

## **Phenotypic variability and relationship between early growth traits of lambs Pirot breed**

Violeta Caro-Petrovic\*, Milan P. Petrovic, Milan M. Petrovic,  
Dragana Ruzic-Music, Nevena Maksimovic,  
Dusica Ostojic-Andric, Violeta Mandic

*Institute for Animal Husbandry, 11080 Belgrade-Zemun, Serbia*

*\*E-mail: violycaro@yahoo.com*

" "

- \*

- ,

- ,

- ,

, 11080, - ,

"

"

( ), 30

( 30), 60 ( 60), 90

( 90).

90

1.72% (0.6 kg) ,

10.10% (0.89 kg) 30, 3.58% (0.52

kg) 60, 5.60% (1.14 kg) 90.

(P<0.01; P<0.05) 30

90. -

(P<0,01)

### **SUMMARY**

The growth of farm animal is an economically important trait which can be interpreted mathematically. The study aims to figure variability and correlation characteristics of lambs Pirot sheep population at early life stage. The records of lambs' body weight at birth (BWB), at 30 days (BW30), at 60 days (BW60), at 90 days (BW90) were the subject of analysis.

The male lambs were heavier than females at early growth stages from birth to 90 days of age with percentage differences of 1.72% (.06 kg) at BWB, 10.10% (0.89 kg) at BW30, 3.58% (0.52 kg) at BW60, 5.60% (1.14 kg) at BW90. Sex of lambs has a significant effect (P<0,01; P<0.05) on BW30 and BW90. Year significantly affect body weights of lambs (P<0,01) at BW60, (P<0.05) at

60, (P<0.05) 30 90. \*

(P<0.05). 30

r=.131 r=.413.

:

(Jafari et al., 2012).

(Petrovic et al., 2011; 2015).

(Caro Petrovic et al., 2013).

(Hosseini-Zadeh, 2015).

BW30 and BW90. The interaction of sex\*year significantly affected BW30 of lambs (P<0.05). A positive correlation obtained between body weights ranges from r=.131 to r=.413.

**Key words:** lambs, body weight, year, correlation

**INTRODUCTION**

- Animal breeding in scientific theory based on population and quantitative genetics. The correlation between traits give the most important information required to improve selection objectives (Jafari et al., 2012).
- The productivity of sheep is affected by many factors, of such is the breed improvement programs based on the maximum utilization of genetic variation and may also due to environmental factors (Petrovic et al., 2011; 2015).
- Most European countries, is oriented towards the production of lamb meat. The lambs' growth traits are of primary importance in the production of meat. In this connection the focus of research is on development issues, for greater gain and body weight of lambs of particular importance (Caro Petrovic et al., 2013).
- Growth of farm animal is an economically important trait which can be interpreted mathematically (Hosseini-Zadeh, 2015).

<p>(Singh et al., 2006).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lambs growth is reflection of the adaptability and economic viability of the animal and may be used as a criterion for selection among breeds and the individuals within breeds (Singh et al., 2006).</li> </ul>
<p>(Hanford et al., 2006).</p>	<p>The body weights and growth rates in pre-weaning often considered an early indicator for growth and economic benefit (Hanford et al., 2006). The birth weight as an early measurable trait is of great interest because of its positive genetic correlation with further live weights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Whereas, weaning weight is the most important economic traits in determining the economic returns from sheep in commercial flocks and both provide examples of traits subject to environmental variation (Assan and Makuza, 2005).</li> </ul>
<p>(Assan and Makuza, 2005).</p>	<p>Pirot pramenka is a local population of sheep in Serbia that are mostly grown in the area of Pirot part of Stara Planina. The breed is used multipurpose for meat milk and wool.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Due to improved growing conditions and selection over a long period of time, the production properties of the sheep have changed. It is no longer a sheep as we find in the old literature.</li> <li>- Therefore, the research of current production performance Pirot</li> </ul>

“ ”

“ ”

100

“ ”

( )

( 30), 60 ( 60), 30

90 ( 90)

90

18%

ANOVA.

SPSS (2011).

- sheep of great scientific and practical importance.
- 
- This study aims to figure variability and correlation characteristics of early growth in Pirot sheep population.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The experiment was conducted in Stara Planina (mountain) under the territory of Pirot municipality. Data of body weights of 100 lambs Pirot local breed of sheep born during winter (mid-January-February) in three years was used in the study.

The records of lambs' bodyweight at birth (BWB), at 30 days (BW30), at 60 days (BW60), at days (BW90) were used to determine the effect of sex and year on lambs' early growth stage.

The lambs nursed by dams from birth to 90 days of age, and within that period, the lambs were supplemented too with quality hay and mix concentrates for lambs with 18% protein. The management of the animals was in traditional farming practices.

The Statistical analysis was performed using the procedure , Descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation, ANOVA. All the data processed by the software program SPSS (2011).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1.

3.51 kg

9.24 kg 30, 14.80 kg

60 20.93 kg 90.

1.

The minimum and maximum weights and the averages of lambs' bodyweights at early age are shown in table 1. These are the combined body weights of both sexes on different stages of early growth with mean values of 3.51 kg at BWB, 9.24 kg at BW30, 14.80 kg at BW60 and 20.93 kg at BW90.

**Table 1. Overall Mean, Standard Error, Variance values of different traits**

Traits	N	Minimum Statistic	Maximum Statistic	/Mean			Std. deviation Statistic	Variance Statistic
				Statistic	Std. error			
/BWB, kg	100	2.00	4.50	3.51	.04	.45	.200	
30/BW30, kg	100	6.20	13.90	9.24	.15	1.47	2.176	
60/BW60, kg	100	11.20	18.30	14.80	.18	1.79	3.229	
90/BW90, kg	100	15.60	28.00	20.93	.25	2.50	6.252	
Valid N (listwise)	100							

5.73 kg

; 5.56 kg

; 6.13 kg

17.42 kg

2.

, kg

The lambs total weight gain in different months of growth was 5.73 kg at first month; 5.56 kg at second month; 6.13 kg at third month, while the total gain for the whole three month was 17.42 kg.

**Table 2. Average Body weight of lambs male and female at early growth, kg**

Dependent variable	/Sex	/N	/Mean	
			Mean	Std. error of Mean
/BWB	/Male	50	3.54	.05
	/Female	50	3.48	.07
30/BW30	/Male	50	9.69	.22
	/Female	50	8.80	.18
60/BW60	/Male	50	15.03	.25
	/Female	50	14.51	.25
90/BW90	/Male	50	21.50	.35
	/Female	50	20.36	.34

,  
 ( 2),  
 ,  
 -  
 1.72% (.06  
 kg) , 10.10% (0.89 kg)  
 30, 3.58% (0.52 kg)  
 60, 5.60% (1.14 kg) 90.  
 Gatford  
 et al. (1996); Jafte et al. (1998);  
 Ghafouri-Kesbi and Notter (2016),  
 "  
 ,"  
 Assan and Makuza (2005)  
 -  
 " "  
 " " "  
 Petrovic et al. (2013)  
 ,  
 - "  
 " "  
 ,  
 - (Saghi et  
 al., 2007; Selaive-Villarroel et al.,  
 2008; Bela and Haile, 2009;  
 Mohammadi et al., 2010; Momani  
 Shaker et al., 2010; Tariq et al.,  
 2013; Ata, 2015; Petrovic et al.,  
 2015; Zidane et al., 2015;  
 Ghafouri-Kesbi and Notter, 2016).

The obtained results of body weights, male and female lambs (Table 2), are showing that male lambs were heavier than female at early growth stages with percentage differences of weights of 1.72% (.06 kg) at BWB, 10.10% (0.89 kg) at BW30, 3.58% (0.52 kg) at BW60, 5.60% (1.14 kg) at BW90.

Gatford et al., (1996); Jafte et al. (1998); Ghafouri-Kesbi and Notter (2016), noted that "the differences between sexes of lambs is the reflect difference in the endocrine environment and associated differences in nutrient requirements," absolutely true and defend our study. Assan and Makuza (2005) also found males heavier than females at birth and weaning age for indigenous Sabi, in Dorper and in Mutton Merino sheep. Caro-Petrovic et al. (2013) found that female lambs were slightly weaker than the trend of male lambs in Improved Pirot.

Various authors also informed that male lambs were heavier than females (Saghi et al., 2007; Selaive-Villarroel et al., 2008; Bela and Haile, 2009; Mohammadi et al., 2010; Momani Shaker et al., 2010; Tariq et al., 2013; Ata, 2015; Petrovic et al., 2015; Zidane et al., 2015; Ghafouri-Kesbi and Notter, 2016).

3. 1 3  
**Table 3. Averages of lambs bodyweights from year 1 to year 3**

Dependent variable	Year	N	Mean	Std. error of Mean
/BWB	1	34	3.56	.08
	2	32	3.45	.08
	3	34	3.53	.07
30/BW30	1	34	9.77	.25
	2	32	8.86	.25
	3	34	9.07	.24
60/BW60	1	34	15.78	.25
	2	32	14.88	.29
	3	34	13.65	.27
90/BW90	1	34	21.82	.41
	2	32	20.58	.47
	3	34	20.04	.38

-  
 ,  
 -  
 .  
 ,  
 1  
 . - 2 . (0,11 kg); 1 . - 3  
 . (0.03 kg); 2 . - 3 .  
 (-0.08 kg). 30;  
 60; 90 0.91  
 kg; 0.90 kg; 1.24 kg ( 1 . - 2  
 .), 0.70 kg; 2.13 kg; 1.42 kg (1  
 . - 3 .), -0.21 kg; 1.23 kg;  
 0.18 kg (2 . - 3 .).

The body weights of lambs in different stages of early growth in different years demonstrating that year 1 has the best performance in all traits (Table 3). It can viewed that differences are minimal on BWB between year 1 – year 2 (0,11 kg ); year 1 – year 3 (0.03 kg); year 2 – year 3 (-0.08 kg). The differences at BW30; BW60; BW90 between years were 0.91 kg; 0.90 kg; 1.24 kg (year 1 – year 2), 0.70 kg; 2.13 kg; 1.42 kg (year 1 – year 3), -0.21 kg; 1.23 kg; 0.18 kg (year 2 – year 3).

The variation of bodyweights may be effect of some environmental factors that differs from year to year like growth of grass, quality of grass etc. or precisely the contribution of dams to the phenotypic value of the offspring and the consistent factors between each lambing of a dam not genetic in origin but the permanent environmental effect.

4.

**Table 4. Tests of Between-Subjects Effects**

Source	Dependent variable	Significance
/Sex	/BWB	.484 <sup>N.S.</sup>
	30/BW30	.002*
	60/BW60	.150 <sup>N.S.</sup>
	90/BW90	.023*
/Year	/BWB	.634 <sup>N.S.</sup>
	30/BW30	.029*
	60/BW60	.000**
	90/BW90	.035*
* /Sex*Year	/BWB	.488 <sup>N.S.</sup>
	30/BW30	.035*
	60/BW60	.089 <sup>N.S.</sup>
	90/BW90	.814 <sup>N.S.</sup>

4,  
(P>0.05) 60,  
(P<0,01; P<0.05) 30  
90.  
(P<0,01) 60,  
(P<0.05) 30 90.  
,  
(P>0.05) .  
,  
-  
,  
60 90 (P >0.05),  
-  
60.  
Csizmar et al. (2013), Petrovic et al. (2011),  
,  
-  
.  
Selaive-Villarroel et al. (2008); Esmailizadeh et al. (2011); Zidane et al. (2015)  
,

As displayed in Table 4, sex of lambs has no significant effect (P>0.05) on BWB and BW60 but have significant effect (P<0,01; P<0.05) on BW30 and BW90.

Year significantly affected body weights of lambs (P<0,01) at BW60, (P<0.05) at BW30 and BW90. On the other hand, show insignificant effect of year (P>0.05) on BWB of lambs.

Interaction effect of sex \* have no influence on body weights of lambs at BWB, BW60 and BW90 (P >0.05) but significantly affected body weight of lambs at BW60.

Csizmar et al. (2013), Petrovic et al. (2011), found that sex not affected birth weight of lambs was in accordancet with our result. Selaive-Villarroel et al. (2008); Esmailizadeh et al. (2011); Zidane et al. (2015) found that all the body weight traits were significantly affected by gender of



Akhtar et al. (2012); Baneh et al. (2013)

Assan and Makuza (2005); Petrovic et al. (2011); Rahimi et al. (2014),

Mohammadi et al. (2010),

Assan and MaKuzza (2005),

\*  
, 60 90 ( $P > 0.05$ ),  
30  
( $P < 0.05$ )  
Akhtar et al. (2012),

the lambs.

Their finding was partially true with our results. Akhtar et al., 2012; Baneh et al., (2013) also noted that all traits were significantly influenced by birth year, lamb's sex.

Assan and Makuza (2005); Petrovic et al. (2011); Rahimi et al. (2014) found that year significantly affected weight of lambs at birth contradicted the result we obtained in this study.

Mohammadi et al. (2010), commented that "the dams contributed to the phenotypic value of the offspring and the factors consistent between each lambing of a dam, not genetic in origin but the permanent environmental effect". We absolutely agree with them, likewise with the notes of Assan and MaKuzza (2005) whom stated that the differences between years are normal phenomenon that are normally caused by fluctuations in environmental conditions which are difficult to control.

The interaction of sex\*year in our study have no significant effect in BWB, BW60 and BW90 ( $P > 0.05$ ), but significantly affected BW30 of lambs ( $P < 0.05$ ). In the study acquired by Akhtar et al. (2012), showed that all preweaning traits were significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) affected by

(P < 0.05)

30, 60, 90),  
30 90,

\*

30.

, Tariq et al.

(2013)

( „Mengali“  
Assan and  
Makuza (2005),

\*

year, sex and interaction effect between year and sex of lamb, in comparison with our result was partly compatible with theirs on effect of year at BW30, BW60, BW90), effect of sex at BW30 and BW90, while in the interaction effect of sex\*year was only compatible at BW30.

In contrast with our result was that with Tariq et al. (2013) found significant effect of sex and year on birth weight of lambs (Mengali sheep of Balochistan).

Assan and Makuza (2005), found that the interaction of sex\*year had significant effects on weaning weight of three sheep Breeds of Zimbabwe.

## 5.

**Table 5. Correlations of body weights**

		/BWB	30/BW30	60/BW60	90/BW90
/BWB	Pearson Correlation	1	.277**	.131	.282**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.005	.195	.005
	N	100	100	100	100
/BW30	Pearson Correlation	.277**	1	.413**	.317**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005		.000	.001
	N	100	100	100	100
/BW60	Pearson Correlation	.131	.413**	1	.352**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.195	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100	100
/BW90	Pearson Correlation	.282**	.317**	.352**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.001	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100

\*\* 0.01 level (2-tailed)

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Pearson Correlation –

Sig. (2-tailed) –

N –

(5),  
(P<0.01)  
- 90,  
30- 90 60- 90.  
30- 60 (r=.413).  
- 60 (P>0.05),  
(r=.131).  
Petrovic (2000)  
Kuchtík  
and Dobeš (2006),  
(P 0.01)  
" " "  
".  
Baneh et al. (2013)  
Caro-Petrovic et al. (2012)  
" " "  
(2015),  
,

The correlation between body weights (Table 5), expressed very significant correlation (P<0.01) between BWB-BW30, BWB-BW90, BW30-BW60, BW30-BW90 and BW60-BW90. The highest correlation was between BW30-BW60 (r=.413). Although there is no significant correlation between BWB-BW60 (P>0.05), the correlation is positive (r=.131).

Petrovic (2000) mentioned in his book that there was a correlation between growth traits is agreeable in the result we acquired. Related with ours the findings of Kuchtík and Dobeš (2006) found that body weight at birth showed a positive and highly significant (P 0.01) effect on the majority of growth traits of Improved Wallachian and East Friesian.

Baneh et al. (2013) also acquired a phenotypic correlations among all traits were also positive in Ghezel sheep. Caro-Petrovic et al. (2012) likewise attained phenotypic correlation were positive between the early growth traits of Lipska and Svrljig.

Ata  
The result obtained by Ata (2015) slightly differed with us, he found a low to moderate correlations among the respective traits and ranged between positive from 0.505 to 0.762 and negative from -

0.505 0.762  
 -0.181 -0.513 ( "  
 ").

0.181 to -0.513 (Awassi lambs).

### CONCLUSIONS

The male lambs are heavier than female at early growth stages. The sex of lambs has no effect on BWB and BW60 of lambs, but significantly affected BW30 and BW90. Year significantly affect bodyweights of lambs at BW30, BW60, BW90 but no effect at BWB. The interaction effect of sex\*year only show significant effect on BW30.

Precisely, the variation in bodyweight may be contribution of dams to the phenotypic value of the offspring and the consistent factors between each lambing of a dam not genetic in origin but the permanent environmental effect.

A positive correlation obtained between body weights ranges from  $r=.131$  to  $r=.413$ .

$r=.131$   $r=.413$ .

### / REFERENCES

1. **Akhtar M., Javed K., Abdullah M., Ahmad N., Elzo M.A.** Environmental Factors Affecting Preweaning Growth Traits of Buchi Sheep in Pakistan. *The Journal of Animal & Plant Sciences*, 2012, 22(3): Page: 529-536.
2. **Assan N. and Makuza S. M.** The Effect of Non-genetic Factors on Birth Weight and Weaning Weight in Three Sheep Breeds of Zimbabwe. *Asian-Aust. J. Anim. Sci.*, 2005, 18, No. 2 : 151-157.
3. **Ata M., Hamad H.** Relationship between Birth Weight and Body Growth of Awassi Lambs during Early Weaning. *Journal of Biology, Agriculture and Healthcare*, 2015, vol. 5 No. 24, 95-99.
4. **Baneh H., Rokouei M., Ghafouri-Kesbi F., Veysi A., Niknafs S.** Multivariate genetic analysis on body weight traits in Ghezel sheep. *Songklanakarin J. Sci. Technol.*, 2013, 35 (2), 131-135

5. **Csizmar N. , Györi Z., Budai C. , Olah J., Kovacs A., Javor A.** Influence of Birth type and Sex on the Growth performance of Dorper lambs. *Animal Science and Biotechnologies*, 2013, 46 (2),347-350.
6. **Caro Petrovi V., Petrovi P.M., Petrovi M.M., Ili Z., Maksimovi N., Ruži Musli D., Stoli N.** Estimation of Phenotypic and Genetic Trends of the Growth Traits in Lipska and Svrljig Sheep. *Biotechnology in Animal Husbandry*, 2012, 28 (4), p 743-749.
7. **Caro Petrovic, V., Ilic Z.Z., Teneva A., Petrovic P.M., Z. L. j. Spasic Lj Z., Petrovic M.M., Ruzic Muslic D.** Study of the growth traits relationship of lambs in the postnatal development. *Bulg. J. Agric. Sci.*, 2013, 19: 801-805.
8. **Gatford K. L., Fletcher T.P., Clarke I.J., Owens P.C., Quinn K.J., Walton P.E., Grant P.A., Hosking B.J., Egan A.R., Ponnampalam E.N.** Sexual dimorphism of circulating Somatotropin, Insulin-Like Growth Factor I and II, Insulin-Like Growth Factor Binding Proteins, and Insulin: relationships to growth rate and carcass characteristics in growing lambs. *J. Anim. Sci.*, 1996, 74, 1314–1325.
9. **Ghafouri-Kesbi F. and Notter D. R.** Arch. Anim. Breed., 59, 9–17 Sex influence on genetic expressions of early growth in Afshari lambs. *Arch. Anim. Breed.*, 2016, 59, 9–17.
10. **Hanford K.J., van Vleck L.D., Snowder G.D.** Estimates of genetic parameter and genetic trend for reproduction, weight and wool characteristics of Polypay sheep. *Livest. Sci.*, 2006, 102:72-82.
11. **Hosseini-Zadeh N.G.** Estimation of genetic relationships between growth curve parameters in Guilan sheep. *J Anim Sci Technol.*, 2015, 57: 19.
12. **Jafari S., Hashemi A., Manafiazar G., Darvishzadeh R., Razzagzadeh S., Farhadian M.** Genetic analysis of growth traits in Iranian Makuie sheep breed. *Italian Journal of Animal Science*, 2012, 11:e18.
13. **Jaffe C. A., Ocampo-Lim B., Guo W., Krueger K., Sugahara I., DeMott-Friberg R., Bermann M., Barkan A.L.** Regulatory mechanisms of growth hormone secretion are sexually dimorphic, *J. Clinic. Invest.*,1998, 102, 153–164.
14. **Kuchtík J., Dobeš I.** Effect of some factors on growth of lambs from crossing between the Improved Wallachian and East Friesian. *Czech J. Anim. Sci.*, 2006, 51, (2): 54–60.
15. **Mohammadi K., Beygi Nassiri M.T., Fayazi J., Roshanfekar H.** Effects of Environmental Factors on Pre Weaning Growth traits in Zandi lambs. *Journal of Veterinary Advances*, 2010, 9 (4), 837-840.
16. **Petrovic P.M.** Genetika i oplemenjivanje ovaca. 2000, Beograd: Nau na Kniga.
17. **Petrovi P.M., Caro Petrovi V., Ružic-Musli D., Maksimovi N., Petrovi M.M., Ili Z., Stojkovi J.** Effect of Genetic and Environmental Factors on the Phenotype Characteristics of Lambs. *Biotechnology in Animal Husbandry*, 2015, 31 (2), 223-233.
18. **Petrovic P.M., Ruzic Muslic D., Caro Petrovic V., Maksimovic N.** Influence of environmental factors on birth weight variability of indigenous Serbian breeds of sheep. *African Journal of Biotechnology*, 2011, 10 (22), 4673-4676.
19. **Rahimi S.M., Rafat S.A., Jafari S.** Effects of Environmental Factors on Growth Traits in Makuie Sheep. *Biotechnology in Animal Husbandry*, 2014, 30 (2), p 185-192.
20. **Saghi D.A., Khadivi H., Navidzadeh M., Nikbakhti M.** Study on Influence of Environmental Effect on Birth Weight, Weaning Weight and Daily Growth of Baluchi Sheep. *Pakistan Journal of Nutrition*, 2007, 6 (5), 436-437.

21. **Selaive-Villarroel A.B., Maciel M.B., de Oliveira N.M.** Effects of weaning age and weight on lamb growth rate of Morada Nova breed raised in a tropical extensive production system. *Ciência Rural*, Santa Maria, 2008, 38 (3), 784-788.
22. **Singh D., Kumar R., Pander B.L., Dhaka S.S., Singh S.** Genetic Parameters of Growth Traits in Crossbred Sheep. *Asian-Aust. J. Anim. Sci.*, 2006, 19, 10: 1390-1393.
23. **Tariq M.M., Bajwa M. A., Javed K., Waheed A., Awan M. A., Rafeeq M., Rashid N., Shafee M.** Identification of Environmental Factors Affecting Pre Weaning Performance of Mengali Sheep of Balochistan. *The Journal of Animal & Plant Sciences*, 2013, 23(2), 340-344.
24. **Zidane A., Niar A., Ababou A.** Effect of some factors on lambs growth performances of the Algerian Ouled Djellal breed. *Livestock Research for Rural Development*, 2015, 27, Article #26. Retrieved April 4, 2016, from <http://www.lrrd.org/lrrd27/7/zida27126.html>.

\*,  
1407  
\*E-mail: [iliana\\_nacheva@abv.bg](mailto:iliana_nacheva@abv.bg)  
53,

## The effect of starter culture concentration on the basic microbiotic groups in goat milk kefir

Iliana Nacheva\*, Kamelia Loginovska, Petya Metodieva, Maria Doneva

*Institute of Cryobiology and Food Technologies, 53 Cherni Vrah Blvd, 1407 Sofia, Bulgaria*

### SUMMARY

The authors present data from biofermentation experiments to obtain a fermented milk product (kefir) of goat milk with different concentration of starter kefir grain culture (1, 2 and 5%). The main technological parameters of the fermentation process are recorded throughout the experiment: the active acidity, titratable acidity and the duration of the fermentation process. During the study was investigated the dynamics of development and survival of existing microflora in the kefir and the ratio of the various microbial groups in the process of storing up to 21 days. Post analysis we established that the 2% kefir starting culture is the variant with the best ratio between the quantity of the kefir grains used for fermentation and the microflora parameters in the process of storage.

**Key words:** kefir, survival of microbial groups, goat milk

### INTRODUCTION

Consuming fermented milk drinks is a particularly efficient way

- of both obtaining nutrients from the milk itself and allowing for the healthful effects of the lactic bacteria to work on the different functions of the body. These type of products are the result of the lactic acid fermentation of *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococcus*, *Leuconostoc* and other bacteria. During the process of fermentation the distinct milk components undergo transformations, and result in milk products with new physiological effects, which are different from the nutritional properties of the starting feedstock (Narendranath & Power, 2005).

Apart from changes in texture, taste and improved assimilability, lactic acid fermentation can also create, enrich and release new products based on the milk's functional components (Midunitsa, 2013).

The traditional drink kefir is the result of two distinct processes of fermentation – lactic acid fermentation and alcohol fermentation with kefir grains. These grains have an irregular shape, vary in size from 1 to 6 mm in diameter and contain casein and gel-shaped colonies of microorganisms that develop in symbiosis (Farnworth, & Mainville, 2003).

Kefir grains are made up of lactose fermenting yeast and lactose non-fermenting yeast (Candida kefir, *Kluyveromyces*

*Lactobacillus*,  
*Leuconostoc*

*Lactococcus*,

(Narendranath & Power, 2005).

(Midunitsa, 2013).

6 mm

(Farnworth & Mainville, 2003).

(Candida kefir,



Kluyveromyces marxianus, Torulaspora delbrueckii, Saccaromyces Cerevisiae). - Yeast have an important function in kefir fermentation as they produce ethanol and carbon dioxide.

Other components of the natural symbiotic starter culture (fungus kefir) are lactose fermenting mesophilic and thermophilic lactic acid bacteria – *Lactobacillus* (*Lactobacillus casei*, *L. brevis*, *L. acidophilus*, *L. kefir*), *Leuconostoc* (*Leuconostoc mesenteroides* *Leu. mesenteroides subsp. dextranicum*), *Lactococcus* (*Lactococcus lactis*, *Lactococcus lactis subsp. cremoris*) and acetic acid bacteria, which largely determine the physiological value and taste qualities of this product.

All microorganisms in the composition of the kefir grains are distributed in specific proportions and have the appearance of solid lumps made of elastic substances. Kefir is one of the basic and most demanded lactic acid products that have a probiotic effect on the microflora.

*The objective of the present work* is the study of the influence of starter culture concentration on the survival of the microflora inside goat milk kefir and the proportions of the separate microbe groups during storage up to the 21<sup>st</sup> day.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The process of fermentation is carried out in the environment of goat milk. The raw milk undergoes pasteurization at 85° for 15 minutes and then is cooled to the average temperature of fermentation (25°).

The natural starting kefir grain culture is first activated in sterile non-fat milk (up to 10 % of total volume) at 25° for 24 hours.

Then the culture is filtered to remove coagulated milk, and is washed with sterile water. The activated kefir grains are then inoculated in the pasteurized goat milk, and after that are incubated at 25° for 24 hours up to pH 4,6-4,8 and 90-100°.

The obtained fermented product (kefir milk) is stored at 4°C for 24 hours, after which is ready for direct consumption.

### **Physical-chemical analyses**

active acidity ( ) – pH-meter “Hanna” of a sample filtrate; titratable acidity – Thorner.

### **Microbiological analyses**

• Enumeration of the total amount of microorganisms from the different bacterial groups in the symbiotic starter culture: a differentiated analysis is conducted for each of the bacterial groups and yeast present in the mixed starter culture. 1% tryptone water

1% -

*Lactobacillus*  
MRS (  $6.5 \pm 0.2$  )  
30 °  
3 ,  
1 ml

*Lactococcus*  
M17 (  $7.2 \pm 0.2$  )  
30 ° 2

(  $7.0 \pm 0.2$  )  
28 ° 7

5 % ,  
,  
( ) .

- 1% , 2%  
( ) ,  
( ° )  
(h) ,

is used for the preparation of the microbiological analyses of the samples along with the method of surface sowing of microorganisms.

*Lactobacillus* is then cultivated in an MRS medium (pH  $6.5 \pm 0.2$ ) at incubation temperature of 30 ° for 3 days. The culture's quantity is enumerated by surface counting of the colonies and then re-estimated with 1 ml incubated material.

The cultivation of *Lactococcus* is done in M17 medium (  $7.2 \pm 0.2$  ) at incubation temperature of 30 ° for 2 days.

Yeast and fungi are cultivated in Sabraud medium (  $7.0 \pm 0.2$  ) at 28 ° for 7 days.

• *Estimation of the fermentation activity* of the starting symbiotic culture. The following parameters and indicators of the fermentation process are recorded throughout the experiment: the quantity of the inoculated active kefir grains – 1 %, 2 % and 5 %, the temperature of cultivation, the active acidity (pH), titratable acidity ( ° ) of the coagulated milk, the duration of the fermentation process (h), the total amount of microorganisms (lactic acid bacteria and yeast).

**Statistical analysis**

The results were processed using the software MS Office Excel.

MS Office Excel.

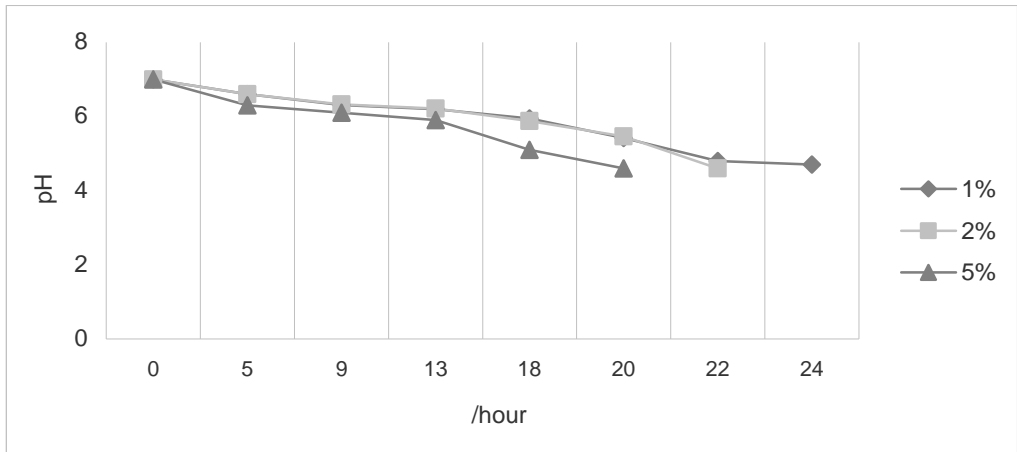
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the course of the experiments were used 3 different concentrations of kefir grains 1%, 2% and 5% for the preparation of a fermented product (kefir).

During the fermentation process are detected following options and parameters: temperature of cultivation, active acidity (pH), titratable acidity (OT) of coagulated milk duration of fermentation (h), the total number of micro-organisms (lactic bacteria and yeasts).

In the process of fermentation **active acidity** gradually decreases down to the permissible limit value for the fermented product.

3  
1% , 2%  
5  
%  
( )  
:  
(<sup>0</sup> ) ( ),  
(h),  
( )  
,  
.  
.

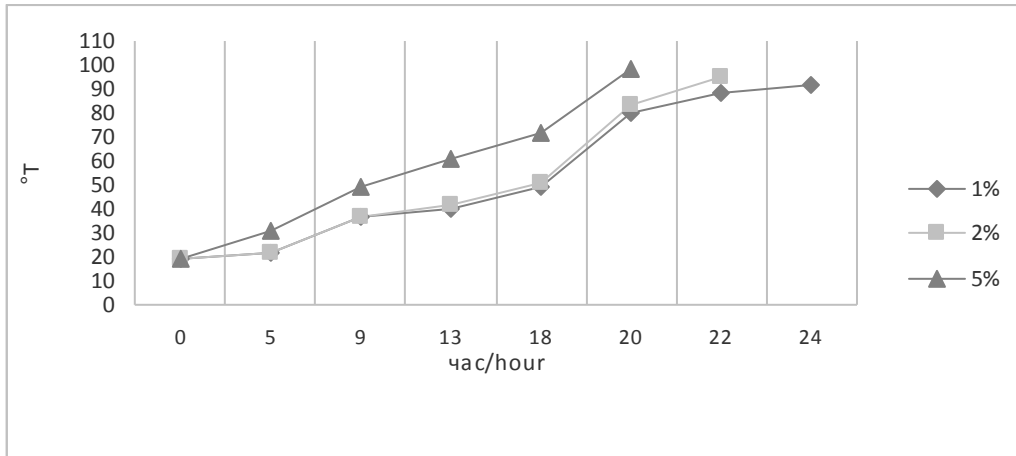


.1.

(pH)

**Fig.1. Tracing the changes in the active acidity (pH) of kefir in the fermentation process**

24-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In all three variants the fermentation process is completed before the 24<sup>th</sup> hour. There is no tangible difference in altered pH between the three different concentrated solutions of kefir grains.</li> </ul>
	2 5%,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing the kefir grain concentration from 2% up to 5% does not influence the duration of fermentation prior to obtaining the end product in any significant way.</li> </ul>
et al., 2013).	(Kök Ta	<p>The production of kefir happens alongside lactic acid and alcohol fermentation, which in turn creates favourable conditions for development of the yeast. That is why <b>titratable acidity</b> is one of the major technological indicators in the production of kefir (Kök Ta et al., 2013).</p>
95 100 °		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fermentation is fully complete and stable coagulate is obtained when the fixed value of 95 to 100 ° of titratable acidity is reached.</li> </ul>
2%		<p>The data in fig.2 show that the 2% kefir values of titratable acidity combined with the quantity of kefir grains, the duration of fermentation and the obtained density and consistency of the coagulate are optimal for the choice of concentration of the starter culture.</p>



.2.

**Fig.2. Tracing the changes in the titratable activity of kefir in the fermentation process**

1  
1, 2 5%-

The survival rate of lactic acid bacteria and yeast in kefir, curdled with 1%, 2% and 5% concentrations of kefir grains in storage is shown in table 1.

1.  
1, 2 5%

**Table 1. Survival of the microbial groups in the process of storage of the kefir prepared with 1, 2 and 5% concentration of the starter culture**

Microbial groups	%	1 /day		7 /day		14 /day		21 /day	
		/ml cfu/ml	log	/ml cfu/ml	log	/ml cfu/ml	log	/ml cfu/ml	log
Lactobacilli	1	9.5 10 <sup>8</sup>	8.98	3.0 10 <sup>8</sup>	8.47	1.1 10 <sup>8</sup>	8.04	1.5 10 <sup>7</sup>	7.18
	2	2.5 10 <sup>9</sup>	9.39	2.0 10 <sup>9</sup>	9.30	0.7 10 <sup>9</sup>	8.85	1.1 10 <sup>8</sup>	8.04
	5	15 10 <sup>8</sup>	9.18	11.5 10 <sup>7</sup>	8.06	9.5 10 <sup>7</sup>	7.98	7.5 10 <sup>7</sup>	7.88
Lactococci	1	4.5 10 <sup>8</sup>	8.65	0.9 10 <sup>8</sup>	7.95	3.5 10 <sup>6</sup>	6.54	1.4 10 <sup>6</sup>	6.15
	2	15 10 <sup>8</sup>	9.18	7.5 10 <sup>8</sup>	8.87	4.5 10 <sup>8</sup>	8.65	6.5 10 <sup>7</sup>	7.81
	5	9.5 10 <sup>8</sup>	8.98	1.4 10 <sup>8</sup>	8.14	6.5 10 <sup>7</sup>	7.81	3.5 10 <sup>7</sup>	7.54
Yeast	1	1.5 10 <sup>4</sup>	5.18	11.5 10 <sup>4</sup>	5.06	4.0 10 <sup>4</sup>	4.60	2.0 10 <sup>4</sup>	4.3
	2	4.5 10 <sup>5</sup>	5.65	4.0 10 <sup>5</sup>	5.60	3.5 10 <sup>5</sup>	5.55	2.5 10 <sup>5</sup>	5.40
	5	6.5 10 <sup>5</sup>	5.81	3 10 <sup>5</sup>	5.48	2.0 10 <sup>5</sup>	5.30	1.5 10 <sup>5</sup>	5.18

1  
14 1%,

The number of lactobacilli in kefir with concentration of 1 % of the starting culture decreases by

14 – 0,5 log  
 21  
 1,0 log  
 14  
 21  
 2%,  
 14 21-  
 1,35  
 log  
 0,45 log  
 1%-  
 5%  
 7-  
 – 1,12 log  
 21  
 7,88 log  
 2%-  
 – 8,04 log  
 1%-  
 7- 14-  
 –  
 1,41 log  
 21-  
 2,5 log  
 2%-  
 7-

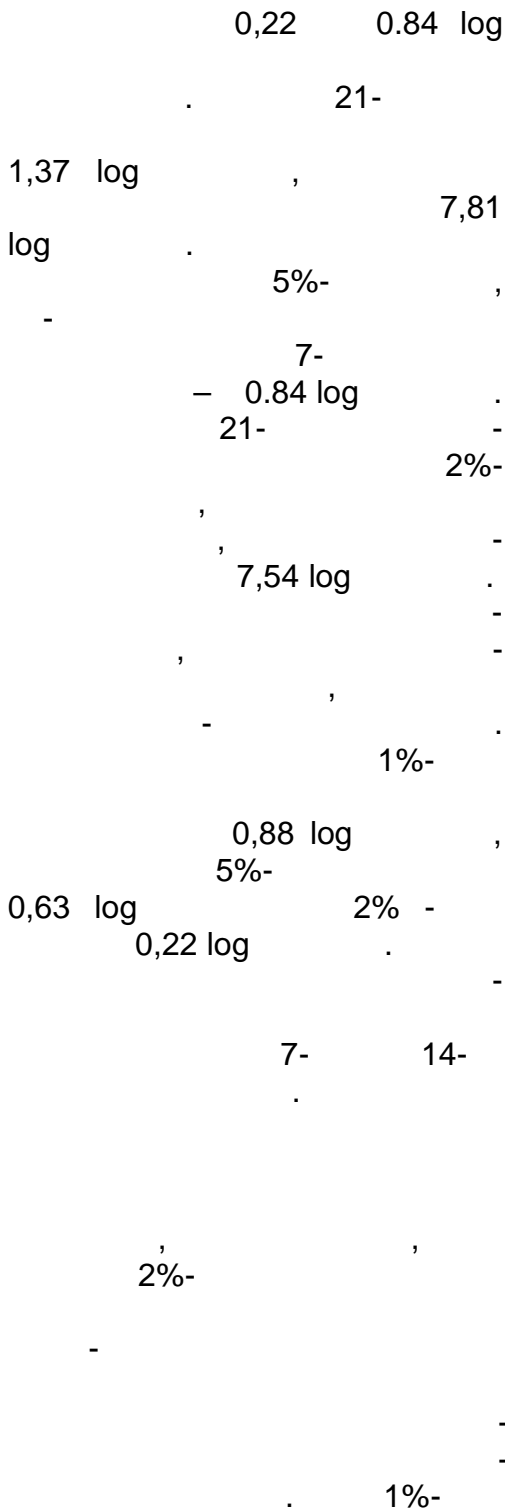
approximately 0,5 log units in the period of 1 to 14 days. After 14-21 days, the quantity decreases by 1,0 log unit, which indicates the relative stability of the lactobacilli throughout the first 14 days and their stagnation in the week after that.

We get analogical results with 2 % concentrations of kefir, the only difference being the stability of the lactobacilli up to the 14<sup>th</sup> day. By the 21<sup>st</sup> day of storage, the recorded decrease of 1,35 log units is smaller by 0,45 log units from the 1% concentrated kefir.

The most common reduction of the lactobacilli in 5% kefir can be observed up to the seventh day of storage – 1,12 log units. This tendency remains up to the 21<sup>st</sup> day, but at a lower speed. By the end of the storage period, the average survival rate in the group is 7,88 log units and approximates the indicators of 2% kefir – 8,04 log units.

With 1% kefir the most substantial reduction of the lactococci can be observed between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> day of storage – 1,41 log units. An average reduction of 2,5 log units can be reported up to the 21<sup>st</sup> day.

With 2% kefir we see a gradual reduction of lactococci every 7<sup>th</sup> day in the range of 0,22



to 0,84 log units until the storage deadline. After the 21<sup>st</sup> day the cells have gone down to 1,37 log units, the surviving amount of lactococci approximating 7,81 log units.

Inside the 5% kefir sample a more active cell death is observed up to the 7<sup>th</sup> day of storage – 0,84 log units. Up to the 21<sup>st</sup> day the figures remain the same as the ones of the 2% kefir sample, but at the end of storage the number of surviving cells is 7,54 log units.

From the three studied groups that comprise the kefir's microflora, yeast demonstrate the strongest endurance of them all. Cell death in 1% kefir at the end of the storage period is 0,88 log units, followed by 5% kefir with 0,63 log units and 2% kefir with 0,22 log units.

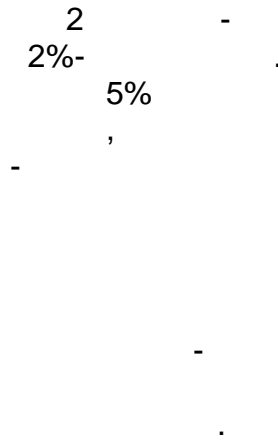
In all three of the samples the most substantial reduction is observed between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> day of storage.

## CONCLUSIONS

Post analysis we established that the 2% kefir starting culture is the variant with the best ratio between the quantity of the kefir grains used for fermentation and the microflora parameters in the process of storage.

With 1% kefir microorganisms do not show strong endurance and in





- some groups cell death is twice as much as in 2% kefir.

- In the 5% kefir samples the use of double the amount of kefir grains for fermentation did not lead to the expected results of less time for the production of the end product, nor did it indicate a richer quantitative microbiotic picture.

### / REFERENCES

1. **Farnworth E.R. & Mainville I.** Kefir: a fermented milk product. In E.R. Farnworth (Ed.), *Handbook of fermented functional foods*, 2003, pp. 77-112. Boca Raton, USA: CRC Press
2. **Kök Ta T., Seydim A. C., Özer B., Güzel Z.,** .Effects of different fermentation parameters on quality characteristics of kefir. *J.Dairy Sci*, 2013, 96:780-789.
3. **Midunitsa Y.S.** The improvement of kefir production technology. *Fundamental Research*, 2013, 11, 885-889.
4. **Narendranath N.V. & Power R.** Relationship between pH and medium dissolved solids in terms of growth, and metabolism of *Lactobacilli* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* during ethanol production. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2005, 71 (5), 2239-2243.

	1*	1	2
	,	,	,
1	1407	, .”	“ 53,
2	4700	- , .”	“ 35

\*E-mail: [sylvia\\_iv@abv.bg](mailto:sylvia_iv@abv.bg)

## Trans fatty acids, biological active substances and assessment of fatty acid composition in cow cheese

Silviya Ivanova<sup>1\*</sup>, Lujbomir Angelov<sup>1</sup>, Tzonka Odjakova<sup>2</sup>,  
Dimitar Gadjev<sup>2</sup>

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

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

### SUMMARY

Dairy products are a major source  
- of biologically active components and  
- natural source of trans fatty acids.

This study aims to determine the content  
, of natural trans fatty acids, bioactive and  
, anti-cancer components in white cheese,  
, made from cow's milk from different  
, manufacturers, as well as to evaluate the  
, fatty acid composition of fat fraction as a  
- healthy source in human nutrition

The total content of trans fatty acids

4,53 g/100g , 3,85  
 45 57%  
 CLA  
 1 g/100g ,  
 -0,96 g/100g .  
 -3  
 < 1 g/100g  
 -6  
 2,36 3,14 g/100g .  
 -  
 -  
 - 29,19 g/100g  
 ,  
 , 2,37 2,95.  
 ) ( 0,27 0,63 g/100g  
 ) ( 10,02  
 15,27 g/100g ).  
 :  
 , CLA, -3, -6

in the white brine cheese varies from 3.85 to 4.53 g/100g fat from different producers, determined mainly by the value of trans vaccenic acid, which varied between 45 and 57% of the total content of trans fatty acids.

The concentration of CLA on the studied cheeses at three manufacturers is less than 1 g/100g fat, except for cheeses produced in the fourth producer with a concentration – 0.96 g / 100g fat. The amount of omega-3 fatty acids in the analysed model it is < 1 g / 100g fat and omega-6 fatty acids from 2.36 to 3.14 g / 100g fat.

For qualitative assessment of the fat fraction, indicators as lipid preventive score atherogenic and thrombogenic index and the ratio between hyper and hypocholesterolemic fatty acids have been included. The lipid preventive score is the lowest in the fourth producer - 29.19 g/100g product, thrombogenic and atherogenic index at the cheeses of the third producer, respectively 2.37 and 2.95.

The analysed white brined cheese were characterized as foodstuffs with a low content of trans fatty acids (from 0.27 to 0.63 g/100g product) and a high content of saturated fatty acids (from 10.02 to 15.27 g/100g product).

**Key words:** cheese, trans fatty acid, CLA, omega- 3, omega- 6

## INTRODUCTION

Trans-fatty acids in high concentrations increase the concentration of LDL-cholesterol and decreasing the content of HDL-cholesterol in blood as compared with feeding with a high content of cis monounsaturated fatty acids or polyunsaturated fatty acids. The food intake of trans fatty

LDL-  
 HDL-

<p>4% - 6%</p>	<p>acids should be within 4% of the energy intake, at higher concentrations from 5 to 6% of the daily energy intake increased content of LDL-cholesterol and decreases the HDL-cholesterol in the blood.</p>
<p>HDL-</p>	<p>The content of trans fatty acids in dairy fat varies depending on the season, the area of cultivation and various dietary practices of raising animals.</p>
<p>2 8% (Hay et al., 1970, Larque et al., 2001, Mozaffarian et al., 2006).</p>	<p>They vary in the range from 2 to 8% (Hay et al., 1970, Larque et al., 2001, Mozaffarian et al., 2006).</p>
<p>CLA 70%</p>	<p>The predominant sources of CLA in human nutrition are primarily food products from ruminants. Dairy products provide 70% of the intake of CLA, and beef products provide about 25% (Ritzenthaler et al., 2001).</p>
<p>CLA (Ritzenthaler et al., 2001). CLA 9c,11t 75-90% CLA</p>	<p>The various isomers of CLA contained in the fat of ruminants, but CLA isomer 9c, 11t is the predominant form, the content of which is about 75-90% of the total content of CLA (Bauman et al., 2003).</p>
<p>(Bauman et al., 2003).</p>	<p>The content of biologically active components in dairy products depends on their presence in raw milk and technological production process.</p>
<p>. Danków et al. (2015) <i>Camelina sativa</i></p>	<p>Danków et al. (2015) investigated the influence of the additive <i>Camelina sativa</i> in the feeding of</p>

21

MUFA

18:2 –  
3

sheep, resulting in enriched milk fat with monounsaturated fatty acids including trans MUFA and polyunsaturated fatty acids in the raw milk and manufactured yogurt, even after 21 days of storage in a refrigerator.

The proportion of the conjugated diene of C18: 2 – acid increased more than 3 times. The increased proportion of the biologically active components in the milk did not produce any changes in acidity, texture, color, flavor and aroma of the resulting yogurt.

Milk fat from cow's fed on pasture grass or legume silages have more favorable nutritional composition compared to cows fed with corn silage. A disadvantage of the first milk fat is more easily oxidized.

The composition of milk fat is the result of complex interactions of different types of feed, animal factors and environmental factors such as type of feed is only one factor influencing the quality of milk fat (Kala and Samkova, 2010).

Samkova, 2010).

(Kala and

This study aims to determine the content of natural trans fatty acids, bioactive and anti-cancer components in white cheese made from cow's milk from different manufacturers, as well as to evaluate the fatty acid composition of fat as a healthy source in human

, nutrition.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

- Were examined white brined  
- cheese of four different  
- manufacturers than cow's milk (4 pieces) for fatty acid composition and establishing the content of trans fatty acids, bioactive and anti-cancer substances in the fat fraction.

(4 )

Gottlieb(A.O.A.C, Roesse-2000),  
(CH<sub>3</sub>ONa, Merck, Darmstadt)  
NaHSO<sub>4</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>O.  
/FAME/  
Shimadzu-2010  
(Kyoto, Japan)  
(AOC-2010i).  
CP 7420 (100m x 0.25mm i.d., 0.2µm film, Varian Inc., Palo Alto, CA).  
make-up  
-  
- 80°C/min, 15 min,  
12°C/min 170°C  
20 min,

The extraction of the total lipids was done by the method of Roesse-Gottlieb (A.O.A.C, 2000), with diethyl and petroleum ether and subsequent methylation with sodium methylate (CH<sub>3</sub>ONa, Merck, Darmstadt) and dried with NaHSO<sub>4</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>O. The fatty acids methyl esters /FAME/ were analyzed with the aid of gas chromatograph Shimadzu-2010 (Kyoto, Japan) equipped with a flame ionization detector and automatic injection system (AOC-2010i). The analysis was made on a capillary column CP7420 (100m x 0,25mm i.d., 0,2µm film, Varian Inc., Palo Alto, CA), with carrier gas-hydrogen and make-up gas - nitrogen.

Programmed mode is the furnace of four steps – the initial temperature of the column – 80°C/min, which was maintained for 15 min, then increase at 12°C/min to 170°C and maintained for 20 min, should a new increase

186°C 19 min 4°C/min  
 4°C/min 220°C

(Ulbricht and Southgate, 1991),

(Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006).

$$AI = \frac{12:0 + 4 \times 14:0 + 16:0}{[ \text{MUFAs} + \text{PUFA } n6 + \text{PUFA } n3 ]}$$

$$TI = \frac{(14:0 + 16:0 + 18:0)}{[ 0.5 \times \text{MUFAs} + 0.5 \times \text{PUFA } n6 + 3 \times \text{PUFA } n-3 + \text{PUFA } n3 / \text{PUFA } n6 ]}$$

$$h/H = \frac{(C18:1n-9 + C18:1n-7 + C18:2n-6 + C18:3n-3 + C18:3n-6 + C20:3n-6 + C20:4n-6 + C20:5n-3 + C22:4n-6 + C22:5n-3 + C22:6n-3)}{(C14:0 + C16:0)}$$

of 4°C/min to 186°C for 19 min and up to 220°C with 4°C/min to complete the process.

The qualitative assessment of the fat fraction comprises the following parameters: lipid preventive score, atherogenic and thrombogenic index (Ulbricht and Southgate, 1991), the ratio between hyper- and hypocholesterolemic fatty acids, trans fatty acids and the amount of saturated fatty acids (Regulation (EC) No 1924 / 2006).

LPS= FAT +2 SFA- MUFA- 0.5 PUFA

$$AI = \frac{12:0 + 4 \times 14:0 + 16:0}{[ \text{MUFAs} + \text{PUFA } n6 + \text{PUFA } n3 ]}$$

$$TI = \frac{(14:0 + 16:0 + 18:0)}{[ 0.5 \times \text{MUFAs} + 0.5 \times \text{PUFA } n6 + 3 \times \text{PUFA } n-3 + \text{PUFA } n3 / \text{PUFA } n6 ]}$$

$$h/H = \frac{(C18:1n-9 + C18:1n-7 + C18:2n-6 + C18:3n-3 + C18:3n-6 + C20:3n-6 + C20:4n-6 + C20:5n-3 + C22:4n-6 + C22:5n-3 + C22:6n-3)}{(C14:0 + C16:0)}$$

The obtained data were statistically processed with Statistica for Windows 2010 software.

EXCEL

2010.

7,83%.

12,55%  
 13,49% ( 1).

7,31

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The studied white brined cheese is characterized by ash content from 7.31 to 7.83 percent. The white brined cheese maker's four is with most low protein – 12.55% and fat – 13.49% (Table 1).

1.

**Table 1. Physicochemical composition of white brined cheese made from cow's milk from four producers**

		Humidity, %	CB, % TS, %	Ash, %	Fat, %	Protein, %
<b>Producer 1</b>	<b>1</b>	56,22	43,78	7,31	19,95	24,68
	SD	4,80	4,80	0,14	0,92	0,19
<b>Producer 2</b>	<b>2</b>	59,28	40,72	7,35	15,50	26,66
	SD	1,19	1,19	0,07	5,09	0,11
<b>Producer 3</b>	<b>3</b>	54,59	45,41	7,83	15,80	26,42
	SD	2,28	2,28	0,28	2,83	1,16
<b>Producer 4</b>	<b>4</b>	61,43	38,36	7,55	13,49	12,55
	SD	3,36	3,67	0,61	0,89	0,78

- 73,44 g/100g  
 - 22,32  
 - 4,20 g/100g  
 3,08  
 -3 4,53 g/100g  
 1 g/100g  
 - 1,04 g/100g  
 -6 2,36 3,14 g/100g

Fatty acid composition is an important feature of the lipid fraction to determine the content of trans fatty acids and biologicalactive components. Of the four producers of white brined cheeses, saturated fatty acids are in the highest amount in the first – 73.44 g/100g fat and low concentration of monounsaturated – 22.32 and polyunsaturated – 4.20 g/100g fat.

The total content of trans-fatty acids in the analysed cheeses ranges from 3.08 to 4.53 g/100g fat. Omega-3 fatty acids are in a concentration of less than 1 g/100g of fat, with the exception of the cheeses produced by the third producer- 1,04 g/100g fat.

Omega-6 fatty acids are in the range of 2.36 to 3.14 g/100g fat. The ratio between the two groups of fatty acids is from 2.34 in the



2,34  
3,57  
( <5).

third producer to 3.57 second, and therefore it has a low risk factor (factor <5).

2.  
(g/100g ),  
Table 2. Fatty acids composition of white brined cheese made from cow's milk (g/100g fat) from four producers

Fatty acid	1		2		3		4	
	Producer 1	Producer 2	Producer 3	Producer 4	x	sd	x	sd
12:0	3,59	0,87	3,93	0,13	3,78	0,37	3,50	1,00
14:0	10,93	1,52	9,82	0,74	10,69	0,13	11,08	0,38
16:0	30,36	0,53	26,82	1,73	27,55	1,98	31,03	3,23
18:0	12,35	0,23	13,18	1,94	12,19	1,12	8,83	1,91
18:1n-9	15,95	2,34	17,24	0,92	16,28	0,87	17,81	2,24
C-18:1t11	1,42	0,08	1,99	0,26	2,45	0,32	2,20	1,60
18:2n-6	1,85	0,09	1,98	0,27	1,29	0,04	1,50	0,16
18:3n-3	0,78	0,00	0,74	0,04	0,87	0,01	0,45	0,05
C18:3n-6	0,07	0,00	0,09	0,01	0,08	0,01	0,05	0,02
C20:3n-6	0,09	0,00	0,09	0,01	0,07	0,01	0,08	0,05
C20:4n-6	0,09	0,00	0,14	0,04	0,07	0,00	0,15	0,01
C20:5n-3	0,05	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,08	0,01	0,09	0,05
C22:5n-3	0,04	0,01	0,06	0,01	0,08	0,01	0,13	0,07
C22:6n-3	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,04
SFA	73,44	2,61	70,39	0,28	71,11	0,58	71,16	4,43
MUFA	22,32	2,40	24,80	0,39	24,15	0,76	24,45	2,82
PUFA	4,20	0,17	4,71	0,07	4,61	0,08	3,85	1,02
C-18:1TFA	3,15	0,09	4,02	0,42	4,53	0,45	3,08	1,91
n-3	0,89	0,01	0,88	0,03	1,04	0,02	0,82	0,31
n-6	2,88	0,11	3,14	0,25	2,43	0,01	2,36	0,25
n-6/ n-3	3,25	0,10	3,57	0,40	2,34	0,04	3,16	0,90
CLA 9c,11t	0,71	0,04	0,92	0,26	0,95	0,56	0,96	0,66
CLA	0,85	0,06	1,12	0,30	1,65	1,08	1,13	0,73

The main representatives of saturated fatty acids, which are relevant to human nutrition are

( 12:0), ( 14:0) ( 16:0) ( 18:0).				- lauric (C12:0), myristic (C14:0) acid, palmitic (C16: 0) and stearic acid (C18:0).
3,93	13,18	g/100g		- In second producer, white brined cheese are characterized by the highest concentration of lauric and stearic acid, respectively 3.93 and 13.18 g/100g fat, while the fourth producer, the received cheese is rich of miristic – 11.08 g/100g fat and palmitic – 31.03 g/100g fat acids.
			- 11,08	
g/100g				
31,03		g/100g		
				- Oleic acid in the tested sample is in the highest concentration in the fourth producer – 17.81 g/100g fat.
			- 17,81	
		g/100g		
				- Trans vaccenic acid at different manufacturers vary from 1.42 to 2.45 g 100g fat, which is determined by the diet of animals.
			1,42	
g/100g			2,45	
	1,29	1,95	g/100g	- Linoleic acid in analyzed white brined cheeses ranges from 1,29 to 1,95 g/100g fat (Table 2), while the content of the alpha and gamma linolenic acid is relatively equally in four producer.
	(	2),		
				- CLA is the lowest concentration at the first producer – 0.71, and the highest in the fourth producer – 0,96 g/100g fat.
			- 0,71	
	- 0,96	g/100g		
			CLA	
				- The total amount of isomers CLA is highest in cheese from third producer – 1.65 g/100g fat and lowest in the first – 0.85 g/100g fat.
			- 1,65	
0,85		g/100g		

Qualitative assessment of the fat fraction is based on the following indicators: lipid preventive score, atherogenic and thrombogenic index and the ratio between hyper- and hypocholesterolemic fatty acids (Table 3).

3.

**Table 3. Quality indicators of fat fraction composition of white brined cheese made from cow's milk from four producers**

Indicator	1		2		3		4	
	Producer 1	Producer 2	Producer 3	Producer 4	x	sd	x	sd
<b>LPS</b>								
(g/ 100g product)	44,34	0,51	33,14	11,02	34,12	6,40	29,19	3,20
<b>AI</b>	2,95	0,53	2,37	0,18	2,58	0,01	2,85	0,57
<b>TI</b>	3,46	0,33	2,95	0,07	3,00	0,02	3,21	0,55
<b>h/H</b>	0,46	0,07	0,56	0,07	0,49	0,00	0,49	0,09
<b>TFA</b>								
(g/ 100g product)	0,63	0,05	0,63	0,27	0,72	0,20	0,40	0,23
<b>SFA+TFA</b>								
(g/ 100g product)	15,27	0,20	11,55	3,90	11,96	2,30	10,02	0,91

Lipid preventive scores in various producers of white brined cheese is from 29.19 to 44.34 g / 100g product. It is lower in the fourth producer.

Atherogenic index gives the relationship between the amount of the main saturated fatty acids and unsaturated fatty acids, the first considered pro-atherogenic (promote adhesion of lipids in the cells of the immune and circulatory system) and the second is anti-atherogenic (inhibit platelet aggregation and reduce the levels of esterified fatty acids, cholesterol and phospholipids, and thereby

, ,  
 , ,  
 - -  
 ).  
 ( -  
 ) -  
 ( -3  
 -6 ) -  
 (Ghaeni et. al.,  
 2013).  
 -  
 - 2,37  
 2,95.  
 -  
 -  
 - 0,40 0,72  
 g/100g  
 10,02 15,27  
 g/100g

preventing the occurrence of micro and macro coronary diseases).

Thrombogenic index gives tendency to form clots in blood vessels and is defined as the ratio between protrombogenic (saturated fatty acids) and antithrombogenic (monounsaturated and polyunsaturated omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acid) fatty acids (Ghaeni et. Al., 2013).

Atherogenic and thrombogenic index are the lowest from second produce – 2.37 and 2.95. The studied white brined cheese is characterized as a food with low content of trans fatty acids – 0.40 to 0,72 g/100g dairy product and a high content of saturated fatty acids from 10.02 to 15,27 g/100g milk product.

## CONCLUSIONS

From the studied white brined cheeses the richest of unsaturated and biologically active substances is the cheese produced from the second manufacturer. White brined cheese is defined as food low in trans fatty acids and a high content of saturated fatty acids.

## / REFERENCES

1. **Bauman D. E., Corl B. A., Peterson D. G.** The biology of conjugated linoleic acids in ruminants. Pages 146-173 in *Advances in Conjugated Linoleic Acid Research*, 2003, Volume 2, J-L.

2. **Danków R., Pikul J., Wójtowski J., Cais-Sokolicka D., Teichert J., Bagnicka E., Cieślak A., Szumacher-Strabel M.** The effect of supplementation with gold of pleasure (*Camelina sativa*) cake on the fatty acid profile of ewe milk and yoghurt produced from it. *Journal of Animal and Feed Sciences*, 2015, 24, pp.193–202.
3. **Ghaeni M., Ghahfarokhi K. N., Zaheri L.** Fatty acids profile, atherogenic (IA) and thrombogenic (IT) health lipid indices in *Leiognathus bindus* and *Upeneus sulphureus*. *J. Marine Sci. Res. Dev.*, 2013, 3, No.4, pp.1-3.
4. **Hay H. D., Morrison W. R.** Isomeric monoenoic fatty acids in bovine milk fat. *Biochim Biophys Acta*, 1970, 202, pp. 237–43.
5. **Kala P., Samkova E.** The effects of feeding various forages on fatty acid composition of bovine milk fat: A review. *Czech J. Anim. Sci.*, 2010, 55, No 12, pp. 521–537.
6. **Larque E., Zamora S., Gil A.** Dietary trans fatty acids in early life: a review. *Early Human Development*, 2001, 65, . S31–S41.
7. **Mozaffarian D., Katan M. B., Ascherio A., Stampfer M., Willett W.** Trans Fatty Acids and Cardiovascular Disease. *N Engl J Med*, 2006, 354, . 1603-1613.
8. **Ulbricht T. L., Southgate D. A.** Coronary heart disease: Seven dietary factors. *Lancet*, 1991, 338, No. 8773, pp. 985-992.