et al., 2007; ., 2008).
 ,
 t=30°C
 1ml 100 000,
 400 000 (1ml,
) (.,
 2008; Bansal et al., 2007).
 -
 -
 .

brined cheeses vary during the period, the lowest value is obtained in cheese produced in the month of June to 13.43%, total fat increased by 16.47% during the period, ash content increased from 8.15 to 9.99% as total solids decreases.

Key words: ewe's milk, cheese, physicochemical composition, Middle Rhodopean breed

INTRODUCTION

The composition of ewe's milk varies widely and depends on the diet, lactation, season, breed, geographic region, etc. (Fegeros et al. 1995; Kafedjiev et al. 1998). The milk obtained in the different phases of the lactation period, is not always suitable for the manufacture of dairy products. Depending on the breed, the composition varies within wide limits: fat from 6 to 11%, protein 4-11%, total solids from 17 to 21% and lactose from 4 to 6% (Dario et al., 1995; Simos et al., 1996; Park et al., 2007; Gerchev et al., 2008). Milk is high quality, the number of microorganisms at t=30 °C at 1ml is 100 000 and the number of somatic cells in 1ml, respectively 400 000 (in raw cow's milk) (Dimitrov et al., 2008; Bansal et al., 2007).

Cheese is a product with high nutritional value – contains milk fat, proteins and mineral salts.

It is obtained as a result of

coagulation or intersection milk whey separation, salting and flow of lactic acid fermentation.

The cheese is a product with a large storage time compared to milk, because contains water, lactic acid and a salt (Shahab Lavasani, 2014). Cheese is a dynamic biochemical product undergoes changes in the maturation process than many processed food products. Mija evi and Bulaji (2008), established content of protein 17%, a moister - 55%, total solids – 45% in cheese after 30 days of ripening.

Cheese is offered as a better source of probiotic bacteria than other fermented milk products, due to its pH, a higher content of fat and firm texture, which offer greater protection of these microorganisms in the gastrointestinal tract (Oliveira et al., 2012; Abd El-Salam et al., 2012).

Shahab Lavasani et al., (2013) found that the amount of protein decreases in the process of maturation from 15,81 to 11,52%, fat from 15,7 to 13,15%, total solids from 40,15 to 13,05% in cheese from ewe's milk.

The objective of the study is to examine changes in the physicochemical composition of ewe's milk produced by them white

coagulation or intersection milk whey separation, salting and flow of lactic acid fermentation.

The cheese is a product with a large storage time compared to milk, because contains water, lactic acid and a salt (Shahab Lavasani, 2014). Cheese is a dynamic biochemical product undergoes changes in the maturation process than many processed food products. Mija evi and Bulaji (2008), established content of protein 17%, a moister - 55%, total solids – 45% in cheese after 30 days of ripening.

Cheese is offered as a better source of probiotic bacteria than other fermented milk products, due to its pH, a higher content of fat and firm texture, which offer greater protection of these microorganisms in the gastrointestinal tract (Oliveira et al., 2012; Abd El-Salam et al., 2012).

Shahab Lavasani et al., (2013) found that the amount of protein decreases in the process of maturation from 15,81 to 11,52%, fat from 15,7 to 13,15%, total solids from 40,15 to 13,05% in cheese from ewe's milk.

The objective of the study is to examine changes in the physicochemical composition of ewe's milk produced by them white

brined cheese in Western Rhodope during the milking period from May to July rearing the Middle Rhodopean sheep breed on the pasture grass.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Was studied 21 (3 x 7 samples) number pooled ewe's milk (Middle Rhodopean sheep breed in milking period, rearing on the pasture grass from May to July in v. Borino (Western Rhodopes). The herd were consists of 80 sheep from Middle Rhodopean sheep breed. White brined cheese made from the produce milk (2 l of pooled milk in the three periods in 7 samples) as follows: pasteurization 68-70°C for 20-25 minutes, after which the milk is cooled to a temperature of the coagulation 30-34°C.

Yeast of *Lactobacillus lactis* subsp. *Lactis* and *Lactobacillus casei* were used in a ratio of 2:1 in concentration 0,2%. Add 50% calcium chloride solution (diluted with water in a ratio of 1:10).

The rennet was added at a ratio of 1:10 a trickle until complete homogenization. It was followed by cutting, sieving pressing and salting. Salting is carried out with 20% solution of sodium chloride (table salt) for 15 hours. It was followed by salting with dry salt. The cheese ripens at 10-12°S for 60 days.

- Bulk milk and the white brined cheese after ripening were analyzed for physical and chemical composition. Standard methods were used for the tests:
 - Bulgarian white brined cheese – BCS 15-2010
 - Humidity – BCS 1109:1989, ISO 9622
 - Total solids – BCS 1109:1989, ISO 9622
 - Protein – BCS EN ISO 8968-1:2014
 - Fat – BCS EN ISO 1211:2010,
 - Ash– BCS 6154:1974
 - The data is processed by the methods of variation statistics by statistical package of the computer program EXCEL 2010. The significance of differences between the test groups was determined by a t-test Student.

- Bulk milk and the white brined cheese after ripening were analyzed for physical and chemical composition. Standard methods were used for the tests:
 - Bulgarian white brined cheese – BCS 15-2010
 - Humidity – BCS 1109:1989, ISO 9622
 - Total solids – BCS 1109:1989, ISO 9622
 - Protein – BCS EN ISO 8968-1:2014
 - Fat – BCS EN ISO 1211:2010,
 - Ash– BCS 6154:1974

- The data is processed by the methods of variation statistics by statistical package of the computer program EXCEL 2010. The significance of differences between the test groups was determined by a t-test Student.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- The results of the experiments in sheep of Middle Rhodopean breed reared in the Western Rhodopes show (Table 1) show that during the milking period, the fat content in raw milk remains relatively high values of 7,40% to 8,05%.
 - The amount of the protein does not change during the period and varies in a narrow range from 5,91 to 5,95%.
 - Total solids during the period

- The results of the experiments in sheep of Middle Rhodopean breed reared in the Western Rhodopes show (Table 1) show that during the milking period, the fat content in raw milk remains relatively high values of 7,40% to 8,05%.
 - The amount of the protein does not change during the period and varies in a narrow range from 5,91 to 5,95%.
 - Total solids during the period

13,07%.
 18,84 ()
 19,26% (),

11,86 increased from 11,86 to 13,07 %.
 SNF in milk residue in the analysed increase from 18,84 (May) to 19,26% (June) which is determined by changes in the protein, lactose and mineral substances in milk.

1.

Table 1. Physicochemical composition of raw ewe's milk (n=21) of sheep from the Middle Rhodopean breed during the milking period

Period		Fat, %	Protein, %	Protein:Fat	Lactose, %	T _{FP} , °	TS, %	SNF, %
01	x	7,40	5,91	0.80	4,76	0,58	11.86	18,84
01	May sd	0,12	0,18	0.14	0,11	0,01	0.25	0,30
01	x	8,03	5,92	0.74	4,76	0,59	11.79	19,40
01	June sd	0,46	0,20	0.32	0,04	0,01	0.23	0,44
01	x	8,05	5,95	0.74	4,55	0,57	13.07	19,26
01	July sd	0,26	0,42	0.35	0,12	0,01	3.13	0,70

203, 290 , 165
 10³.
 300 10³ 1000 10³.
 714 10³ 818 10³.
 2
 (n=7)

The content of somatic cells in raw sheep milk is in the norm and shows low values of May, June and July, respectively 203, 290 and 165 x 10³. The values for this indicator range from 300 x 10³ to 1000 x 10³. Data level of coliforms are within prescribed limits and ranged from 714 x 10³ to 818 x 10³.

On Table 2 presents the results of averages (n=7) of physicochemical characteristics of white brined cheese produced from ewe's milk from the area of village Borino during the period May-July. The white brined cheeses from ewe's milk during

49,58	55,37%	18,03
21,00%		
	16%,	
8,15	9,99%	
16,92	14,82%	

the period were characterized by humidity in cheeses from 49,58 to 55,37 %. The amount of fat varies from 18,03 to 21,00 %.

Therefore, the fat increased in the manufactured cheese by 16% which is due to increased fat in ewe's milk from which the cheese is produced.

During the milking period ash content in the cheese increase from 8,15 to 9,99%, due to changes in the mineral content of the milk, as well as the process of salting cheese. It has been a decrease in the amount of protein from 16,92 to 14,82%, which is probably caused by the process of coagulation and ripening.

2.

(n=21) –

Table 2. Physicochemical composition of white brined cheese (n=21) – v. Borino (Western Rhodopes)

Period	Humidity, %	TS, %	Ash, %	Protein, %	Fat, %
01	49,58	50,42	8,15	16,92	18,03
01 May sd	4,95	4,95	0,69	1,02	3,36
01	53,95	46,05	8,40	13,43	19,05
01 June sd	2,75	2,75	0,66	1,32	2,01
01	55,37	44,63	9,99	14,82	21,00
01 July sd	2,13	2,13	0,26	1,21	1,03

It is established statistical reliability indicators in ash and protein (Table 3). Ash content changes with high reliability in the studied cheeses in the first (May) and third (July), period (P <0,001)

() () and second (June) and the third
(P<0,001) () (July) period (P <0,001).
() (P<0,001).

3.

Table 3. Statistical reliability of the results for physicochemical composition in white brined cheese of ewe's milk from Middle Rhodopean breed

Period	Humidity, %	TS, %	Ash, %	Protein, %	Fat, %
I/II				***	
I/III	*	*	***	**	
II/III			***		

*P<0,05, ** P<0,01, ***P<0,001

() ()
(P<0,001)
() ()
(P<0,01).
(P<0,05)

When protein reliability of the results obtained between the first (May) and second (June) period (P<0,001) and first (May) and third (July) period (P<0,01). Poor reliability of the results for white brined cheese from ewe's milk from Middle Rhodopean breed was established in performance moisture and total solids (P<0,05) in the first and third period.

CONCLUSIONS

Ewe's milk obtained from the Middle Rodopian sheep breed is characterized by high fat content from 7,40 to 8,05 %, the protein varies in a narrow range of 5,91 to 5,95%, total solids increased by 10% and SNF increased with 2%.
From a microbiological point of view, the analyzed raw milk is responsible of the requirements of EU Directive 92/46 and Regulation

953/2004	EU	-	953/2004 of EU Parliament for somatic cells (units/ml) under 1 million and coliforms (units/ml) under 1,5 million.
1000000	(/ml)		
1500000.	(/ml)		
		:	The results for white brined cheese from ewe's milk from Middle Rhodopean sheep breed allow us to make the following conclusions:
		-	The protein in the examined white brined cheeses vary during the period, the lowest value is obtained in cheese produced in the month of June to 13,43%, total fat increased by 16,47% during the period, ash content increased from 8,15 to 9,99% as total solids decreases.
13,43%,		-	
16,47%		-	
		-	
8,15	9,99%,	-	

/ REFERENCES

1. „ . . 2008. „80
2. „ , 80-85. . 2008,
3. **Abd El-Salam M. H., A. R. Hippen, M. M. Salem, F. M. Assem, M. El-Aassar.** 2012. Survival of probiotic *Lactobacillus casei* and *Enterococcus fecium* in Domiati cheese of high conjugated linoleic acid content. *Emirates Journal of Food and Agriculture*, 24, 2, 98-104, <http://ejfa.info/>.
4. **Alizadeh M., A. R. Shahab Lavasani.** 2013. Effect of different types of milk on some physicochemical and sensory characteristics of Iranian white brined cheese. *Annals of Biological Research*, 4, 10, 67-70.
5. **Bansal B., J. Hamann, O. Lind, S. Singh, P. Dhaliwal.** 2007. Somatic cell count and biochemical components of milk related to udder health in buffaloes. *Italian Journal of Animal Science*, 6(2): 1035-1038.
6. **Dario C., V. Laudadio, G. Bufano.** 1995. Characteristics of Leccese sheep. II. Quantitative and qualitative variations in milk during lactation. *Latte*, 20, 1266-1269.
7. **Fegeros K., G. Zervas, S. Stamouli, E. Apostolaki.** 1995. Nutritive value of dried citrus pulp and its effect on milk yield and milk composition of lactating ewes. *Journal of Dairy Science*, 78, 1116-1121.
8. **Kafedjiev V., T. Odjakova, G. Mihailova, T. Dimitrov.** 1998. Yield, Composition, Properties and Technological Properties of Milk of Zigay and Karakachan Sheep Breeds. I. Milk Yield and Composition. *Bulgarian Journal of Agricultural Science*, 4, 3, 369-372.

9. **Mija evi Z., S. Bulaji** . 2008. Sensory evaluation and microbiological characterization of autochthonous Sombor cheese. *Acta Veterinaria (Beograd)*, 58, 5-6, 531-541.
10. **Oliveira M. E. G., E. F. Garcia, R. C. R. do Egypto Queiroga, E. L. de Souza**. 2012. Technological, physicochemical and sensory characteristics of a Brazilian semi-hard goat cheese (coalho) with added probiotic lactic acid bacteria. *Scientia Agricola*, 69, 6, 370-379.
11. **Park Y., M. Juárez, M. Ramosc, G. Haenlein**. 2007. Physico-chemical characteristics of goat and sheep milk. *Small Ruminant Research*, 68, 88–113.
12. **Shahab Lavasani A. R.** 2014. Effect of Different Concentrations of Rennet on Some Parameters of White Brine Cheese. *Adv. Environ. Biol.*, 8, 13, 235-238.
13. **Simos E., E. Nikolaou, P. Zoipoulos**. 1996. Yield, composition and certain physicochemical characteristics of milk of the Epirus mountain sheep breed. *Small Ruminant Resurch*, 20, 67-74.

1* , 1 , 2
 1 1407,
 2 " 53, - , 4700,
 " 35,
 *E-mail: sylvia_iv@abv.bg

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVE COMPONENTS OF EWE'S WHITE BRINE CHEESE PRODUCED IN THE WESTERN RHODOPES

Silviya Ivanova^{1*}, Lujbomir Angelov¹, Tzonka Odjakova²

¹Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technology, Agricultural Academy, 1407 Sofia, 53 Cherni vrah Blvd., Bulgaria

² Experimental Station of Stockbreeding and Agriculture-Smolyan, Smolyan 4700, 35 Nevyastata Str., Bulgaria

SUMMARY

Dairy products from ewe's milk are
 - the main source of biologically active
 - components. The purpose of this study is
 - to identify biological active and
 anticancerogenic components in the white
 brined cheese from ewe's milk in two
 - consecutive years, the animals are kept in
 - the same area of the natural pasture
 grass.

The content of vaccenic acid in the
 cheese during the first year decreased by
 13,7%, while in the second year increased
 by 10,2%. The concentration of CLA in
 - the first year ranges from 3,32 to 2,67
 g/100g fat, while the second year is lower
 and ranges from 2,40 to 1,95 g/100g fat.
 Downward trend is established and -3
 - and -6 fatty acids in cheeses analysed
 following the lactation curve.

The essential fatty acids in white brined
 cheese are balanced and their ratio does

13,7%,
 10,2%.
 CLA
 3,32 2,67 g/100g
 -
 2,40 1,95 g/100g
 -3 -6

-3 -6
 :
 , CLA, -3, -6
 .
 , -
 -6 CLA, -3
 .
 (Kelsey et al., 2003)
 -
 CLA-
 .
 CLA
 .
 :
 . Jahreis et
 al., (1999, 2000)
 .
 CLA
 .
 -3
 -6
 .
 ,

- not exceed the specified values for healthy source of omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids.

- **Key words:** white brine cheese, CLA, omega- 3, omega- 6

INTRODUCTION

- The composition of fatty acid in milk and dairy products represent scientific interest for the production of health products and their impact in a number of diseases. The supply with fresh fodder provides higher concentrations of CLA, omega-3 and omega 6 fatty acids. The ewe's milk and dairy products (Kelsey et al., 2003) are one of the major sources of CLA.

- The highest concentrations of CLA- derivatives are detected in the milk and meat of sheep. The CLA content is very volatile.

- The concentration of conjugated fatty acids in the raw ewe's milk and milk products vary depending on several factors: breed, season and nutrition.

- Jahreis et al., (1999, 2000) are found in sheep milk reliably higher levels of CLA than other breeds.

- The essential fatty acids from group of - 3 and - 6 are a vital component of human and animal nutrition.

- It is established a significant imbalance between the two groups of fatty acids, wherein the level of

-3

(

-6

-3

(Larsson, et al., 2004).

Kesekas et al., (2012)

- 69,70

g/100 g

- 33,20,

- 4,10

, SFA 67,14, MUFA-

28,51 PUFA – 2,79 g/100 g

(Kesekas,2009).

Falchero et al., (2010)

c9t11-CLA 1,67

g/100 g (*Festuca*

nigrescens), 1,61 g/100 g

(*Trifolium alpinum*)

1,79 1,49 g/100 g

, -3

1,57, 1,11, 1,25 1,43 g/100 g

3,02 3,08 g/100 g -6: 3,14,

-6 -3

: 2,01, 2,74, 2,54 2,21.

-3 fatty acids is very low.

Linoleic and linolenic acids are important to human, but not synthesized in its body (essential fatty acids).

A balanced intake of -6 and -3 fatty acids can be achieved only through reselection of food and control the incoming essential fatty acids in the body (Larsson, et al., 2004).

Kesekas et al., (2012) found content of saturated fatty acid – 69,70 g/100 g of fatty acids, monounsaturated – 33,20, polyunsaturated – 4,10 in ripened cheese Telly, while the Kashar cheese from cow's milk SFA is 67,14, MUFA – 28,51 and PUFA – 2,79 g/100 g fatty acids (Kesekas,2009).

Falchero et al., (2010) in our study of cheese obtained by the cows rearing on the alpine pasture establishes content of c9t11-CLA 1,67 g/100 g fatty acids (*Festuca nigrescens*), 1,61 g/100 g fatty acids (*Trifolium alpinum*) and from 1,79 to 1,49 g/100 g fatty acids throughout the experimental period, and the omega-3 fatty acids in the same conditions, respectively, 1,57, 1,11, 1,25 and 1,43 g/100 g fatty acids, omega-6: 3,14, 3,02 and 3,08 g/100 g fatty acids and the ratio between omega-6 and omega-3 fatty acids: 2,01, 2,74, 2,54 and 2,21.

- The purpose of this study is
- to identify biological active and
- anticancerogenic components in
- the white brined cheese from
- ewe's milk in two consecutive
- years, the animals are kept in the
- same area of the natural pasture
- grass.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

21
(),
(21)
- 15-2010.
Gottlieb, Roese-
(CH₃ONa,
Mer k, Darmstadt)
NaHSO₄.H₂O.
/FAME/
Shimadzu-2010
(Kioto, Japan)
(AOC-2010i).
CP 7420 (100m x 0.25mm
i.d.,0.2µm film, Varian Inc., Palo
Alto, CA).

The 21 counts of white brined cheese were studied for fatty acid composition in Borino (Western Rhodopes), produced from milk of the Middle Rhodopean Breed sheep (21 bulk milk samples) during the lactation. It's used a standard method for production of white brined cheese: Bulgarian white brine cheese- BCS 15-2010.

The extraction of total lipids was carried out by the method of Roese-Gottlieb, by diethyl and petroleum ether and consequent methylation with the aid of sodium methylate (CH₃ONa, Mer k, Darmstadt) and drying with NaHSO₄.H₂O. The fatty acids methyl esters /FAME/ was analysed with the aid of gas chromatograph Shimadzu-2010 (Kioto, Japan) equipped with flame-ionizing detector and automatic injection system (AOC-2010i). The analysis was carried out on a capillary column CP 7420 (100m x 0.25mm i.d., 0.2µm film, Varian Inc., Palo Alto, CA).

EXCEL 2010.

t-

- The data were processed by
- the method of variation statistics
- with the statistical package of
- EXCEL 2010 software. The validity
- of the differences between the
- studied groups was established by
- the Student's t-test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- The examined white brined
- cheese made from sheep milk from
- the Middle Rhodopean Breed
- sheep in two consecutive years
- during the period of pasture grass
- provide information for the
- synthesis of biologically active
- components, which depend on the
- proposed source of nutrition and
- environmental conditions.

- The amount of saturated fatty
- acids during the first year is low
- and varies in the range from 64,60
- to 66,06 g/100g fat, while the
- second from 65,78 to 68,36 g/100g
- fat.

- Monounsaturated fatty acids in the
- studied cheeses are lower in the
- first year, while the second are
- relatively constant.

- Polyunsaturated fatty acids tend to
- decrease in both years, but the first
- in higher concentrations (from 8,46
- to 6,05 g/100g fat).

- Trans fatty acids have a lower
- concentrations during the first year
- from 6,91 to 5,52 g/100g fat, while
- in the second year range from 5,71

	64,60	66,06
g/100g	65,78	68,36 g/100g
8,46	6,05 g/100g	()
g/100g	6,91	5,52

g/100g	.	5,71	6,32	to 6,32 g/100g fat. The cis fatty acids in the first year were range from 18,63 to 20,27 g/100g of fat, while the second increase from 20,04 to 20,51 g/100g fat (Table 1).
g/100g	,	18,63	20,27	
20,51 g/100g 1).	(20,04		

1. (g/100g)

Table 1. Groups fatty acids (g/100g fat) in ewe's white brined cheese from Middle Rhodopean sheep breed in two consecutive years

FA	1 1 May		1 1June		1 1July	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	SFA	64,60±2,09	65,78±0,21	66,53±1,44	68,36±0,25	66,06±1,37
MUFA	26,95±1,64	27,08±0,08	25,31±1,16	27,55±0,21	27,41±1,38	27,98±0,03
PUFA	8,46±0,46	6,89±0,02	8,15±0,34	6,34±0,15	6,05±0,24	5,80±0,14
Trans-FA	6,91±0,97	5,71±0,02	6,56±0,31	6,03±0,02	5,52±0,40	6,32±0,38
Cis-FA	18,63±0,79	20,04±0,06	17,35±0,91	20,31±0,21	20,27±1,41	20,51±0,37

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - <0,01 - <0,05. - - <0,05, - - <0,001 - <0,05. - - - <0,001 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - - - - - - - - - 	<p>Statistical confidence in saturated fatty acids is found in the second year between the first and second period: <0,01 and the first and third <0,05.</p> <p>The monounsaturated fatty acids on the first year between the second and third period has been a low statistical reliability <0,05 on the second year between the first and third – P<0,001 and between the two years on the May– <0,05. Polyunsaturated fatty acids are characterized by a high statistical confidence in the first year and less in the second. Regarding the two years to one another assurance is established in the first and second period – <0,001 and <0,001.</p>
--	--	--

<0,001.

The trans fats are low in reliability between the two years during the third period, while the cis isomers during the first and the second period (Table 2).

(2).

2.

Table 2. Statistical reliability of the results of groups of fatty acids in white brined sheep cheese from Middle Rhodopean sheep breed in two consecutive years

FA	2013			2014			2013/2014		
	I/II	I/III	II/III	I/II	I/III	II/III	I/I	II/II	III/III
SFA				**	*				
MUFA			*		**			*	
PUFA		***	***	*	**	*	**	***	
Trans-FA		**	***	***					*
Cis-FA	*	*	**				*	**	

*P<0,05, ** P<0,01, *** P<0,001

2,67 g/100g

2,40 1,95 g/100g
CLA

g/100g

(3).

The total amount of CLA have a highest value on the first year in the manufacture of white brined cheese and decreases from 3,32 to 2,67 g/100g fat, while on the second year was less from 2,40 to 1,95 g/100g fat.

The concentration of CLA in the analysed samples of cheese have high levels tended to decrease on first year from 2,67 to 2,26 CLA and lower on the second year below 2 g/100g fat, but varied from period to period.

The omega-3 fatty acids are relatively stable in the second year (Table 3). The concentration of omega 6 fatty acids decreased during the study in both years.

-6	-3						
(3).						
16,42	19,52	g/100g					
19,15	19,62	g/100g					
	3,55	3,12					
g/100g	,	,					
	3,82	4,21					
g/100g	.	.					
3.			(g/100g)			

The ratio between omega-6 and omega-3 fatty acids decreased during the study period in both years (Table 3).

The oleic acid in the studied cheeses ranged on the first year from 16,42 to 19,52 g / 100g fat and from 19,15 to 19,62 g/100g fat on the second year. Vaccenic acid was reduced in the white brined cheese from Middle Rodopean breed sheep on the first year from 3,55 to 3,12 g/100g fat and increased on the second year from 3,82 to 4,21 g/100g fat.

Table 3. Biologically active fatty acids (g / 100g fat) in ewe's white brined cheese from Middle Rhodopean sheep breed in two consecutive years

FA	1 1 May		1 1 June		1 1 July	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
CLA	3,32±0,41	2,40±0,01	3,28±0,36	2,00±0,03	2,67±0,31	1,95±0,00
CLA 9c,11t	2,67±0,41	1,70±0,01	2,62±0,42	1,90±0,02	2,26±0,28	1,87±0,08
n-3	1,98±0,02	1,51±0,00	1,96±0,10	1,73±0,02	1,51±0,11	1,54±0,04
n-6	3,90±0,13	3,11±0,01	3,51±0,34	2,76±0,16	2,31±0,10	2,44±0,10
n-6 / n-3	1,97±0,07	2,07±0,00	1,78±0,09	1,60±0,07	1,54±0,14	1,58±0,02
C-18:1c9	17,50±0,76	19,15±0,06	16,42±0,94	19,43±0,18	19,52±1,41	19,62±0,38
C-18:1tr11	3,55±0,67	3,82±0,01	3,67±0,58	4,08±0,05	3,12±0,32	4,21±0,13

(<0,05),

(<0,001)

The changes in the total amount of CLA were statistically significant between the second and third period of the first year (P<0,05) between the first and second and first and third in the second year (P<0,001) and in the comparison of the two years in periods (Table 4). CLA have a

(4). CLA - high reliability of the results obtained in the first and third period in the second year (P<0,001) and low between the first periods of both years (P<0,05). The changes in omega-3, omega-6, the ratio of omega-6 and omega-3, oleic and vaccenic acid are significant at different periods and years (Table 4).

(<0,001)

(<0,05).

-3, -6, -6 -3, -

4).

4.

Table 4. Statistical reliability of biologically active fatty acids in white brined sheep cheese from Middle Rhodopean sheep breed in two consecutive years

FA	2013			2014			2013/2014		
	I/II	I/III	II/III	I/II	I/III	II/III	I/I	II/II	III/III
CLA			*	***	***		*	**	*
CLA				***			*		
n-3		***	***	***		**	***	*	
n-6	*	***	***		*		***	*	
n-6/ n-3	**	***	**	**	*			*	
C-18:1c9		*	**				*	**	
C-18:1tr11				**					**

*P<0,05, ** P<0,01, *** P<0,001

CONCLUSIONS

13,7%,
10,2%.
CLA
3,32 2,67 g/100g
,
- 2,40 1,95
g/100g
-3 -6

- The content of vaccenic acid in the cheese during the first year decreased by 13,7%, and increased by 10,2% on the second year. The concentration of CLA in the first year ranged from 3,32 to 2,67 g/100g of fat, while the second is lower and ranged from 2,40 to 1,95 g/100g fat. Downward trend is established and -3 and -6 fatty acids in cheeses analysed following the course of lactation curve.

Essential fatty acids in white brined cheese are balanced and their ratio does not exceed the specified values for healthy source of omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids.

-3 -6

/ REFERENCES

1. **Falchero L., G. Lombardi, A. Gorlier, M. Lonati, M. Odoardi, A. Cavallero.** 2010. Variation in fatty acid composition of milk and cheese from cows grazed on two alpine pastures. *Dairy Sci. Technol.*, 90, 657–672.
2. **Jahreis G., J. Fritsche, J. Kraft.** 1999. Advances in conjugated linoleic acid research, *Champaign-Illinois*, 1, 215-225.
3. **Jahreis, G., J. Kraft, F. Tischendorf, F. Schone, C. von Loeffelholz.** 2000. Conjugated linoleic acids: Physiological effects in animal and man with special regard to body composition. *European Journal of Lipid Science and Technology*, 102, 695-703.
4. **Kelsey J., B. Corl, R. Collier, D. Bauman.** 2003. The effect of breed, parity, and stage of lactation on conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) in milk fat from dairy cows. *Journal of Dairy Science*, 86, 8, 2588- 2597.
5. **Kesekas H., N. Dinkci, K. Seckin, O. Gursoy, O. Kinik.** 2012. Physicochemical, biochemical, textural and sensory properties of telli cheese - a traditional Turkish cheese made from cow milk. *Bulgarian Journal of Agricultural Science*, 18, 5, 763-770.
6. **Kesekas H., N. Dinkçia, A. K. Seçkinb, Ö. Kinika, S. Gönç.** 2009. The effect of using a vegetable fat blend on some attributes of kashar cheese. *Grasas Aceites*, 60, 1, 41-47.
7. **Larsson S., M. Kumlin, M. Ingelman-Sundberg, A. Wolk.** 2004. Dietary long- chain n-3 fatty acids for the prevention of cancer: a review of potential mechanisms1-3. *American journal of clinical nutrition*, 79, 935-945.

” “ – .
E-mail: ncm64@mail.bg

TYPICAL ELEMENT OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE NASAL MIRROR OF BULGARIAN RHODOPES CATTLE

Nikolay Markov

High School "Dimitar Blagoev" – Svishtov, Bulgaria

SUMMARY

The direction and curvature of the furrows, as well as the form of skin folds of nasal mirror of animals from breed Bulgarian Rhodopes cattle were examined and analysed. An evaluation of the density of dermatoglif was done – loose and dense structure, symmetry – symmetry and asymmetry. It was investigated the color of nasal mirror – basic color gray-black, shades, stains and depigmentation.

Combinations of elements taken form complex phenotypes of dermatoglif /drawing/ nasal mirror breed Bulgarian Rhodopes cattle.

In papillary formations of nasal mirror of animals of the breed most common are combinations of folds in the form of long and short strips and polygons. There are asymmetric and symmetric individuals. The dense structure prevails over the loose.

Elements of the construction of dermatoglif breed Bulgarian Rhodopes cattle can be used in identification and genetic passports of animals as well as

markers of a sign of the breed and flock in connection with improvement of different selection criteria.

Keywords: wrinkles, lines, structure, symmetry, nasal mirror

INTRODUCTION

For phenetic as science started talking already in the 70 years of the last century. It is scientific direction related to genetics, zoology and classical botanika. Its area of study is discrete development of epigenetic volatility- phenyl /phenae/ and their combinations, as markers of internal population relations (Yablokov, 1987).

Dermatoglific is other specific science of drawing the characteristic fragments of skin nasal mirror in cattle. These fragments formed grains, wrinkles, furrows and islands, and their ratio is individual for each animal and stored throughout all life (Sirotnina and Muradova, 2007; Sorotina, 2008).

Phenotypes complexes formation of nasal mirror finishes at the end of the fifth month of embryogenesis and the end of life bovine remain constant. Also changed is the density of lines per unit area.

In breeding work dermatoglifice

2013).

(Novyanto et al.,

features of nasal mirror in cattle of interest in connection with individual characteristics, the identification of the animal and forecasting productivity (Novyanto et al., 2013).

- Bulgarian Rhodopes cattle breed is Patriotic obtained by systematically crossing the Rhodope Shorthorn cattle with local gray, brown and Jersey cattle. The breed is suitable for cultivation in foothill, mountain areas and rugged sloping places.
- Typical representative of small breeds for milk.

- The aim of this study is to identify the various elements constituting dermatoglife image of Bulgarian Rhodopes cattle breed, the color of nasal mirror shades, thick or loose structure of dermatoglife and symmetry and asymmetry of the same.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The survey was conducted in the Experimental base at RIMSA in Troyan and private farms in Devin, Smolyan region in 2014. 57 cattle, 35 cows, five heifers, 16 calves and one bull were tested. Test animals were born and raised in mountain regions of Bulgaria and have adapted themselves well in these conditions.

2014

57

, 35

1

, 5

, 16

			<p>In connection with sexual dimorphism in cattle in bulls and male calves found segmentation and multiple skin folds fastened folds forming complex configurations.</p>
	RACTICA DZC-7,2		<p>Using a digital camera RRACTICA DZC-7,2 photos were taken of the nasal dermatoglifes mirrors 25-50 cm of these animals.</p>
	25-50 cm		
(1991)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The pictures were classified - methodology Trofimenko (1991) on analysis of the deductive method and processed and stored in computer INTEL PENTIUM-IV using the programs Microsoft Excel, Paint and Microsoft Word. Backups were recorded on magnetic storage disks.
PENTRIUM-IV		INTEL	
	Microsoft Excel, Paint		
	Microsoft Word.		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each photo of nasal mirror - analyzing the direction and - curvature of the grooves and shape of skin folds. It was evaluated density of dermatoglife – loose and dense structure, symmetry and asymmetry. Investigated was the color of nasal mirror – basic color shades and stains depigmentiranost.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terms and data are consistent with the international veterinary and medical nomenclature – Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria.
Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria.			<p>Data were processed biometric methodology Lankin</p>

(1969). (1968)

(1968) and Plohinski (1969).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Using a digital camera were taken photographs of nasal mirror of the investigated cattle. Digital photographs were uploaded to computer and analysed. At increase was possible, detailed examination of the elements of the structure of the nasal mirror of cattle, which in turn allow you to obtain reliable accuracy of the study.

nasolabial)

(Platum

4900
215600 cm³.

Nasal mirror (Platum nasolabial) in cattle represents a modified hairless area of skin epidermal formations set of strictly individual for each animal. There were no major merocrine seromucous intracellular secretory glands channels. It contains about 4900 glands with total volume of about 215600 cm³. There receptor and thermoregulatory functions. In healthy individuals always moist. Formation of skin fragments of bovine nasal mirror finishes at the end of the fifth month of embryonic development of the fetus and remains constant until the death of the individual.

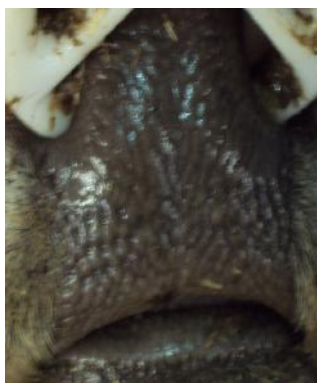
The color of the color of nasal mirror in Bulgarian Rhodopes cattle is dark gray or black with different purple or brownish in lighter or darker shades in 88.3%

- 88,3 %
 (, 1970).
 11,7 %

of individuals. The fact that pigmented nasal mirror dominates, unpigmented is confirmed practically and clearly (Vladimirov, 1970).

In 11.7% of the investigated cattle observed depigmented sections of nasal mirror irregular polygonal shape or elliptical and different location. Frequently occurring in the dorsal part of nasal mirror. Very nasal mirror is surrounded by a band of 2-2.5 cm white covering hairs.

2-2,5 cm



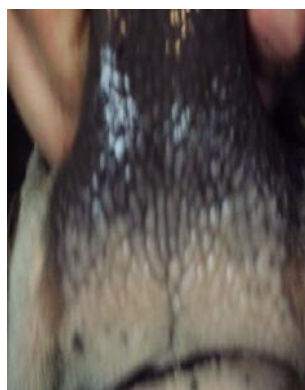
) /with black color



) /with gray color



) with violet shade



) with depigmented areas

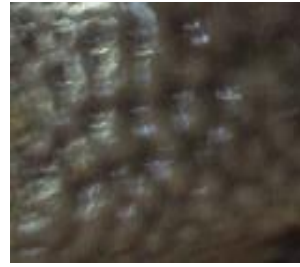
Dermal folds in the structure of dermatoglyphs can be in the form of short and long streaks /fringes/ polygons, of flakes, ellipses and fastened folds. The folds may have a tight fit and form complex structures of fragments.



) short strips



) long strips



) polygon



) /flaky



) /of ellipses



) tight folds

- Depending on its direction grooves are divided into three types:

- Directed to the top. Lines are relatively vertical to the axis. Their edges are almost perpendicular to the top of the center line of the nasal mirror. Folds have irregular or resemble of a glass. Furrows leaving the center usually at a right angle.

- Directed to the periphery. Furrows separated from the center in straight lines angle. Sometimes make relatively small arc with deviation to the dorsal nasal end mirror. Usually furrows directed to horizontal axis and are almost parallel with the summit.

- Intermediate form. It is observed radial direction of the ridge lines. They seek to the centerline of the angle. Sometimes there are cuneiform grooves from the top of the fragment to the periphery.



) /thick



) /loose

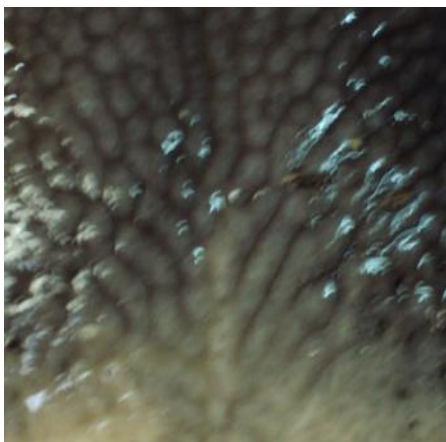
Fragments of nasal mirror animals from Bulgarian Rhodope breed have a thick and loose structure.

The dense structure of dermatogliffe is characterized by thick folds in the form of long and short strips, ovals, ovals arranged close to each other.

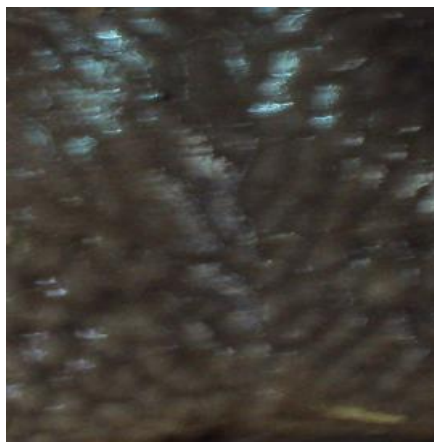
In the animals with the loose structure of dermatogliffe creases are large, separated by wide

grooves and form edges. Complex structures are usually formed with shape as flakes.

- On the ground curvature fragments are divided into low and strongly curved. Slightly curved characterized by long straight lines. Highly curved have multiple irregular grooves.
- Fragments of dermatoglyphic /drawing/ can be symmetrical and asymmetrical with respect to vertical axes conditionally drawn in the middle of nasal mirror.



) / symmetrical



) / asymmetric

CONCLUSIONS

Examined elements form phenocomplex of dermatoglyphic /drawing/ nasal mirror in Bulgarian Rhodopes cattle.

- Ridge formations of nasal mirror of animals of the breed are various combinations, but the most common are folds in the form of long and short strips and irregular

polygons.

- There are asymmetric and symmetric individuals. Thick structure prevails over the loose.

- Elements of the construction of the nasal mirror of Bulgarian Rhodopes cattle can be used in genetic The identification and passports for lives as well as markers of a sign of the breed and flock in connection with improvement of different selection criteria.

/ REFERENCES

1. . 1970.
2. ,, . 2007.
3. , 1. . 2008.
4. (. . .), 1. . 1987.
5. **Ary Novyanto, Aniaty Myzui Arwurmurthy.** 2013. Beef cattle indentification based on muzzele pctteru using a matchimug refiment technique in the sitt method, Indonesia, Computers and Electronic in Agriculture, Vol. 99, 77-84, November.

BOMBYX MORI L.

*
” — “
,
,
,
*E-mail: panayotov_m@abv.bg

FIBROIN CONTENT IN RAW SILK FROM *BOMBYX MORI L.* COCOONS WITH DIFFERENT FLUORESCENT CHARACTERISTICS

Mihail Panayotov*, Radostina Gancheva

*Department of Livestock breeding – ruminant and other animals
Faculty of Agriculture, Trakia University, Stara Zagora 6000, Bulgaria*

SUMMARY

B. mori	B. mori silk is composed of two main proteins of which fibroin occupies the largest share and is a major contributor to the economic performance of the reeling process. The objective of the present study was to analyze fibroin content in raw silk (silk thread) from <i>Bombyx mori</i> L. cocoons with different (violet, intermediate and yellow) fluorescent characteristics. The subject of study were 1998 skeins distinguished by sex and fluorescence of double and tetra-cross silkworm hybrids. The results obtained show that the ultraviolet fluorescence of cocoons influences the phenotypic expression of fibroin content.
<i>Bombyx mori</i> L.	Reliably lowest is the content of skeins from violet fluorescent cocoons and the highest is that from yellow fluorescent ones. Higher is the fibroin content of skeins from the double-cross hybrids compared to tetra-cross hybrids.
1998	The result obtained allow us to conclude

Bombyx mori L.

20-30 70-80%
(Voegeli et al., 1993; Lee, 1999; Sannappa et al., 2002; Freddi et al., 2003; Constantinescu et al., 2007; Prasong et al.; 2009, Devi and Yellamma, 2013)

(Metcalf and Ferguson, 2007),

mori

(Altman et al., 2003; Altman et al., 2009; Wang et al., 2006; Mathur and Gupta, 2010; Rockwood et al., 2011; Wenk et al., 2011; Chung et al., 2014).

- that in terms of the effectiveness of reeling is more advantageous to use the cocoons with yellow fluorescence as well as from analyzed double-cross hybrids.

Keywords: *Bombyx mori* L., silk thread, fibroin, ultraviolet (violet, intermediate and yellow) fluorescence.

INTRODUCTION

The silk shell of *Bombyx mori* L. is mainly composed of two types of proteins - sericin and fibroin, comprising respectively 20-30 and 70-80% of its total composition (Voegeli et al., 1993; Lee, 1999; Sannappa et al., 2002; Freddi et al., 2003; Constantinescu et al., 2007; Prasong et al.; 2009, Devi and Yellamma, 2013) etc.

Thanks to its unique properties, such as tensile strength, biocompatibility, biodegradation, and other (Metcalf and Ferguson, 2007), the fibroin produced by the *B. mori* silkworm, have been widely investigated and used as potential biomaterials and considered for tissue engineering applications (Altman et al., 2003; Altman et al., 2009; Wang et al., 2006; Mathur and Gupta, 2010; Rockwood et al., 2011, Wenk et al., 2011; Chung et al., 2014).

Continuously growing range of application in new, modern and promising areas and the fact that the fibroin content strongly influences the yield of row silk and

		thereby the economic efficiency of silk reeling process, reinforce interest in establishing factors influencing the content of fibroin and optimizing the ratio of fibroin and sericin in favour of fibroin.
Basavaraja et al. (2000),		According to Basavaraja et al. (2000), sericin content in silk can be reduced through selection by using crossbreeds with "negative" heterosis effect for sericin content.
	t.	The effectiveness of the selection process towards increasing the content of fibroin helps established by Qader et al. (1989) highest in value and negative correlation between sericin and fibroin content.
(1989)	Qader et al.	
		The inheritable nature of the trait is used by breeders in the countries with developed sericulture to create breeds and hybrids with low sericin respectively high fibroin content (Gamo and Hirabayashi, 1984).
(Gamo and Hirabayashi, 1984).		Influence over the content of fibroin have the impact of juvenile hormone analogue and feeding with artificial food (Bharati and Yungen, 2001), the rate of the mulberry fertilization with nitrogen (Sannappa et al., 2002), sex, breed and season (Qader et al., 1989; Tzenov et al., 2010;
(Bharati and Yungen, 2001),	(Sannappa et al., 2002),	
al., 2002),	(Qader et al., 1989; Tzenov	

et al., 2010; Lokesh et al.,2012)

Lokesh et al.,2012) and others.

Bombyx mori L.

The purpose of this study is to analyse fibroin content in raw silk from *Bombyx mori* L. cocoons with violet, intermediate and yellow fluorescent characteristics.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was carried out in the Traning experimental base of section "Silkworm breeding" at the Faculty of Agriculture at Trakia University, Stara Zagora.

The material used comprised 1998 skeins from violet, intermediate and yellow fluorescence cocoons from double and tetra-cross hybrids of *Bombyx mori* L:

Bombyx mori L.:

: 1 2*, 19 20**,
1013 1014**
: (CH1x 1)X(2 2)*,
(19 1013)X(20x1014)**

Double-cross hybrids: Super1 2*,
19 20**,1013 1014**
Tetra-cross hybrids: (CH1x 1)X(2 2)*,
(19 1013)X(20x1014)**

*
**

* Hybrids created, maintained and made available for the purposes of the experiment by SES-Vratsa
** Hybrids created and maintained at the Faculty of Agricultural at Traka University, Stara Zagora

Cocoons were drawn off individually to obtain raw silk by using an apparatus Fu – Hungary.

Fu –

For the fluorescence characterization of cocoons we used a quartz lamp with a filter permeable to ultraviolet rays in

334-400 nm.

(1975),

180 min

98 ° /5

9,

1:750,

(2006)

100µl /ml 0.1 n NaOH.

180th

,

:

Sa (%)=88.578xA + 6.5576,

Sa (%)

,

;

—

,

180 min

„Spectromom 195 D“

280 nm.

Statistica v.6

Inc. (2002).

StatSoft,

the range 334-400 nm.

Dissolution of sericin from

- the silk thread was accomplished

- by the method of Komatsu (1975),

- by individual boiling of silk skeins

for 180 min at 98 °C in M/5 borate

buffer, pH 9, at a ratio of 1:750,

modified by Bobov et al. (2006) by

adding 100µl/ml 0.1 n NaOH.

Fibroin content in silk skeins

- was determined on the basis of

- the absorption values recorded at

- the 180th minute from the

- beginning of boiling using the

- established relationship between

- the amount and absorption of

- sericin:

Sa (%)=88.578xA + 6.5576,

Where Sa (%) is the content

of sericin in percentage,

- determined by a spectroscopic

- method;

- A – absorption of the sericin

- solution recorded 180 min after

- the beginning of boiling

Spectral measurements

were made using a dual beam

spectrophotometer "Spectromom

- 195 D" in the ultraviolet range of

- the electromagnetic spectrum at a

wavelength of 280 nm.

The variation statistic data

- processing was performed using

- the software package Statistica

v.6 company by StatSoft, Inc.

(2002).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The average values for the fibroin content in the silk threads of the analyzed double and tetra-cross hybrids are presents in Table 1.

The comparative analysis of the data in the three groups (with violet, intermediate and yellow fluorescence) within hybrids and both sexes showed a notable trend of increasing the values of the trait in the direction from violet to yellow fluorescence.

The differences between the average values of the two extreme forms (violet and yellow fluorescence) are statistically reliable (P 0.05 - P 0.001). In females, the most pronounced differences were observed in the double-cross hybrid $1 \quad 2$ - 2.56 points, whereas the least pronounced were at 19x20 - 0.88 points.

In males, the greatest difference (2.72 points) was recorded in (19x1013)X(20x1014) and the lowest (0.74 points) in raw silk from (CH1xU1)X(2xH2).

The comparative analysis of the results for the different fluorescent groups show that in the violet fluorescent fractions with females, the relative proportion of fibroin ranges from 73.07 to 76.00 %, with the intermediate fluorescent from 74.67 to 76.71 and in the yellow-fluorescent - from

1
(),
-
.
(
,
)
(P 0.05 - P 0.001).
, -
(
)
1 2 - 2.56
19 20 - 0.88
, -
(2.72)
(19 1013)X(20 1014),
(0.74)
(1 U1)X(2 2).
,
,
24.00 26.10 %,
1 2

(1 U1)X(2 2),

23.29 25.33

27.89%.

24.00-26.10, 23.29-25.33
24.27- 27.889 %

1.

(%)

Table 1. Fibroin content in the silk thread depending on the cocoon fluorescence (%)

Hybrid	Fluorescence	/Male		/Female	
		n	Mean±SEM	n	Mean ± SEM
19x20	/violet	81	75.10±0.29	30	74.70±0.22
	/intermediate	69	75.94±0.27	129	75.84±0.15
	/yellow	45	75.98±0.34	75	76.32±0.18
1013x1014	/violet	54	75.83±0.40	60	75.33±0.30
	/intermediate	54	76.71±0.19	75	77.09±0.19
	yellow	60	77.76±0.20	75	76.69±0.25
C ₁ xX ₂	/violet	117	76.00±0.13	63	75.73±0,24
	/intermediate	72	75.99±0.15	84	76.55±0,18
	/yellow	40	78.56±0.26	48	76,52±0,20
(19 1013) (20 1014)	violet/	60	73,07±0,27	52	72,11±0,36
	/intermediate	69	74,67±0,22	80	73,53±0,19
	/yellow	72	75,24±0,24	60	74,83±0,20
(CH ₁ xU ₁) (M ₂ xH ₂)	violet/	60	73.90±0.15	90	74.63±0.16
	/intermediate	60	75.18±0.17	87	75.46±0.16
	/yellow	28	75.59±0.52	30	75.37±0.30

1

(19 1013)X(20X1014).

75.24 to 78.56%.

The average values of the analyzed trait of males varies between 72.11- 75.73%, 75.73 – 77.09% and 74.83 – 76.69%, respectively in the groups with violet, intermediate and yellow fluorescence trait.

Presented in Table 1 data also show that the raw silk of both sexes of the double-cross hybrids contains more fibroin compared to raw silk in tetra hybrids. This is more pronounced in the tetra hybrid form (19x1013)X(20x1014) which is characterized by the low content of fibroin in both sexes and all fluorescent groups. In this sense, for the silk reeling industry it is more economically and more

1, 2 3

(83.28 %),

72 78 %, (36.24%)

74-76% (1).

(78 82%)

8.13 % (66

72 %) – 8.58 %.

2

72 78

% 85.75%

2.39

78 %

72 % 4.85

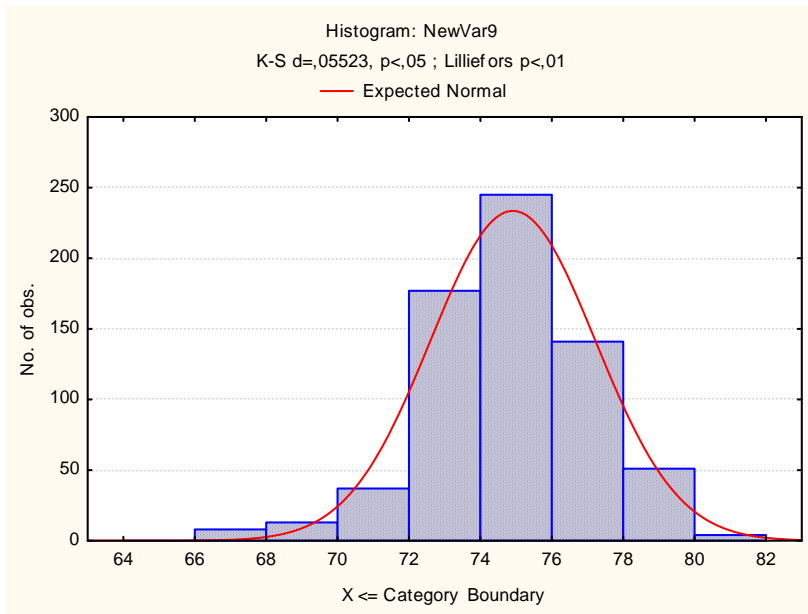
cost-effective of the hybrids, the subject of this study, to use double-cross rather than tetra-cross hybrids.

Histograms reflecting the distribution in grades of the average values obtained for fibroin content in groups with different fluorescence are presented in Figures 1, 2 and 3.

In the majority of observations (83.28%) fibroin content in the group with violet fluorescence is in the range of 72 to 78% with the highest proportion (36,24 %) of the class, including cases with content 74-76% (Figure 1).

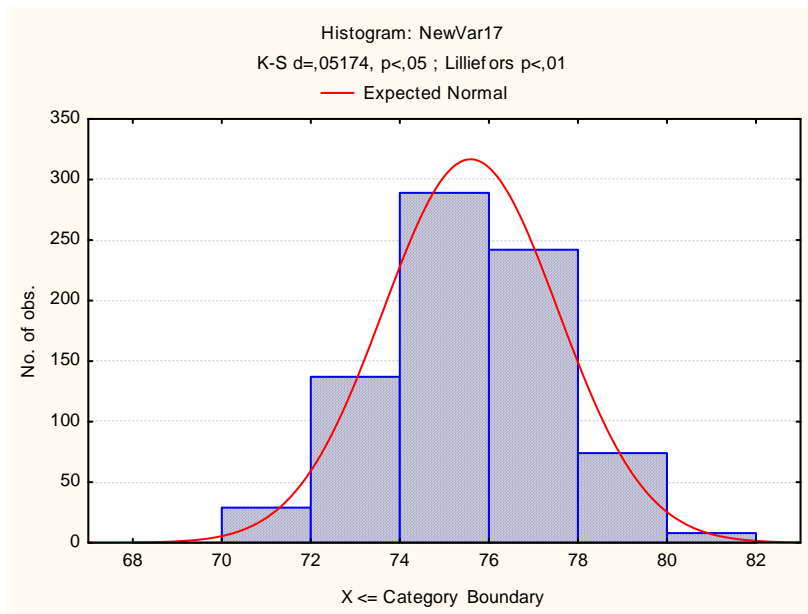
The figure also shows that in the highest and therefore most preferred range (78 to 82%) are 8.13% of the observations, and the lowest (66 to 72 %) – 8.58%.

The class distribution of the average values of the fraction with intermediate fluorescence presented in Figure 2 indicates that fibroin content in the range 72 to 78% constitutes 85.75% of the total number of specimens. In comparison with the violet fluorescent fraction cases containing fibroin up to 78 % are 2.39 points more and those with fibroin content below 72 % - 4.8 points less.



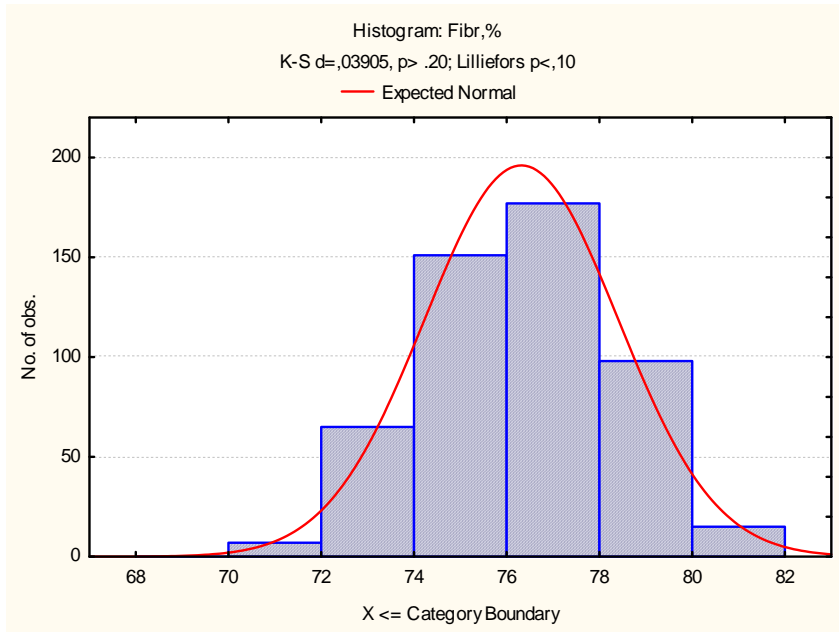
. 1.

Fig. 1. Histogram for the distribution of specimens with violet characters according to the trait average fibroin percentage.



. 2.

Fig. 2. Histogram for the distribution of specimens with intermediate characters according to the trait average fibroin percentage.



3.

Fig. 3. Histogram for the distribution of specimens with yellow characters according to the trait average fibroin percentage.

<p>76.6</p> <p>72 – 78 %, (34.5)</p> <p>76-78%.</p> <p>(66-72%) 2.36 %</p>	<p>- In the group with yellow fluorescent characteristics 76.6% of all observations are the cases with fibroin content in the range 72-78%, with the highest rate (34.5%) of specimens in the range 76-78%.</p> <p>- In comparison with the violet and intermediate fluorescent fractions, in the yellow fluorescent group the minimum value of the trait (66-72%) is respectively 7.21 and 2.36 % lower.</p> <p>- It is worth noting the fact that the cases of fibroin content in the preferred highest ranges (78-82%)</p>
--	---

(78-82 %) - -

13.95 - 8.15

2.36 7.2 - 72 % -

1, 2 3

4

(70.38-79.93 %)

(72.56-79.70 - 72.22-80.41%)

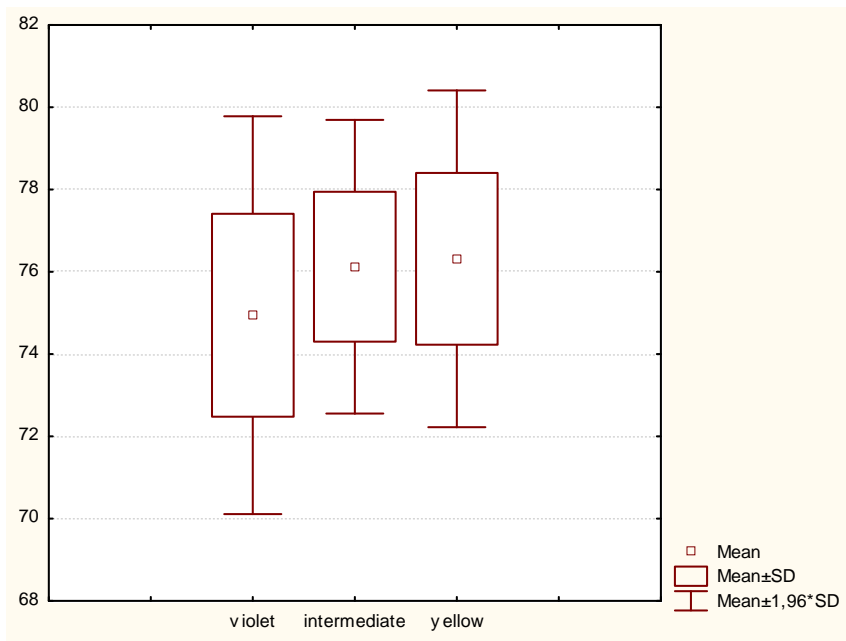
in the yellow fluorescent fraction is 8.5 and 13.95 points higher to the intermediate and violet fluorescent ones, and those containing fibroin below 72% - 2.36 and 7.21 points less.

Given these results and the fact that fibroin content affects the economic efficiency of the silkreeling process, it would be more efficient to use cocoons with intermediate and mostly yellow fluorescence characteristics.

The summarized analysis of the histograms on Figures 1, 2 and 3 shows that the distribution of observations in all three fluorescent groups corresponds to the Gauss distribution.

The data presented on Figure 4 show that the nature of fluorescence of cocoons influences the limits within fibroin content varies.

With the wide range of variation is characterized group of violet fluorescent feature (70.38-79.43%). The content of fibroin in the silk threads of intermediate and yellow fluorescent cocoons varies in a narrow range, 72.56-79.70% and 72.22-80.41% respectively.



. 4.

Fig. 4. Variation boundaries of the average values for fibroin content according to the fluorescent characteristics of cocoons.

CONCLUSIONS

The reliably higher fibroin content found in his study in raw silk from cocoons with yellow fluorescent characteristics compared to raw silk from cocoons with violet fluorescent characteristics and the higher fibroin content in raw silk from the analyzed double-cross hybrids gives rise to beliefs that the use of yellow fluorescent cocoons and cocoons of the double-cross hybrids can increase the economic efficiency of the silk reeling process.

The results obtained in this study enrich the information on the

application of ultraviolet fluorescence in sericulture and the silk reeling industry and focus the attention on expanding the range of tools to increase fibroin content.

In support of this is the statement made by Tashpulatov (1976) that fluorescence can be used in the selection process, making selection for lower sericin content, respectively higher fibroin content.

For that purpose in the course of selection it is possible to create breeds and hybrids with predominant content of cocoon with yellow fluorescent characteristics.

The implementation of this option is favoured by the established high level of genotypic variability of the trait luminescence of the *B. mori* L. cocoons, which provides high efficiency of the selection (Braslavski et al., 1996).

B. mori L.,
 (, 1996).

/ REFERENCES

1. Altman G. H, F. Diaz, C. Jakuba, T. Calabro, R.L. Horan, J. Chen, H. Lu, J. R, D.L. Kaplan. 2003, Silk-based biomaterials, *Biomaterials* 24, 401–416.
2. Altman AM, Y. Yan , N. Matthias , X. Bai , C. Rios , AB Mathur , YH Song, EU Alt. 2009. IFATS collection: Human adipose-derived stem cells seeded on a silk fibroin-chitosan scaffold enhance wound repair in a murine soft tissue injury model, *Stem Cells*. 27(1):250-258.
3. Braslavskiy M, Akimenko L, Stotskiy M, Zhuravel V, Liashenko Y. 1996. A study on the potential for selection of source populations by the luminescence trait of cocoons. Summaries of reports from a Jubilee International Scientific Conference on Problems of sericulture in the world at the end of 20th century, Vratsa, 1996, 62.
4. Basavaraja HK Suresh Kumar N, Reddy M and Datta RK. 2000. Studies on boil-off loss ratio with reference to the cocoon shell in bivoltine silkworm *Bombyx mori* L., *Indian Journal of Sericulture*, 39, 60-65.

5. **Bharati D, Yungen M.** 2001. Effect of methoprene, MH-III on larval, adult moth characters, cocoon quality and silk proteins of silkworm, *Bombyx mori* L. feed on mulberry leaf and artificial diet, *Philippine Journal of Science*, vol. 130, 1, pp. 45-52.
6. **Bobov K., M. Panayotov, S. Atanasova.** 2006. Study on the possibility of sericin content determination in row silk filament from *Bombyx mori* L. cocoons by ultraviolet spectrscopy, *Journal of animal science*, V.XLIII, 4, 65-70.
7. **Constantinescu M, E. Pau, C. Ungureanu.** 2007. The silk fibers' characterization for chemical – physical modifications, International Conference „Sericulture Challenges in the 21st Century“ (Serichal 2007) & the 3rd BACSA meeting, 18-21 September 2007, Vratza, Bulgaria, Proceedings, 273-277.
8. **Chung YG, Tu Duong, D. Franck, ES Gil, K. Algarrahi, R M. Adam, D.L. Kaplan, C. R. Estrada, J. R. Mauney.** 2014. Acellular Bi-Layer Silk Fibroin Scaffolds Support Tissue Regeneration in a Rabbit Model of Onlay Urethroplasty, *PLoS One*, 9(3): e91592.
9. **Devi K L. and K Yellamma.** 2013. The modulatory role of zinc in *Bombyx mori* (L), *Bioscience Discovery*, 4(1): 58-68.
10. **Freddi G., R. Mossotti, R. Innocenti.** 2003. Silk and its degumming process *Journal, Biotechnology*, Volume 106, Issue 1, 101–112.
11. **Gamo T and Hirabayashi T.** 1984. Genetic analysis of the boiling off ratio in cocoon shell by diallele crosses in the silkworm *B. mori* L., *Journal of Sericultural Science of Japan*, 52, 114-120.
12. **Komatsu K.** 1975. Studies on dissolution behaviours and structural characteristics of silk sericin, *Bull. Seric. Exp. Sta.*, 26, 135-256.
13. **Lee YW.** 1999. Silk reeling one testing manual, *Fao Agricultural services Bulletin*, 136, Rome.
14. **Lokesh G., P. Pao, K. Madhusudhan, P. Kar, A. Srivastava, M. Sinha, R. Reddy, P. Reddy, B. Prasad.** 2012. Study of Phenotypic Variability in Silk Gland Characters in Three Ecoraces of Tropical Tasar Silkworm *Antheraea milita* Drury, *Asian Journal of Animal and Veterinary Advances*, V.7, Issue 1, p 80-84.
15. **Metcalfe, A.D. & M.W.J. Ferguson.** 2007. Bioengineering skin using mechanisms of regeneration and repair. *Biomaterials*, 28(34) : 5100–5113.
16. **Mathur A. and V. Gupta.** 2010. Silk fibroin-derived nanoparticles for biomedical applications, *Nanomedicine* 5(5), 807–820.
17. **Prasong Sm, Yaowlak Sm and Wilaiwan Sm.** 2009. Characteristics of Silk Fiber with and without Sericin Component: A Comparison between *Bombyx mori* and *Philosamia ricini* silks, *Pakistan Journal of Biological Sciences*, 12, 872-876.
18. **Qader M.A., A.A. Sarker, M.T. Haque.** 1989. Estimation of sericin and fibroin contents in cocoons of different silkworm, *Bombyx mori* L. Races, *University Journal of Zoology, Rajshahi University*, 8 : 35-42.
19. **Rockwood D., R. Preda, T. Yücel, X. Wang, M. Lovett, David L Kaplan.** 2011. Materials fabrication from *Bombyx mori* silk fibroin, *Nature Protocols*, vol. 6, 1612-1631.
20. **Sannappa B., MC Devaiah, R. Govindan, N. Ramacrishna.** 2002. Influence of nitrogen levels supplied through calcium ammonium nitrate to rainfed mulberry on the performance of *Bombyx mori* L., *Environment and Ecology* 20 (3), 565-569.
21. **Tashpulatov S.** 1976. Application of the method of microscopic analysis of raw silk components in ultraviolet fluorescence for using it in the selection of *Bombyx mori*, *Scientific bases of sericulture development* (10), 104-109.

22. **Tzenov P., J. Vasileva, D. Petkova.** 2010. Silk shell fibroin content heterosis in Bulgarian F1 silkworm *Bombyx mori* L. hybrids, *Indian Journal of sericulture*, 49, (2), 110-113.
23. **Voegeli R, Meier J and Blust R.** 1993. Sericin silk protein: unique structure and properties, *Cosmetics & Toiletries* 108, 101-108. Silk as a Biomaterial, *Prog Polym Sci.*, 32(8-9): 991–1007.
24. **Wang Y, H. J. Kim, G. Vunjak-Novakovic and D. L. Kaplan.** 2006. Silk fibroin microtubes for blood vessel engineering, *Biomaterials*, 27, 6064-6082.
25. **Wenk E, HP Merkle, L Meinel.** 2011. Silk fibroin as a vehicle for drug delivery applications, *J. Control Release* 150: 128–141.