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Physicochemical composition and fatty acid profile of white brined cheese of Karakachan ewes reared in the endemic mountain regions of Middle Rhodope

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SUMMARY

The objective of the present study
- was to investigate the changes in the
- physicochemical composition of the white
brined cheese from Karakachanian breed.

The white brined cheese produced
- from sheep milk during the lactation is
- characterized by constant quantities of
moisture and total solid. With advance of
laktation the ash content decreased from
8,02% to 6,90%, the protein level
increased slightly from 13.33 to 13.66%
and the fat contenent varied from 16,37 to
16.89%.

The content of saturated fatty acids

6,90%,
(13,33 13,66%),
16,37 16,89%.

(67,49 g/100g),
66,62 g/100g

0,5%

27,75 g/100g

8,05 6,00 g/100g
CLA (

25,5% (

(3,53 2,12 g/100g

40%

(7,63 5,86 g/100g
).

:

- in cheese made from the milk of Karakachan breed increased from May to June by 0,5% (67,49 g/100g fat), then reduced to 66,62 g/100g fat.

- The content of monounsaturated fatty acids increased insignificant from May to July in the white brined cheese and reached at the end of the lactation period to 27,75 g/100g fat. From May to July polyunsaturated fatty acids in the sheep cheese of Karakachan breed decreased by 25.5% (from 8.05 to 6,00 g/100g fat).

- The amount of CLA (conjugated linoleic acids) in the tested samples decreased from May to July by 40% (from 3,53 to 2,12 g/100g fat). Similar results were obtained for the amount of trans fatty acids in cheese during the whole period (from 7,63 to 5,86 g/100g fat).

- **Key words:** white brined cheese, physicochemical parameters, fatty acid composition

INTRODUCTION

- In order to obtain dairy products with improved technological parameters, it's necessary to know not only the diet of sheep (composition of diets) but also the physicochemical characteristics of the milk. In the rural and mountain regions the milk collected for human consumption has an essential food value for maintaining the dietary balance of the populations. The ewe's milk composition is variable and depends on diet, lactation period, season, breed, geographic region and other factors. Publications on the nutritional value of white brined cheese on the ewe's milk basis often give only the main composition without detailed identification of more specific unique components of benefit for human nutrition, although trade magazines contain many report, that are waiting for scientific evaluation.

- The production of dairy products with an increased content of

(Mihailova et al., 2004; Kafedjiev and Mihailova, 1998; Collomb et al. 2002, Tsvetkova and Angelov, 2013).

(Pirisi et al. 2004, Cabiddu et al. 2003 a,b; Alizadeh at al., 2013; Oliveira at al., 2012).

(Mija evi and Bulaji . 2008).

(Fenyvessy and Szakaly, 1995; Mihailova and Dzhorbineva, 1997).

(Shahab Lavasani, 2014).

(Shahab, 2014).

(Tsuda et al., 1994).

- anticancerogenic and biologically active substances depends primarily on the composition of the pasture vegetation, the botanical diversity and the vegetation stage of the individual plant species (Mihailova et al., 2004, Kafedjiev and Mihailova, 1998, Collomb et al. 2002, Tsvetkova and Angelov, 2013).

- The green forages used in the feeding of sheep can contribute to the formation of specific biologically active substances in the final product, as well as to influence positively the taste and sensory characteristics of the dairy products obtained (Pirisi et al., 2004, Cabiddu et al. 2003 a, b; Alizadeh at al., 2013; Oliveira at al., 2012). Milk with a high somatic cell content reduces the cheese output twice because of the low casein content. Milk with a high value of somatic cells has a high content of proteolytic and lipolytic enzymes (lipases). The presence of these enzymes increases the possibility of a quick change of smell and deterioration in the taste of dairy products (Mija evi and Bulaji , 2008).

- The content of the short chain fatty acids (caproic, caprylic, capric) in the ewe's milk is 1,5-2 times higher than that in the cow's milk (Fenyvessy and Szakaly, 1995; Mihailova and Dzhorbineva, 1997). The fatty acids composition in the w 's milk fat is of major importance to cheese industry. Factors affecting cheese quality are the milk composition and cheese making conditions (Shahab Lavasani, 2014).

- The concentrations of casein and fat in milk determine cheese yield. Selection of milk of high protein content leads to improved rennet coagulation properties and increased cheese yield (Shahab, 2014). During ripening of cheese, proteolytic changes contribute to the formation of the properties of texture and flavour (Tsuda at al., 1994). The scientific developments on the production of cheddar and fontanel have shown that

(Abd El-Salam et al., 2012).

(CLA)

(Cabiddu et al., 2005).

(CLA)

(Abd El-Salam, 2012). CLA

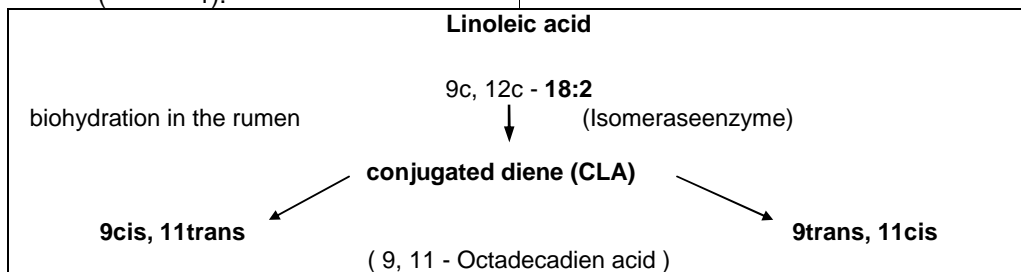
15

Butyrivibro fibrisolvens

(1).

adding of fatty acids (olives oil) improves the taste of the cheese. Based on the above information, the proposed study is essential for enrichment of the fatty acids spectrum of cheese (Abd El-Salam et al., 2012).

The dairy industry for production of cheese production on the ewe's milk basis is one of the most traditional and major industry in Bulgaria. Important place in researches, concerning the biological function of fatty acids profile, take the special physiological effects of conjugated linoleic acids (CLA) for the animal and human organism (Cabiddu at al., 2005). The conjugated linoleic acids (CLA) as part of the unsaturated fatty acids spectrum with biological function take an important place in the investigation during the last 15 years (Abd El-Salam, 2012). CLA is formed mainly via isomerization of linoleic acid using the anaerobe *Butyrivibro fibrisolvens* in the rumen (Figure 1).



1.

Fig. 1. Mechanism and biotransformation of Linoleic acid to conjugated fatty acids

, CLA

:

However ruminants are not the only producers, non-monogastric animals also produce CLA.

Comparative studies reported the following beneficial effects of conjugated fatty acids: immune modulation, reduction of body fat, normalization of impaired glucose tolerance (Ha, 1987; Jahreis at., 1999; 2000).The CLA-concentration in raw milk and milk products varies in

. (Ha, 1987; Jahreis, 1999; 2000). CLA	- dependence on different factors (breed, season, diet, nutrition).
, ,). CLA	- The greatest differences in the CLA content were measured in the sheep milk in comparison to the other animal species. New investigations are necessary to clear the mechanism for CLA-transfer into raw milk and white brined cheese.
25% MCT – 3-5% CLA	- The unique content of about 25% MCT and 3-5% CLA in the sheep's milk fat fraction and possible quantitative modifications by diet were neither used nor commercially investigated.
, , . 15 g MCT 60 g	- Daily recommended intakes of 15 g MCT could be provided by about 60 g sheep butter, but sheep butter making may have to be reinvented.
live" "long-term CLA	- The novel approach based on investigations on the entire food chain in endemic mountain regions will be of general interest for the necessary answers on the opportunity for "long-term live" through the healthy nutrition. Developing new dairy products with a higher CLA content is needed in the near future.
- .	- The purpose of this study is to examine the dynamic changes in the composition of white brined cheese of ewe's milk and its fatty acid composition as well as the content of biologically active and anticancerogenic substances in soft cheeses.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

- (01.05 - 01.06 - 01.07.)
12
(
- Physico-chemical analysis of white brined cheese
From May to July (01.05 - 01.06 - 01.07.) the milk samples of six sheep from the Karakachan breed were taken and 12 samples of white brined cheese according to BDS were prepared. The cheeses have been studied for the basic physico-chemical parameters (proteins, fats,

mineral content, humidity, dry matter). The analysis were performed using standard methods:

- Bulgarian white brined cheese – BCS 15-2010
- Humidity – BCS 1109:1989, ISO 9622
- Protein – BCS EN ISO 8968-1:2014
- Fat – BCS EN ISO 1211:2010,
- Ash – BCS 6154:1974

Fatty acid analyze

The extraction of total lipids in the cheese samples carried out by Roesse-Gottlieb (1973), by means of diethyl ether and petroleum ether and subsequent methylation with sodium methylate (CH₃ONa, Merck, Darmstadt) and dehydration with NaHSO₄.H₂O. Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) were analyzed using a Shimadzu-2010 gas chromatograph (Kioto, Japan) equipped with flame ionization detector and an automatic injection system (AOC-2010i).

The analysis was performed on capillary column CP7420 (100 m x 0.25 mm i.d., 0.2 m, Varian Inc., Palo Alto, CA). Hydrogen is used as carrier gas, and as make-up gas - nitrogen. Four-step furnace mode is programmed – the initial column temperature is 80°C/min, maintained for 15 minutes, then increased by 12°C/min to 170°C and maintained for 20 minutes, followed by a new 4°C/min increase to 186°C for 19 minutes and up to 220°C with 4°C/min until the process is complete.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Properties of cheese
In the investigated cheese samples no significant differences in the fat, protein and dry matter content during the different sub-periods have been observed (Table 1).

1.

Table 1. Physical and chemical characteristics of white brined cheese from bulk ewe's milk of Karakachan breed

Period		Wa, % Humidity %	CB, % DM, %	, % Ash, %	, % Protein %	, % Fat, %
01. a	x	57,78	42,22	8,02	13,33	16,37
01. May	sd	2,35	2,35	0,28	0,96	0,59
01.	x	57,86	42,15	7,40	12,10	15,58
01. June	sd	0,67	0,67	0,04	0,16	0,22
01.	x	57,49	42,52	6,90	13,66	16,89
01. July	sd	0,90	0,90	0,01	0,96	1,32
Whole period	x	57,71	42,29	7,44	13,03	16,28
	sd	1,18	1,18	0,52	0,96	0,88

12,10% 13,36%.

14% (8,02 6,90%).

0,5% (67,49 g/100 g
(2).),
66,62 g/100 g

g/100 g
PUFA MUFA
27,75

8,05 6,00 g/100 g

The protein content changed during the experimental period and varied in a narrow range from 12,10% to 13,36%. The total mineral content in the white brined cheese decreased from Mai to July by 14% (8,02 to 6,90 %).

The DM-content in the cheese was in the BDS-norm and depends on the mineral substances, the protein and fat content in the dairy product.

• Fatty acids composition of white brined cheese

2. The fatty acid composition of cheese is presented in Table 2. The content of saturated fatty acids increased from May to June by 0,5% (67,49 g/100g fat), then reduced to 66,62 g/100g fat in July (Table 2). The total content of saturated fatty acids in the cheese samples varied within very narrow limits. For the content of mono- and polyunsaturated fatty acids in the cheese the following differences had been estimated. The MUFA content increased after June and reached value to 27,75 g/100 g fat, while in the PUFA a decreasing of concentration had been observed (from 8,05 to 6,00 g/ 100 g fat).

2.

(g/100g)

Table 2. Dynamic changes of fatty acids content in the white brined cheese from Karakachan breed in depend on the season (g/100 g fat)

FA-profile of cheese	01. 01. May		01. 01. June		01. 01. July	
	x	sd	x	sd	x	sd
SFA	66,81	0,44	67,49	0,09	66,62	1,48
MUFA	25,14	0,44	25,11	0,14	27,75	0,66
PUFA	8,05	0,01	7,40	0,05	6,00	0,16
C-18:1trans-FA	7,62	0,11	5,55	0,09	5,88	0,16
C-18:1tr11	4,16	0,05	3,03	0,00	3,99	0,10
CLA	3,53	0,06	2,97	0,02	2,12	0,06
C-16:0/C-18:1cis9	1,44	0,02	1,35	0,01	1,40	0,12
C-16:0/C-18:1 total	0,98	0,01	1,05	0,01	1,12	0,09
n-3	1,83	0,01	1,86	0,01	2,17	0,04
n-6	3,45	0,03	3,10	0,02	2,42	0,07
n-6/ n-3	1,89	0,03	1,67	0,00	1,12	0,01
MCT (C-10>C-14)	23,37	0,25	20,10	0,01	16,07	0,12
SCT (C-4>C-8)	10,18	0,43	9,74	0,12	8,06	0,43
CLA 9c,11t	2,93	0,03	2,38	0,01	1,87	0,05

0) (10: 0 12: 12,64 6,09 g/100g (3). 16:0 18:0 27% 37% (<0,05, <0,01). (-14: 0) (MUFA) 27,75 g/100 g (4).

A detailed examination of the distribution of saturated fatty acids showed that some medium chain fatty acids (C10:0 and C12:0) decreased significantly in course of lactation from 12.64 to 6.09 g/100g of fat (Table 3). The main long fatty acids C16:0 and C18:0 in the cheese increased by 27% and 37% ($p<0,05$; $p<0,01$). The concentration of myristic acid (C-14:0) remains unchanged throughout the lactation.

A detailed examination of the distribution of monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA) in the cheese during the different sub-periods shows, that their total content increased insignificantly from 25,14 to 27,75 g/100g fat at the end of the period. These changes are due to changes in the concentrations of oleic acid and vaccenic acid (Table 4).

3.

(g/100g)

Table 3. Influence of the season on the content of saturated fatty acids in the white brined cheese (g/100g fat)

SFA	01. 01. May		01. 01. June		01. 01. July	
	x	sd	x	sd	x	sd
	C-4:0	3,74	0,25	4,19	0,06	3,48
C-6:0	3,32	0,10	3,08	0,04	2,25	0,14
C-8:0	3,04	0,08	2,43	0,03	2,34	0,23
C-10:0	8,46	0,15	6,54	0,06	3,85	0,33
C-11:0	0,09	0,002	0,06	0,002	0,03	0,002
C-12:0	4,18	0,06	3,26	0,007	2,24	0,07
C-14:0	9,86	0,03	9,47	0,04	9,43	0,38
C-15iso	0,29	0,002	0,40	0,001	0,34	0,01
C-15a iso	0,65	0,005	0,68	0,001	0,56	0,02
C-15:0	1,13	0,001	1,29	0,000	1,17	0,04
C-16iso	0,27	0,003	0,29	0,002	0,27	0,001
C-16:0	21,37	0,11	23,07	0,18	27,17	1,44
C-17iso	0,39	0,004	0,50	0,005	0,49	0,06
C-17a iso	0,49	0,007	0,51	0,002	0,51	0,06
C-17:0	0,69	0,002	0,78	0,003	0,76	0,03
C-18:0	7,86	0,09	9,89	0,01	10,79	0,37
C-20:0	0,20	0,001	0,27	0,002	0,32	0,01
C-22:0	0,13	0,007	0,15	0,002	0,20	0,003

(MUFA)

MUFA

trans-
(18:1).

21,8%

C18:1
20,25 g/100 g

14,86
(-).

g/100 g

cis-

C18:1

15,95
(4).

C18:1cis9
19,45 g/100 g

11-
7,62 5,88

(-)

A detailed distribution of monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA) in the cheese during the different sub-periods shows, that in the MUFA profile predominate the spectrum of *cis*- and *trans*- isomers of the oleic acid (C18:1). The *trans*-isomers of C18:1 in the cheese decreased continuously by 21,8% during the whole period, while the *cis*-isomers of C18:1 increased from 15.95 to 20.25 g/100g fat (Table 4). Oleic acid C18:1cis9 increased from 14.86 to 19.45 g /100g fat (May-July). The *trans*-fatty acid content in the cheese samples is from great interest for the science. Their concentration in the 11 isomers decreased stepwise from 7,62 to 5,88 g /100g fat (May - July). A particular place in this regard is the

trans-
C-18:1t11,
"

(C18:1trans11) –
45,5%

vaccenic acid (C18:1trans11) – it took about 45,5% from the trans FA in the cheese and decreased reliably from 4.16 in May to 3.03 g /100g fat in June. All trans-isomers except C-18:1t11 are considered as "undesirable", due to the presence of a carcinogenic effect.

4.

(g/100g)

Table 4. Influence of the season on the content of monounsaturated fatty acids in the white brined cheese (g / 100g fat)

M MUFA	01. 01. May		01. 01. June		01. 01. July	
	x	sd	x	sd	x	sd
	C-10:1	0,29	0,01	0,24	0,002	0,13
C-14:1	0,20	0,002	0,20	0,007	0,16	0,003
C-16:1	0,99	0,001	1,05	0,02	1,27	0,136
C-18:1tr4	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,005
C-18:1tr5	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,01	0,01	0,000
C-18:1tr6/7	0,28	0,003	0,21	0,05	0,23	0,01
C-18:1tr9	0,33	0,01	0,28	0,02	0,25	0,003
C-18:1tr10	0,45	0,02	0,30	0,02	0,01	0,000
C-18:1tr11	4,16	0,05	3,03	0,002	3,97	0,10
C-18:1tr12	0,53	0,01	0,35	0,002	0,42	0,004
C-18:1tr13	0,68	0,03	0,36	0,04	0,01	0,000
C-18:1tr15	0,43	0,01	0,34	0,07	0,33	0,004
C-18:1tr16	0,69	0,01	0,59	0,06	0,64	0,03
C-18:1cis9	14,86	0,26	17,04	0,03	19,45	0,61
C-18:1cis11	0,46	0,06	0,47	0,08	0,35	0,01
C-18:1cis12	0,20	0,02	0,13	0,04	0,16	0,01
C-18:1cis13	0,22	0,005	0,18	0,01	0,07	0,002
C-18:1cis15	0,21	0,004	0,17	0,03	0,22	0,02

(PUFA)

g/100 g (5).
8,00 g/100 g
g/100 g

- Polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) occupy the last place of the major fatty acid groups. In the middle of the investigated period decreased the PUFA content to 7.40 g/100 g fat (Table 5). Their value in the ewe's cheese ranges between 8.00 g/100g fat in May to 6.00 g/100g fat in July.

5.

(g/100g)

Table 5. Influence of the season on the content of polyunsaturated fatty acids in the white brined cheese (g / 100g fat)

PUFA	01. 01. May		01. 01. June		01. 01. July	
	x	sd	x	sd	x	sd
	C-18:2tr9,12	0,75	0,065	0,64	0,01	0,00
C-18:2cis9;12	1,57	0,005	1,60	0,01	1,78	0,054
C-18:3cis6,9,12()	0,17	0,004	0,13	0,02	0,03	0,001
C-18:3cis9,12,15()	1,44	0,010	1,46	0,003	1,51	0,036
C-18:4 c6,9,12,15	0,05	0,001	0,04	0,004	0,03	0,000
CLA 9c,11t/8t,10c	2,93	0,032	2,38	0,01	1,87	0,053
CLA 11c,13t	0,02	0,001	0,02	0,003	0,01	0,000
CLA-11t,13c	0,14	0,000	0,12	0,02	0,13	0,006
CLAc9c11	0,11	0,001	0,10	0,02	0,09	0,001
CLA-Y	0,05	0,006	0,04	0,002	0,04	0,003
CLAt11t13	0,08	0,008	0,08	0,003	0,07	0,004
CLAt9t11	0,18	0,012	0,19	0,01	0,03	0,003
C-20:4n6	0,13	0,002	0,14	0,001		
C-20:5n3	0,11	0,002	0,13	0,006	0,19	0,004
C-22:3n3	0,16	0,006	0,15	0,010		
C-22:5n3	0,07	0,008	0,07	0,004	0,18	0,000

(-18:2 trans 9,12)
 -18:2 cis9,12
 13,4%. -
 (0.17-0.03),
 1.44
 1.51 g/100g
 (CLA)
 (5).
 3.53 2.12 g/100 g
 - CLA cis9,
 trans11 CLA trans9, cis11 -

The linoleic acid isomer C-18:2 trans9,12 decreased during the lactation and the other isomer C-18:2 cis9,12 increased by 13,4%. The -linolenic acid was relatively low, during the considered period (0.17-0.03) and the -linolenic acid was relatively constant and increased from 1.44 to 1.51 g/100g fat during the lactation period.

The content of conjugated fatty acids (CLA) in the studied cheese samples is influenced by the season, respectively by the quality of meadow grass (Table 5). Their amount ranges from 3.53 to 2.12 g/100g fat. In terms of nutrition, only the configurations – CLA cis9, trans11 and CLA trans9,cis11 – are important as functional nutritional component for prevention of colon and

stomach cancer.

Unsaturated long-chain fatty acids (omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids) occupy an important place in the human nutrition in the treatment of coronary and cardiovascular diseases (Table 6).

Table 6. the content of polyunsaturated fatty acids in the white brined cheese (g/100g fat)

n-3 n-3 in cheese	01. 01. May		01. 01. June		01. 01. July	
	x	sd	x	sd	x	sd
C-18:3cis9,12,15	1,44	0,010	1,46	0,003	1,51	0,036
C-18:4 c6,9,12,15	0,05	0,001	0,04	0,004	0,09	0,002
C-20:5n3	0,11	0,002	0,13	0,006	0,19	0,004
C-22:5n3	0,16	0,006	0,15	0,010	0,19	0,004
C-22:6n3	0,07	0,008	0,07	0,004	0,08	0,003
n-6 n-3 in cheese	01. 01. May		01. 01. June		01. 01. July	
	x	sd	x	sd	x	sd
C-18:1tr12	0,53	0,013	0,35	0,002	0,42	0,004
C-18:1cis12	0,20	0,019	0,13	0,035	0,16	0,006
C-18:2tr9,12	0,75	0,065	0,64	0,007	0,00	0,000
C-18:2cis9;12	1,57	0,005	1,60	0,009	1,78	0,054
C-18:3cis6,9,12	0,17	0,004	0,13	0,020	0,03	0,001
C-20:3n6	0,02	0,002	0,03	0,000	0,02	0,004
C-20:4n6	0,13	0,002	0,14	0,001	0,12	0,008

1,83 2,17 g/100g
 , -6
 3.45 g/100g 2.42
 g/100g
 1.89 1.12,
 (<5,0,)

The ewe's cheese is very poor in omega-3 fatty acids. Their concentration increased from May to July from 1.83 to 2.17 g/100 g fat. In contrary, the omega-6 fatty acids in the cheese decreased from 3.45 to 2.42 g/100g fat. The ratio between two groups of fatty acids ranges from 1.89 to 1.12, indicating that the tested cheese is with low risk factor for human health (raw materials and natural foods whose factor is <5,0 have a low risk factor).

CONCLUSIONS

The present investigation on the physicochemical and fatty acid composition of produced white brined cheese in the region of the Middle Rhodopes showed that with advance of lactation stage, the concentration of the major fatty acid groups changes, resulting in a stepwise increase in the amount of monounsaturated fatty acids by 10% compared to polyunsaturated (PUFA), which content decreased by 25%.

The trans-isomers of C18:1 in the cheese decreased continuously by 21,8% during the whole period, while the cis-isomers of C18:1 increased by 27%.

Dynamic changes in the linoleic (C18:2) and alpha-linolenic acid, which are a substrate for CLA synthesis (anticancerogenic activity) in the rumen of ruminants, have been followed. Analyzed cheese samples had a high biological value (high content of CLA and vaccenic acid). Ewe's cheese from the Karakachan breed is important dairy products with an increased biological value and food with anticancerogenic action.

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Trans fatty acids, biological active substances and assessment of fatty acid composition in goat milk

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SUMMARY

This study aims to determine the content of natural trans fatty acids (TFA), biological active and anticancer components in goat milk from three breed groups – White Bulgarian Dairy (WBD) and its crosses with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation and to evaluate the fatty acid composition of fat as a healthy source in human nutrition.

The total content of TFA in the analysed milk in different breed groups vary from 1,35 to 2,34 g/100g fat at WBD, from 1,24 to 1,86 g/100g fat in WBDxAN and 1,07 to 2,25 g/100g fat in WBDxTG, conditioned

1,07 2,25 g/100g
,
(40 67%)
CLA
-
0,34 0,51
g/100g
-3
0,44 1,05,
-6 1,85
2,21 g/100g
-
- 9,24 11,60 g/100 ml
,
-
3,22 2,19 3,44 2,19
-
0,45 0,71.
,
(0,06 0,10 g/100 ml)
(3,2
4,56 g/100 ml).
:
, CLA, -3,
-6

by the content of trans vaccenic acid (40 and 67%) of the total content of TFA depending on the breed.

The concentration of CLA in studied milk is highest at WBD from 0,34 to 0,51 g/100g fat. The amount of omega-3 fatty acids in the analysed milk from goats ranges from 0,44 to 1,05, and omega-6 fatty acids from 1,85 to 2,21 g/100g fat in different breed groups.

The lipid preventive score is the lowest in the milk from WBD – 9,24 to 11,60 g/100 ml milk. The milk obtained from WBD have a lowest atherogenic and thrombogenic index, respectively 2,19 to 3,44 and from 2,19 to 3,22 and a ratio of hyper- and hypocholesterolemic fatty acids from 0,45 to 0,71.

The analysed milk from different breed groups were characterized as foodstuffs with a low content of TFA (from 0,06 to 0,10 g/100g milk) and a high content of SFA (from 3,2 to 4,56 g/100g milk).

Key words: goat milk, trans fatty acid, CLA, omega-3, omega- 6

INTRODUCTION

Goats have very unique differences in anatomy, physiology and biochemistry, which distinguishes them from sheep and cattle and therefore milk and goat's dairy products have specific properties and play an important role in human nutrition.

Goat milk and its products have three main meanings for human nutrition: feeding more starving and malnourished people in the developing world; treating people suffering from milk allergy to cow's milk and gastrointestinal disorders, which is an important part of the diet of many populations in developed countries and satisfying the gastronomic needs of dairy

(Kumar et al., 2012).

C4:0, C6:0, C18:0, C18:1, C18:3, C20:0, iso-, aiso-

C10:0, C12:0, C14:0, C16:0 C18:2

18:1

18:1

LDL- HDL-

4%

5 6%

LDL- HDL-

(- connoisseurs (greater market share in many developed countries).

- Goat milk is characterized by a low content of short and medium chain fatty acids, which are accepted as medical values for a number of disorders and diseases in humans (Kumar et al., 2012).

- The fatty acid composition of goat's milk fat may change in the direction of increasing the useful fatty acids through different diet regimes and the use of various supplements for goats.

- Goats fed with high content of natural nutrition have an increased fat content in milk and a higher concentration of C4: 0, C6: 0, C18: 0, C18: 1, C18: 3, C20: 0, iso-, aiso- and fatty acids with an odd number of carbon atoms, whereas C10: 0, C12: 0, C14: 0, C16: 0 and C18: 2 are lower content in comparison to goats reared indoor and fed with conventional provender.

- Alfalfa-rich feed leads to a decrease C 18:1 unwanted trans fatty acids in milk. Reducing the fiber content and increasing the grain feed in daily intake of goat consumption leads to an increase in the amount of C18: 1 trans fatty acids in milk.

- Trans fatty acids at high concentrations increase the LDL-cholesterol concentration and decrease the HDL-cholesterol content of the blood compared to a high cis monounsaturated or polyunsaturated fatty acid.

- Food intake of trans fatty acids should be up to 4% of the energy intake, at higher concentrations from 5 to 6% of the daily energy intake increasing the LDL-cholesterol content and decrease the HDL-cholesterol in the blood.

8% (Hay et al., 1970; Larque et al., 2001; Mozaffarian et al., 2006).

(CLA),
(Haenlein, 2004).

70% CLA,
25% (Ritzenthaler et al., 2001).
CLA
9c,11t
75-90%
CLA (Bauman et al., 2003).

(),
()
()
()

The trans fatty acid content of milk fat varies depending on the season, farming area and various nutritional practices for animal husbandry.

2 They vary in the range of 2 to 8% (Hay et al., 1970; Larque et al., 2001; Mozaffarian et al., 2006). Manipulating the diet of goats to increase the content of beneficial unsaturated fatty acids in goat milk through special supplement feed can improve the nutritional value of milk and turn them into "functional foods".

Conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) has been identified as a potent anticancer agent and is available in human nutrition by using dairy products but unfortunately not very well studied in goat milk and dairy products (Haenlein, 2004).

CLA The predominant sources of CLA in human nutrition are primarily foodstuff from ruminants. Dairy products provide about 70% of CLA intake and products from beef meat provide about 25% (Ritzenthaler et al., 2001). Different CLA isomers are found in ruminant fats, but the isomer CLA 9c,11t is the predominant form, whose content is about 75-90% of the total CLA content (Bauman et al., 2003).

This study aims to determine the content of natural trans fatty acids (TFA), biological active and anticancer components in goat milk from three breed groups – White Bulgarian Dairy (WBD) and its crosses with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation and to evaluate the fatty acid composition of fat as a healthy source in human nutrition.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The investigated milk from three breed groups – White Bulgarian Dairy (WBD) and its crosses with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG)

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Roese-Gottlieb,

(CH₃ONa, Mer k, NaHSO₄.H₂O.

Darmstadt)

/FAME/

Shimadzu-2010 (Kioto, Japan)

(AOC-2010i).

CP 7420 (100m x 0.25mm i.d.,0.2µm film, Varian Inc., Palo Alto, CA).

make-up

(AI) (TI) (Ulbricht and Southgate, 1991),

(h/H),

(Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006),

= +2 - 0,5

AI= 12:0+ 4x14:0 +16:0 / [MUFAs+PUFA n6+PUFA n3]

TI=(14:0+16:0+18:0)/ [0.5x MUFAs+0.5xPUFA n6+3xPUFA n-3+PUFA n3/ PUFA n6]

h/H=(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)

EXCEL 2013.

during the lactation (3 x 4 pieces) for fatty acid composition and determine the content of trans fatty acids, biologically active and anticarcinogenic substances in the fatty fraction. The extraction of the total lipids was done by the method of Roese-Gottlieb with diethyl and petroleum ether and subsequent methylation with sodium methylate (CH₃ONa, Mersk, Darmstadt) and dried with NaHSO₄.H₂O. The fatty acids methyl esters /FAME/ was analyzed with the aid of gas chromatograph Shimadzu-2010 (Kyoto, Japan) equipped with a flame ionisation detector and an 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). For the carrier gas hydrogen is used, and as a make-up gas - nitrogen.

The qualitative assessment of the fat fraction comprises the following parameters: lipid preventive score (LPS), atherogenic (AI) and thrombogenic (TI) index (Ulbricht and Southgate, 1991), the ratio between hyper- and hypocholesterolemic (h/H) 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= 12:0+ 4x14:0 +16:0 / [MUFAs+PUFA n6+PUFA n3]
 TI=(14:0+16:0+18:0)/ [0.5x MUFAs+0.5xPUFA n6+3xPUFA n-3+PUFA n3/ PUFA n6]
 h/H=(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 data are processed by the methods of variation statistics using statistical package the computer program EXCEL 2013.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fatty acid composition is an important characteristic of the fat fraction for determining the content of trans fatty acids and biologically active components.

Saturated fatty acids in the studied breed groups varied during the lactation period and on May have the highest

79,11 g/100g
g/100g
g/100g

85,35
84,04
(1).

concentration was found for all three breed groups as follows: 79,11 g/100g fat in WBD, 85,35 g/100g fat at WBDxAN and 84,04 g/100 g fat in WBDxTG (Figure 1).

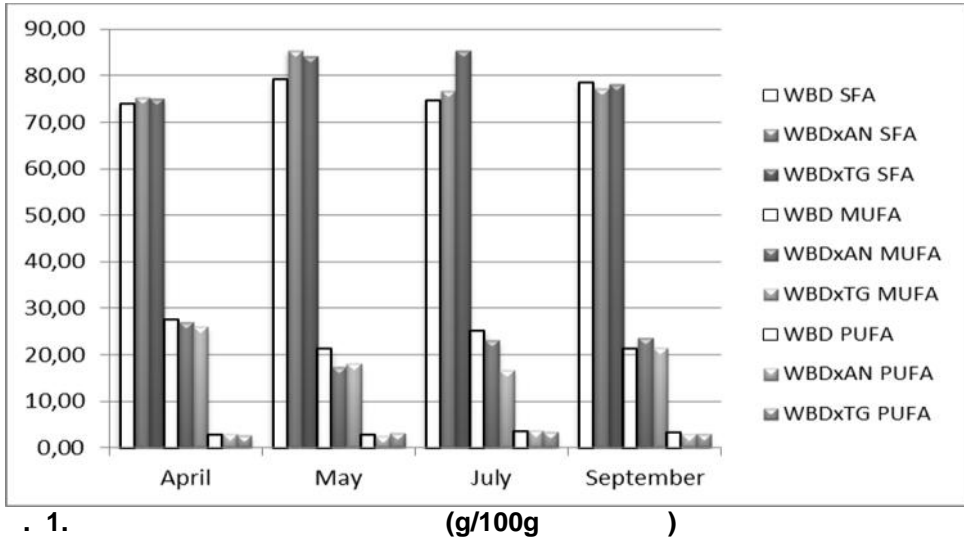


Fig. 1. Fatty acid composition (g/100g fat) of goat milk by three breed groups - WBD and her crosses breed with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation

73,83 79,11 g/100g
75,14 85,23 g/100g

27,61 21,31 g/100g
MUFA 26,00 16,61 g/100g

3,48 g/100g

The lowest content of saturated fatty acids was established in WBD from 73,83 to 79,11 g/100g fat, while at WBDxTG is the highest content from 75,14 to 85,23 g/100g fat. Monounsaturated fatty acids in three breed groups are highest in April and the lowest in May at WBD and WBDxAN, while at WBDxTG in July. WBD is characterized with a high content of monounsaturated fatty acids over the entire period from 27,61 to 21,31 g/100g fat and WBDxTG with the lowest MUFA from 26,00 to 16,61 g/100g fat with a tendency to decrease.

Polyunsaturated fatty acids have the highest concentration in three breed groups in July, respectively 3,48 g/100g fat in WBD, 3,70 g/100g fat at WBDxAN

3,70 g/100g
3,40 g/100g

and 3,40 g/100g fat at WBDxTG.

The total content of cis and trans isomers of fatty acids is shown in Figure 2.

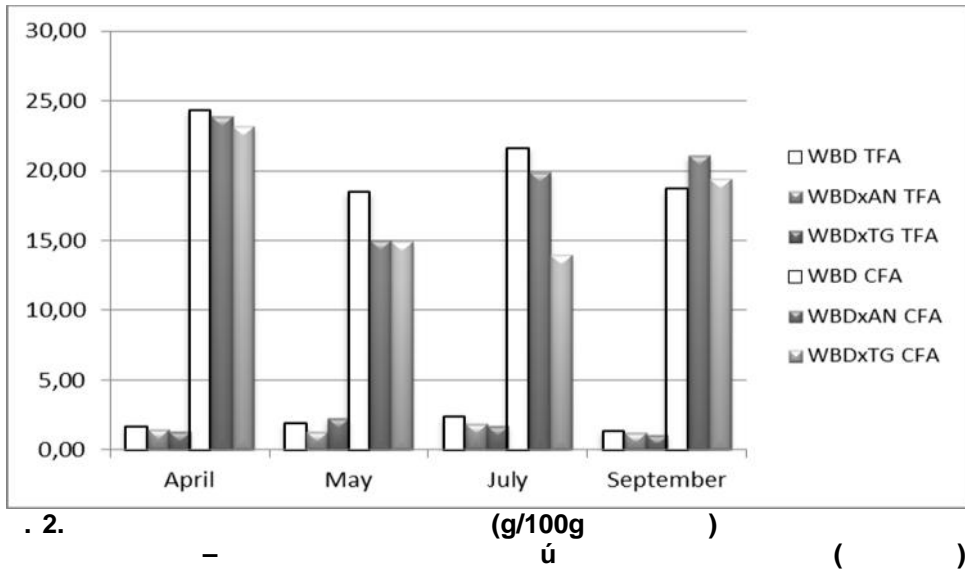


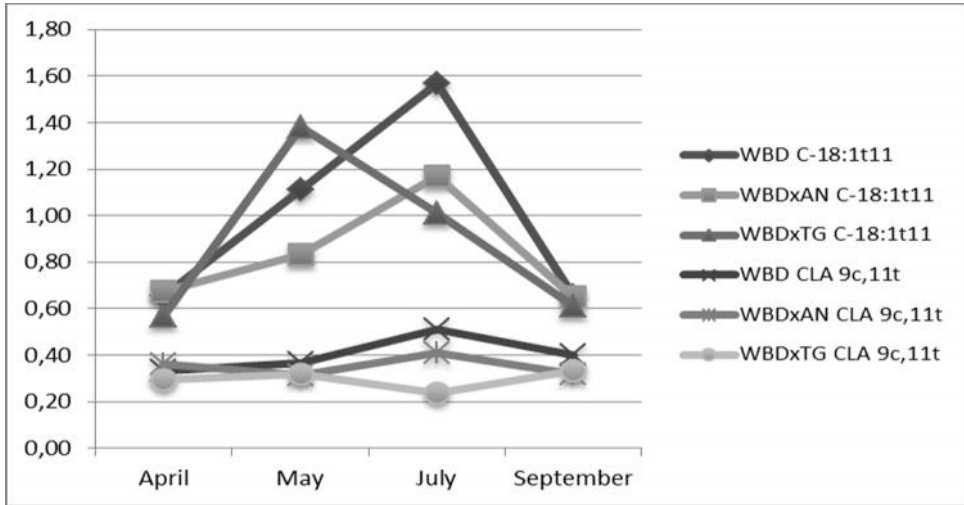
Fig. 2. Trans and cis fatty acids (g/100g fat) of goat milk by three breed groups – WBD and her crosses breed with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation

1,35 2,34 g/100g
, 1,24 1,86
g/100g 1,07 2,25
g/100g -
-
-
18,45 24,30 g/100g
-
13,99 23,20 g/100g
.
-
-
-
-
(0,65 1,57 g/100g
) ,

Trans isomers in WBD milk range from 1,35 to 2,34 g/100 g of fat, on WBDxAN from 1,24 to 1,86 g/100 g fat and from 1,07 to 2,25 g/100 g fat at WBDxTG. Therefore, they are best synthesized at WBD and the lowest at WBDxTG breed groups. Cis isomers during the analyzed period have the highest values in WBD from 18,45 to 24,30 g/100g fat and the lowest at WBDxTG from 13,99 g to 23,20 g/100g fat. Trans vaccinic acid in milk of different breed groups has higher values in the middle of the study period and is half the lower at the beginning and in the end of lactation.

The trans vaccenic acid synthesis is the best for milk of WBD (from 0,65 to 1,57 g/100g fat), followed by milk of WBDxTG (from 0,57 to 1,38 g/100g fat) and

(0,57 1,38 g/100g | WBDxAN (from 0,65 to 1,17 g/100 g , fat)
) (0,65 1,17 (Figure 3).
 g/100g) (3).



3. CLA (g/100g fat) of goat milk by three breed groups – WBD and her crosses breed with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation

0,33 g/100g
 g/100g . CLA
 -6
 4.

The concentration of conjugated linoleic acid is lowest of milk obtained from WBDxTG - 0,24 to 0,33 g/100g fat and with the highest content of WBD from 0,34 to 0,51 g/100g fat. CLA marked its peak on the July in milk from WBD and WBDxAN, while in milk from WBDxTG on September.

The biologically active omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids in the tested milk of three breed groups are presented in Figure 4.

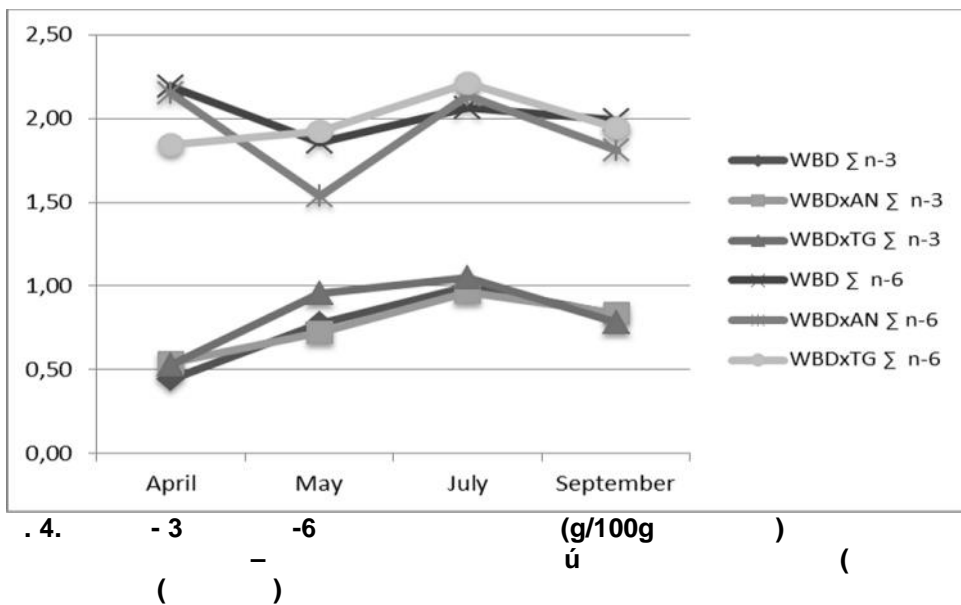
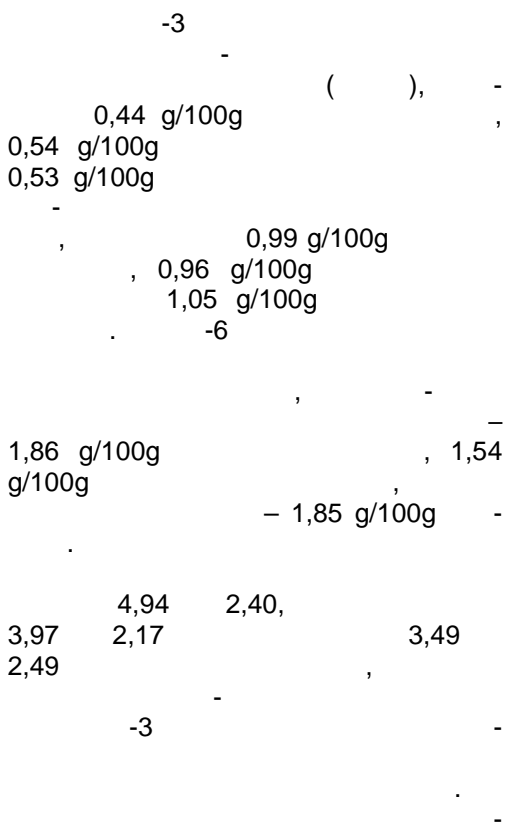


Fig. 4. Omega- 3 and Omega- 6 fatty acids (g/100g fat) of goat milk by three breed groups – WBD and her crosses breed with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation



Omega-3 fatty acids in milk have the lowest concentration at the onset of lactation (April), respectively 0,44 g/100 g fat in WBD, 0,54 g/100 g fat into WBDxAN and 0,53 g/100 g fat in WBDxTG and the highest content on July as follows: 0,99 g/100 g fat in WBD, 0,96 g/100 g fat on WBDxAN and 1,05 g/100 g fat at WBDxTG.

The omega-6 fatty acids in the milk of the three breed groups are relatively stable, with the lowest content on May – 1.86 g / 100g fat in WBD, 1,54 g / 100g fat in WBDxAN, and on April in WBDxTG- 1,85 g / 100 g fat.

The ratio between the two groups of fatty acids decreases in WBD from 4,94 to 2,40, in WBDxAN from 3,97 to 2,17 and in WBDxTG from 3,49 to 2,49 at the end of lactation, which is determined with high content of omega-3 fatty acids and most likely their synthesis in the transition from indoor to pasture grass rearing.

The qualitative assessment of the

(5, 6, 7, 8).

fat fraction is based on the following indicators: lipid pretreatment score, atherogenic and thrombogenic index and the ratio of hyper- and hypocholesterolemic fatty acids (Figure 5, 6, 7, 8).

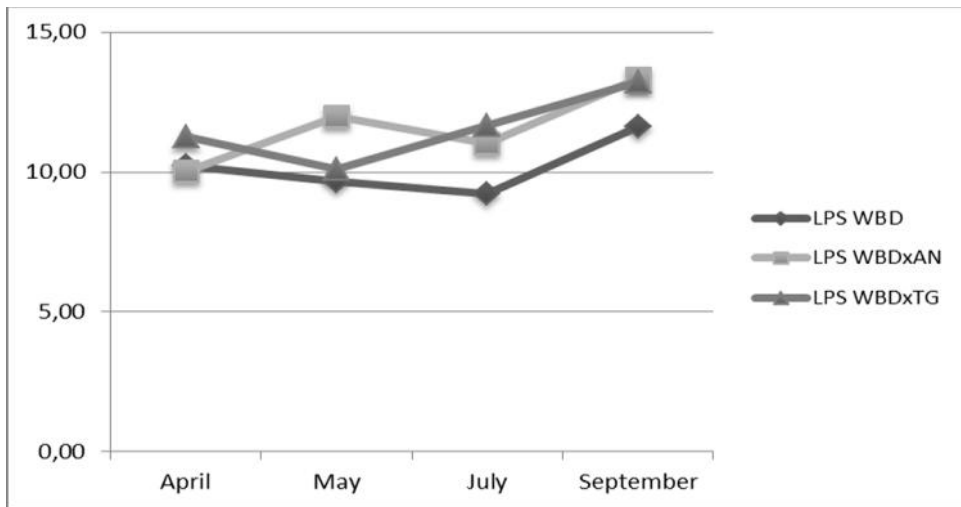


Fig. 5. Lipid preventavin score (g/100 ml milk) of goat milk by three breed groups– WBD and her crosses breed with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation

g/100g	9.24	13.35
g/100g	9.24	11.60
g/100g	10.03	13.35
13.23 g/100g		10.09

The lipid preventive score in goat milk ranged from 9,24 to 13,35 g/100g product. It is lowest for milk of WBD from 9,24 to 11,60 g/100g product, whereas in WBDxAN milk varies from 10,03 to 13,35 g/100g product and in WBDxTG from 10,09 to 13,23 g/100g product.

The analyses milk of three breed groups is characterized by the highest value for LPS at the end of lactation, which is determined by the increase in the amount of milk fat and the increase in saturated fatty acids in the fat fraction. The atherogenic index gives the correlation between the sum of the main saturated fatty acids and the unsaturated fatty acids, the former being considered pro-atherogenic (favoring the adhesion of lipids in the cells of the immune and

(Ghaeni et. al., 2013).
 1,00 (Ivanova and Hadzhinikolova, 2015).
 2,19 3,97.
 2,19 3,44 (6).

circulatory system) and the second are anti-atherogenic (inhibit plaque aggregation and decrease levels of esterified fatty acids, cholesterol and phospholipids, thus preventing the occurrence of micro- and macro-coronary diseases).

The thrombogenic index gives the tendency to clot formation in blood vessels and is defined as the ratio between prothrombogenic (saturates) and antithrombogenic (monounsaturated and polyunsaturated omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids) fatty acids (Ghaeni et al., 2013). The thrombogenic and atherogenic index, as indicators, should not exceed 1.00 while the cholesterol index is above 1.00 (Ivanova and Hadzhinikolova, 2015). The atherogenic index in the tested milk of three goat breeds ranged from 2,19 to 3,97. The milk obtained from WBD is distinguished with lowest values of AI from 2,19 to 3,44 (Figure 6).

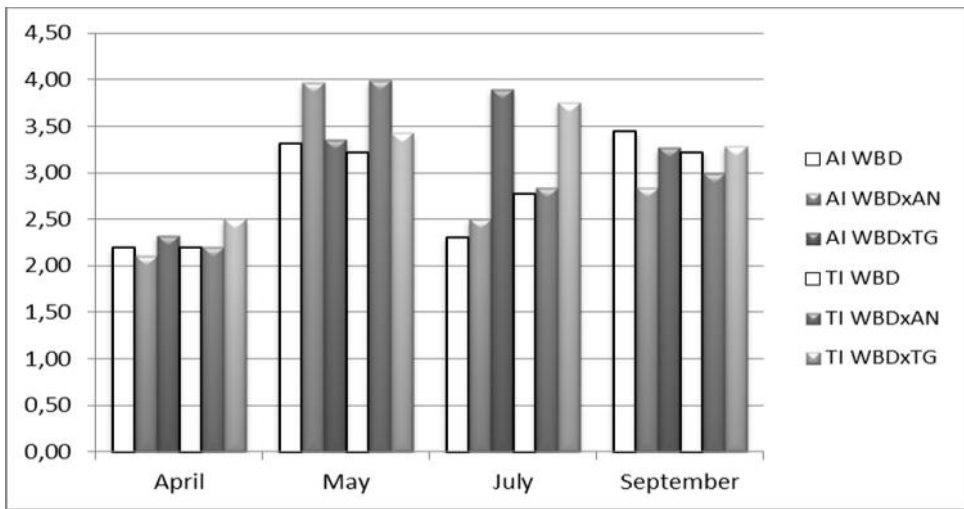


Fig. 6. Thrombogenic and atherogenic index in goat milk by three breed groups – WBD and her crosses breed with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation

2,50 2,20 2,19 3,22,
 3,75. 3,99
 (1.0).
 h/H 0,45 0,71,
 0,36 0,76,
 0,38 0,66. -
 (7).

The thrombogenic index maintains the trend of changes in the atherogenic index in goat milk, but with somewhat higher values for WBD from 2,19 to 3,22, in WBDxAN from 2,20 to 3,99 and for WBDxTG from 2,50 to 3,75.

The analyzed goat's milk is characterized by a low cholesterolemic index (less than 1.0). The milk obtained by BBM has a h/H from 0,45 to 0,71, for a WBDxAN from 0,36 to 0,76 and in WBDxTG from 0,38 to 0,66. The highest values for the cholesterolemic index were in the three breed groups on April (Figure 7).

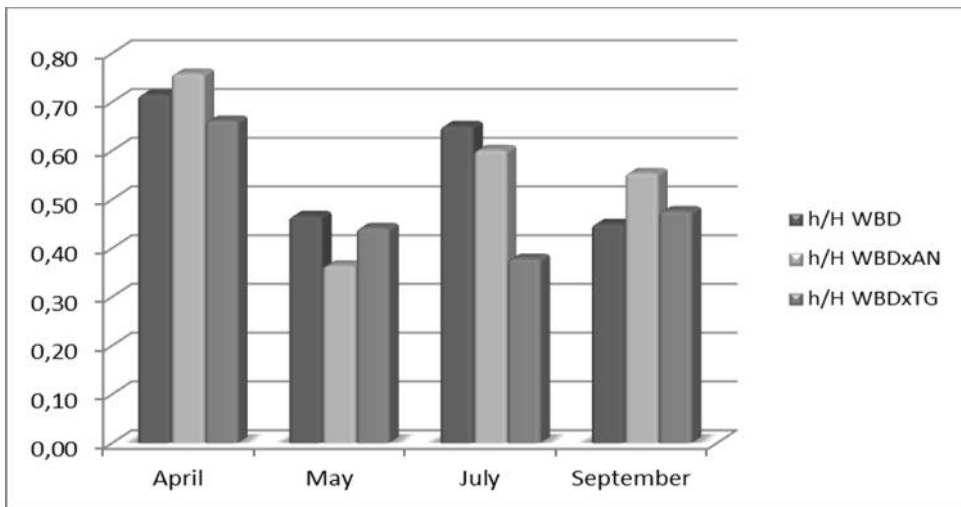


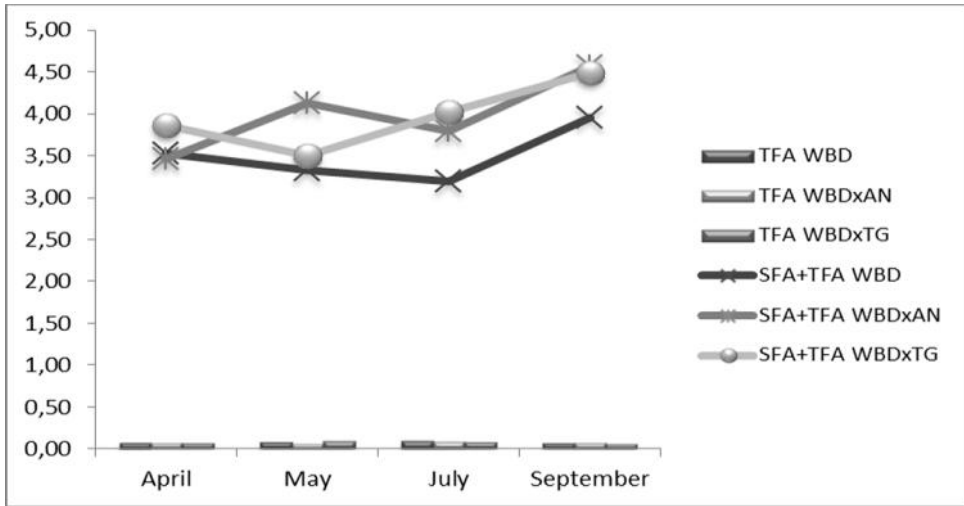
Fig. 7. Ratio between hyper- and hypocholesterolemic fatty acids in goat milk by three breed groups – WBD and her crosses breed with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation

0,07 0,10 g/100 ml
 0,06 0,09 g/100 ml
 0,06 0,09
 g/100 ml (8).

Trans fatty acids, obtained by naturally way are important for human nutrition and are the subject of a number of scientific studies. The milk of different breed groups has TFA content in WBD from 0,07 to 0,10 g/100 ml milk, in WBDxAN from 0,06 to 0,09 g/100 ml milk and in WBDxTG from 0,06 to 0,09 ml milk (Figure 8). The results obtained for the samples that have been collected

give us reason to refer them to products with low TFA content under Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006.

() 1924/2006.



. 8.

g/100 ml

ú

Fig. 8. Trans fatty acids and saturated fatty acids in g/100 ml milk of goat milk produced by three breed groups – WBD and her crosses breed with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation

3,20 3,96 g/100 ml
 3,47 4,56
 g/100 ml 3,50
 4,49 g/100 ml
 (0,75 g/100 ml) . -

The content of saturated fatty acids in the analyses milk ranged during the lactation as follows for WBD from 3,20 to 3,96 g/100 ml milk, in WBDxAN from 3,47 to 4,56 g/100 ml milk and in WBDxTG from 3,50 to 4,49 g/100 ml milk. This defines them as milk with a high content of saturated fatty acids (over 0,75 g/100 ml milk). The lowest values for saturated fatty acids were established in the White Bulgarian Dairy goat breed.

CONCLUSIONS

2,34 g/100g

1,35

Rearing of goats from three different breed groups under the same conditions leads to synthesis of different amount trans fatty acids, which is determined by breed differences and varies from 1,35 to 2,34 g/100g fat in WBD, from 1,24 to 1,86 g/100 g fat in

1,24	1,86	g/100g		
	1,07	2,25	g/100g	-
	.	.	,	
	-			
			2,19	
3,44	2,19	3,22		
-				
	0,45	0,71.		
	(0,06	0,10	g/100 ml
)				
(3,2	4,56	g/100 ml).

WBDxAN and from 1,07 to 2,25 g/100 g fat in WBDxTG. The milk obtained from WBD has the lowest atherogenic and thrombogenic index, respectively from 2,19 to 3,44 and 2,19 to 3,22, and a ratio of hyper- and hypocholesterolemic fatty acids from 0,45 to 0,71.

The analyzed milk from three breed groups were defined as a foodstuff with low content of TFA (from 0,06 to 0,10 g/100 ml milk) and a high SFA content (from 3,2 to 4,56 g/100 ml milk).

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Trans fatty acids and quality assessment of fatty acid composition in white brined cheese from goat's milk

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SUMMARY

The study was conducted with white brine cheese produced by goat's milk from three breed groups – White Bulgarian Dairy (WBD) and her crosses with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg goats (WBDxTG) during the lactation to establish the content of natural trans fatty acids (TFA) and to assess the quality of the fatty acid composition of the product as a healthy source in human nutrition.

The total content of TFA in the examined white brined cheese from goat's milk at WBD ranged from 2,11 to 2,81

2,81 g/100g ,
 2,05 3,04 g/100g 2,47
 2,97 g/100g ,
 (45 63%) -
 CLA . -
 0,58 0,64 g/100g -
 . -
 - -
 100g , - 44,22 60,46 g/
 - -
 2,03 2,56 c - 1,55 2,28 -
 - -
 0,96. 0,65
 - -
 (0,52 0,79 g/ 100g
)
 21,42g/100g (15,48
) .
 : ,
 , CLA,
 ,

g/100g fat, in WBDxAN from 2,05 to 3,04 g/100g fat and from 2,47 to 2,97 g/100g fat in WBDxTG, conditioned by the content of trans vaccenic acid (45 and 63%) of the total content of TFA depending on the breed. The concentration of CLA in the studied cheese is highest in WBD from 0,58 to 0,64 g/100g fat.

The quality assessment of the fat fraction included indicators lipid preventive score, atherogenic and thrombogenic index and the ratio between hyper- and hypocholesterolemic fatty acids.

Lipid preventive score is the lowest in cheeses made from goat's milk WBD – 44,22 to 60,46 g/100g product as atherogenic and thrombogenic index are the lowest in WBDxTG, respectively from 1,55 to 2,28 and from 2,03 to 2,56, and the highest ratio of hyper- and hypocholesterolemic fatty acids in the WBDxTG from 0,65 to 0,96.

The analysed white brined cheese from goat's milk from different breed groups are characterized as foodstuff with low TFA (from 0,52 to 0,79 g/100g milk product) and high content of saturated fatty acids (from 15,48 to 21,42 g/100g milk product).

Key words: goat cheese, trans fatty acid, CLA, atherogenic index, thrombogenic index

INTRODUCTION

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Goat cheese is a food with ancient story that supposedly originated in the region of Europe, Central Asia and the Middle East around 8000 BC. According to information found in Egyptian sepulcher, the first cheese appeared around 2000 BC and it was probably a structure of a truncated curd, such as a cheese today in the Balkans.

But unlike produced in the Middle East –

the cheese from Europe, where the climate is cooler, requiring less salt for preservation and becomes an enabling environment for beneficial microorganisms and fungus.

Goat milk compared to milk of other ruminants contains higher concentrations of caproic, caprylic and capric fatty acids, which determines its specific sharp taste.

Gurung and Sah (2012) are finding when use different methods of pasteurization of goat's milk for production of white brined cheese is obtained a greater loss of fat and protein when using a high temperatures for a short time (90°C for 30 sec) and decreased respectively from 20,17 to 18,10%, and from 14,82 to 12,40%.

Cossignani et al. (2014) in their studies on the fatty acid composition of commercially goat cheese from Umbria, establish content of saturated fatty acids in soft cheese – 70,1%, in the semi hard- 67,7%, monounsaturated fatty acids, respectively, in both types of cheese 25,2 and 26, 1%, polyunsaturated fatty acid – 3,7 and 4,7%, CLA – 0,6 and 0,8%, vaccenic acid-1,8 and 2,5% omega-6 – 2,8 and 3,0 %, omega-3 – 0,4 and 0,9% and their ratios n-6/n-3 – 7,0 and 3,3 and atherogenic index-2,7 and 2,4.

Rahmann et al. (2014), in the production of goat cheese from milk of goats, reared under different diets, established content of saturated fatty acid- 75,1 and 75,8 g/100 g fatty acids, monounsaturated fatty acids – 20,0 and 19,7 g/100 g fatty acids, polyunsaturated fatty acids – 4,0 and 3,8 g/100 g fatty acids, omega-3 fatty acid- 1,1 and 0,8 g/100 g fatty acids, omega-6 fatty acid – 1,4 and 1,8 g 100 g fatty acid and CLA content – 1,0 and 0,8 g/100 g

Vieitez et al. (2016)

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Rahmann et al. (2014), in the production of goat cheese from milk of goats, reared under different diets, established content of saturated fatty acid- 75,1 and 75,8 g/100 g fatty acids, monounsaturated fatty acids – 20,0 and 19,7 g/100 g fatty acids, polyunsaturated fatty acids – 4,0 and 3,8 g/100 g fatty acids, omega-3 fatty acid- 1,1 and 0,8 g/100 g fatty acids, omega-6 fatty acid – 1,4 and 1,8 g 100 g fatty acid and CLA content – 1,0 and 0,8 g/100 g fatty acids.

Vieitez et al. (2016) were studied

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,
1,4 4,9 %,
14,9 25,4% CLA – 0,4 1,5%.
0,5%
No 1924/2006
20 2006 ..
1,5 g/100
g 0,75 g/100 ml ,
10%
,
,
,
0,1 g/100 ml 0,1 g/100 g
No 1924/2006). (Regulation (EC)
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various types of goat cheese (fresh, ripe and storage) produced in Uruguay and determine content of vaccenic acid from 1,4 to 4,9%, cis- isomers of oleic acid from 14.9 to 25.4% and CLA – 0,4 to 1,5%.

The daily intake of trans fatty acids should not exceed 0,5% of energy intake. According to the EU Regulation Measure No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council by December 20, 2006, the content of saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids in the solid products does not exceed 1,5 g/100 g or 0,75 g/100 ml of liquid, as in both cases the content of saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids exceeding 10% of the daily energy intake and these foodstuffs are referred to as foods with a low content of SFA. Claim that a food does not contain SFA may be indicated only in the case where the content of SFA and TFA not exceeding 0,1 g/100 g product or 0,1 g/100 ml liquid (Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006).

The study was conducted with white brine cheese produced by goat's milk from three breed groups - White Bulgarian Dairy (WBD) and her crosses with Anglo- Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg goats (WBDxTG) during the lactation to establish the content of natural trans fatty acids (TFA) and to assess the quality of the fatty acid composition of the product as a healthy source in human nutrition.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Is investigated white brine cheese made from goat milk of three breed groups White Bulgarian Dairy (WBD) and her crosses with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation (4 x 4 pieces) for fatty acid composition and determine the content of trans fatty acids, biologically active and anticarcinogenic substances in the fatty fraction. The milk was taken on April, June, August and September and

45
 -
 Roese-Gottlieb,
 -
 (CH₃ONa, Merck,
 Darmstadt) NaHSO₄·H₂O.
 -
 /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,
 4°C/min 186°C
 19 min 220°C 4°C/min
 :
 (Ulbricht and
 Southgate, 1991),
 -
 (Regulation (EC) No
 1924/2006).

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

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

$$h/H = \frac{(C18:1n-9 + C18:1n-7 + C18:2n-6 + C18:3n-3 + C18:3n-6 + C20:3n-6 + C20:4n-6 + C20:5n-3 + C22:4n-6 + C22:5n-3 + C22:6n-3)}{(C14:0 + C16:0)}$$
 EXCEL 2013.

undergone to technological processing for cheese. White brined cheeses from goat's milk were examined after 45 days of ripening.

The extraction of the total lipids was done by the method of Roese-Gottlieb with diethyl and petroleum ether and subsequent methylation with sodium methylate (CH₃ONa, Merck, Darmstadt) and dried with NaHSO₄·H₂O. The fatty acids methyl esters /FAME/ were analyzed with the aid of gas chromatograph Shimadzu-2010 (Kyoto, Japan) equipped with a flame ionisation detector and an 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). For the carrier gas hydrogen is used, and as a 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 up to 170°C and maintained for 20 min, following a renewed increase of 4°C/min to 186°C for 19 min and up to 220°C with 4°C/min until completion.

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

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

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

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

The data are processed by the methods of variation statistics using statistical package the computer program EXCEL 2013.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

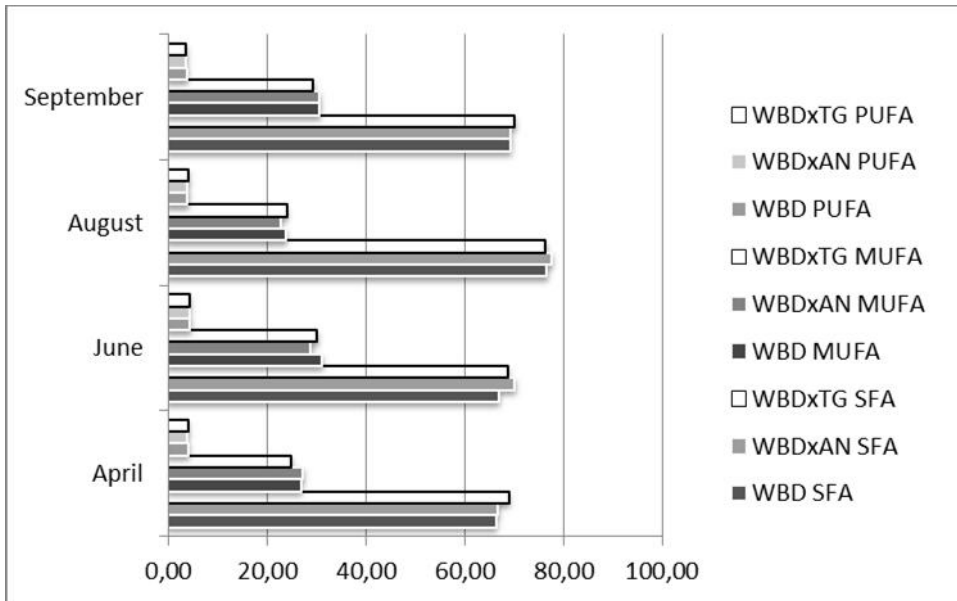
The examined white brined cheeses from goat milk are characterized by a fat content from 21,46 to 27,29% in WBD, from 26,09 to 27,05% in WBDxAN and from 23,76 to 29,97% in WBDxTG.

Fatty acid composition is presented in Figure 1. Saturated fatty acids in the examined white brine cheeses varied during the period from April to September as such as the highest value being reported on August for and the three breed groups as follows: WBD – 76,70 g/100g fat, WBDxAN – 77,64 g/100 g and WBDxTG – 76,42 g/100g fat.

21,46 27,29%,
26,09 27,05%
23,76 29,97%.

1.

76,70 g/100g
g/100g
- 77,64
- 76,42 g/100g



1.

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Fig. 1. Fatty acid composition of white brined cheese from goat milk produced by three breed groups – WBD and her crosses breed with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation

- 31,15

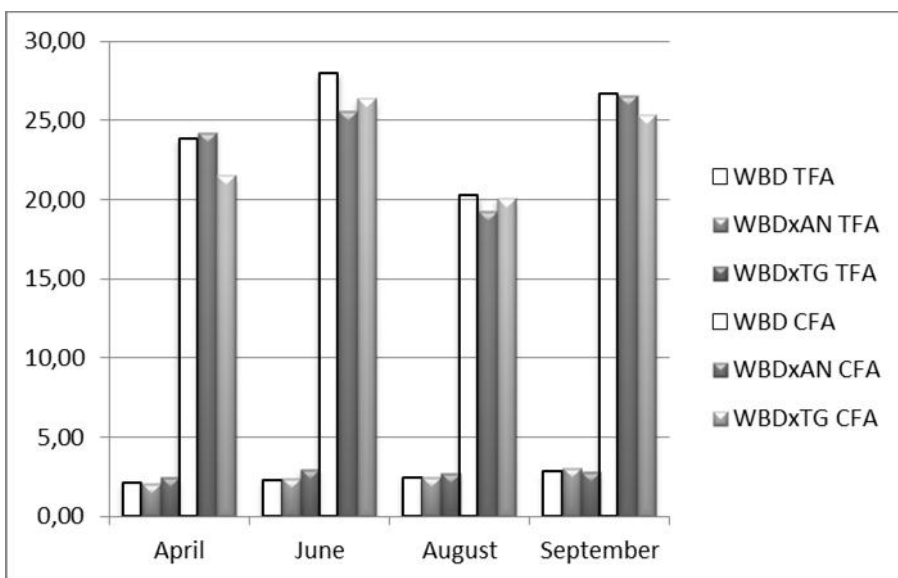
- 30,20,

Monounsaturated fatty acids marked its peak on June at WBD – 31,15 and in WBDxTG – 30,20, whereas in WBDxAN on the September – 30,67

30,67 g/100g
 - 23,85
 , 22,85
 - 24,02
 - 3,85
 4,47, - 3,68 4,29
 3,69 4,37.
 2.

g/100g fat. Their concentration is lowest on August – 23,85 in WBD, 22,85 in WBDxAN and 24,02 in WBDxTG. Polyunsaturated fatty acids at WBD ranged from 3,85 to 4,47, WBDxAN – 3,68 to 4,29 and WBDxTG from 3,69 to 4,37. The maximum concentrations of white brine cheeses from all three breed groups were established on June and the minimum on September.

The total content of cis and trans isomers of fatty acids is shown in Figure 2.



2.

Fig. 2. Trans and cis fatty acids of white brined cheese from goat milk produced by three breed groups – WBD and her crosses breed with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation

3 %
 - 2,11
 2,81g/100g
 2,05 3,04 g/100g
 2,97 g/100g
 2,47

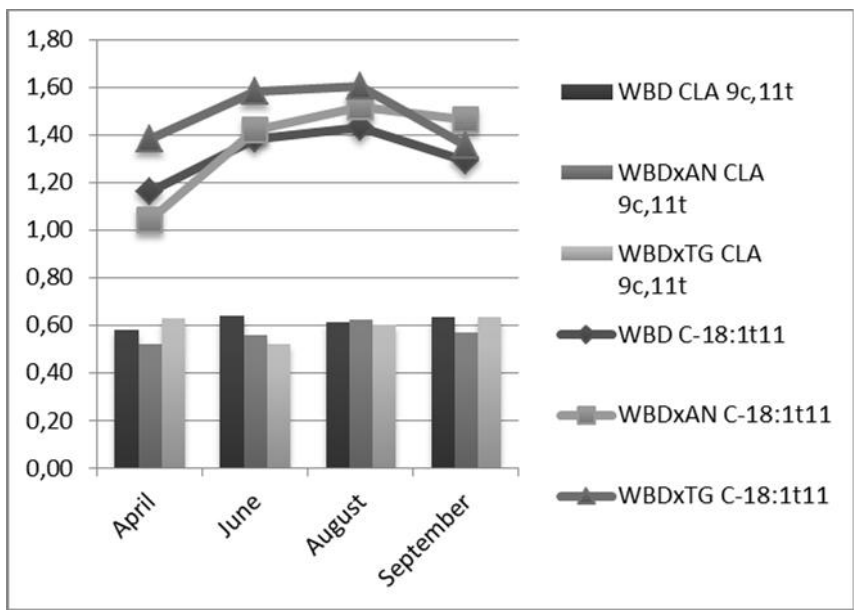
Trans isomers in white brine cheeses of three breed groups goat varied in very narrow ranges and do not exceed 3% of the total fatty acid content. TFA in WBD ranges from 2,11 to 2,81g/100g fat, at WBDxAN from 2,05 to 3,04 g/100g fat and from 2,47 to 2,97 g/100g fat at WBDxTG. The concentration of cis isomers in the analyzed cheeses is highest on June in

WBD (27,95 g/100g fat) and WBDxTG (26,39 g/100g fat), but when in WBDxAN (26,57 g/100g fat) on September and the lowest in all three breed groups on August, respectively 20,23 (WBD), 19,26 (WBDxAN) and 20,09 (WBDxTG) g/100g fat.

Trans vaccenic acid in white brined cheese has the highest concentration at WBD – 1,43 g/100g fat, WBDxAN – 1,51 g/100g fat and WBDxTG – 1,60 g/100g fat on August and lowest on April for WBD – 1,16, WBDxAN – 1,04 and on September for WBDxTG – 1,36 g/100g fat (Figure 3).

WBD (27,95 g/100g fat) and WBDxTG (26,39 g/100g fat), but when in WBDxAN (26,57 g/100g fat) on September and the lowest in all three breed groups on August, respectively 20,23 (WBD), 19,26 (WBDxAN) and 20,09 (WBDxTG) g/100g fat.

Trans vaccenic acid in white brined cheese has the highest concentration at WBD – 1,43 g/100g fat, WBDxAN – 1,51 g/100g fat and WBDxTG – 1,60 g/100g fat on August and lowest on April for WBD – 1,16, WBDxAN – 1,04 and on September for WBDxTG – 1,36 g/100g fat (Figure 3).



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Fig. 3. Trans vaccenic and CLA of white brined cheese from goat milk produced by three breed groups – WBD and her crosses breed with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation

Conjugated linoleic acid has the lowest concentration in cheese made from WBDxTG milk from 0,52 to 0,63 g/100g fat and with the highest content of WBD from 0,58 to 0,64 g/100g fat. CLA

Conjugated linoleic acid has the lowest concentration in cheese made from WBDxTG milk from 0,52 to 0,63 g/100g fat and with the highest content of WBD from 0,58 to 0,64 g/100g fat. CLA

0,58 0,64 g/100g

CLA

marks its peak on June in cheese of WBD, on August at WBDxAN, while at WBDxTG cheese on April and on September.

-6
-3
4.

The biologically active omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids in the examined white brine cheeses from milk of three breed groups are presented in Figure 4.

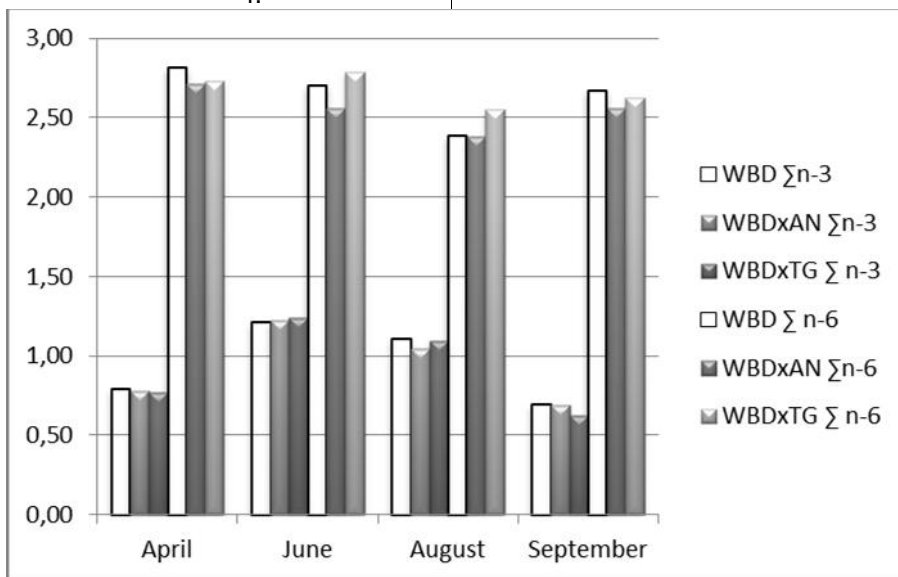


Fig. 4. Omega-3 and Omega-6 fatty acids of white brined cheese from goat milk produced by three breed groups – WBD and her crosses breed with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation

-3
0,69 g/100g
1,21 g/100g
1,22 g/100g
1,24 g/100g
-6

Omega-3

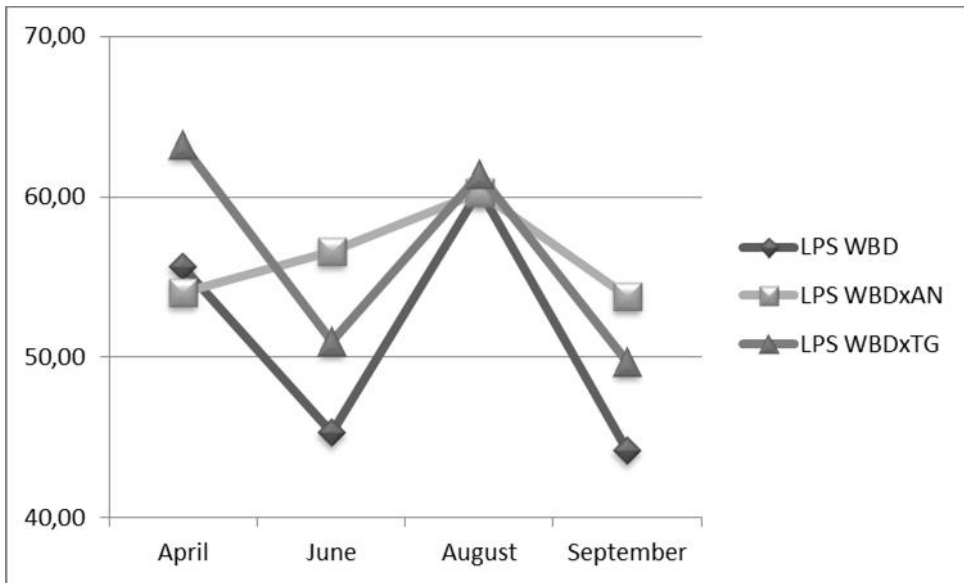
Omega-3 fatty acids in goat's cheese have the lowest concentration at the end of the study period (on September) in WBD and WBDxAN is 0,69 g/100g fat and 0,63 g/100g fat at WBDxTG. The cheeses obtained on June has the highest content of omega- fatty acid in all three goat breed groups 1,21 g/100 g fat in WBD, 1,22 g/100 g fat at WBDxAN and 1,24 g/100 g fat in WBDxTG.

Omega-6 fatty acids are relatively constant as is the quantity of white brined cheeses and the three goat breed

2,55 2,38 2,71 2,38 2,81, - - - - -
 -3 -6 - - -
 4,19 -3,84 , 3,70 - - -
 (5, 6, 7, 8).

groups. Their content at WBD is from 2,38 to 2,81, at WBDxAN from 2,38 to 2,71 and at WBDxTG from 2,55 to 2,79, as the highest concentration being reported in WBD and lowest in WBDxAN. The low content of omega-3 fatty acids and the high content of omega-6 fatty acids determine the higher ratio between the two groups of fatty acids at the end of the period – 3,84 for WBD, 3,70 for WBDxAN and 4,19 for WBDxTG .

The qualitative assessment of the fat fraction is based on the following indicators: lipid pretreatment score, atherogenic and thrombogenic index and the ratio of hyper- and hypocholesterolemic fatty acids (Figure 5, 6, 7, 8).



. 5.

Fig. 5. Lipid preventavin score of white brined cheese from goat milk produced by three breed groups – WBD and her crosses breed with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation

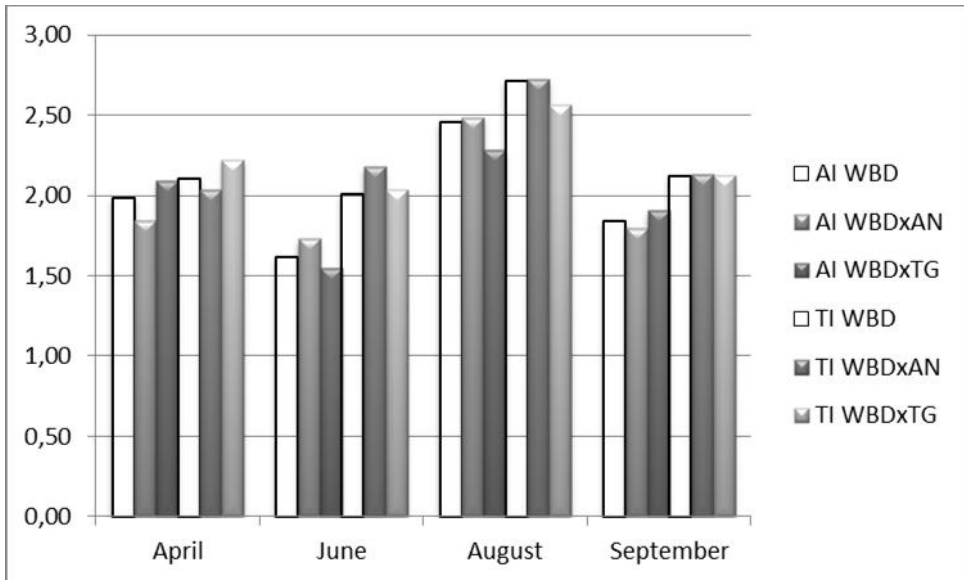
44,22 63,23 g/100g - ,

The lipid preventive score in goat cheese ranges from 44,22 to 63,23 g/100g product. It is lowest for cheese made from goat milk of WBD from 44,22

44,22 60,46 g/100g
 g/100g : 53,78 60,28
 63,23 g/100g 49,69
 1,55 2,49.
 1,55 2,28 (6).

to 60,46 g/100g of product, while in WBDxAN and WBDxTG it is higher and varies as follows: from 53,78 to 60,28 g/100g product at WBDxAN and from 49,69 to 63,23 g/100g product in WBDxTG. The analyzed cheeses of three goat breed groups are characterized by the lowest value for LPS on September.

The atherogenic index in the tested goat's cheeses from the three breed groups ranged from 1,55 to 2,49. The cheeses made from WBDxTG goat's milk are characterized by the lowest values for the atherogenic index from 1,55 to 2,28 (Figure 6).



6. Thrombogenic and atherogenic index of white brined cheese from goat milk produced by three breed groups – WBD and her crosses breed with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation

The atherogenic index has the lowest coefficient on June for white brined cheese at all three breed groups. The thrombogenic index ranges from 2,01 to 2,72 and maintains the trend of changes in the atherogenic index in goat cheese but with slightly higher values relative to it respectively for WBD from

2,03 2,04 2,01 2,71, 2,72

2,56.

(1,0).

h/H 0,61

0,96, 0,61 0,88,

0,65 0,96.

(7).

2,01 to 2,71, for WBDxAH from 2,04 to 2,72 and in WBDxTG from 2,03 to 2,56.

The tested goat's cheeses are characterized by a low cholesterolemic index (less than 1,0). The milk obtained by WBD has a h/H from 0,61 to 0,96, with a WBDxAH from 0,61 to 0,88 and a WBDxTG from 0,65 to 0,96. The highest values for cholesterolemic index in white brined cheese are the highest in three breed groups on June (Figure 7).

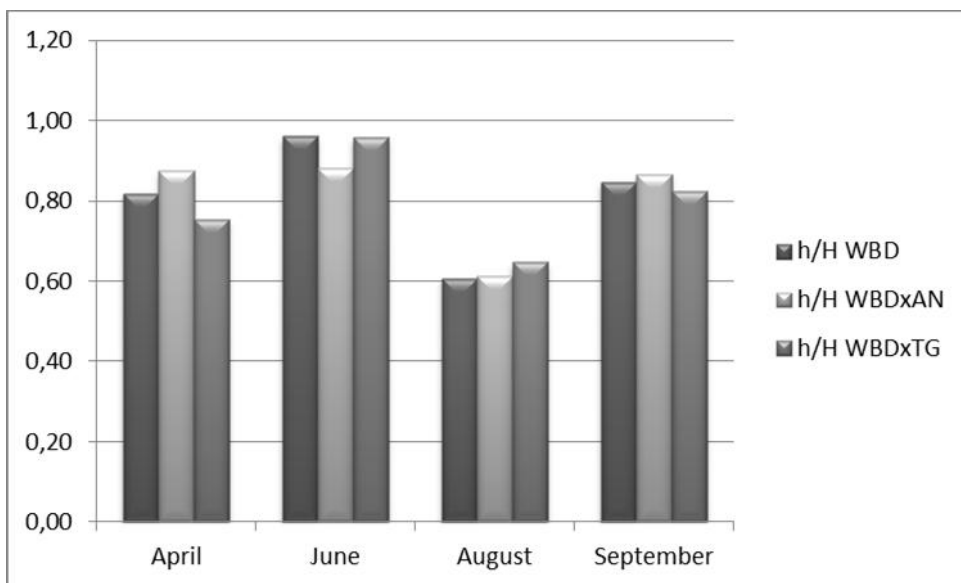


Fig. 7. Ratio between hyper- and hypocholesterolemic fatty acids of white brined cheese from goat milk produced by three breed groups – WBD and her crosses breed with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation

0,52 0,65 g/100 g

0,54 0,79

g/100 g 0,68

0,74 g/100 g (8).

Trans fatty acids obtained naturally are important for human nutrition and are the subject of a number of scientific studies. The milk cheese of different goat breed groups has a content of TFA at WBD from 0,52 to 0,65 g/100 g cheese, at WBDxAH from 0,54 to 0,79 g/100 g cheese and at WBDxTG from 0,68 to 0,74 g/100 g of cheese (Figure 8).

The results obtained for the samples tested give us reason to refer them to products with low TFA content under Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006.

() 1924/2006.

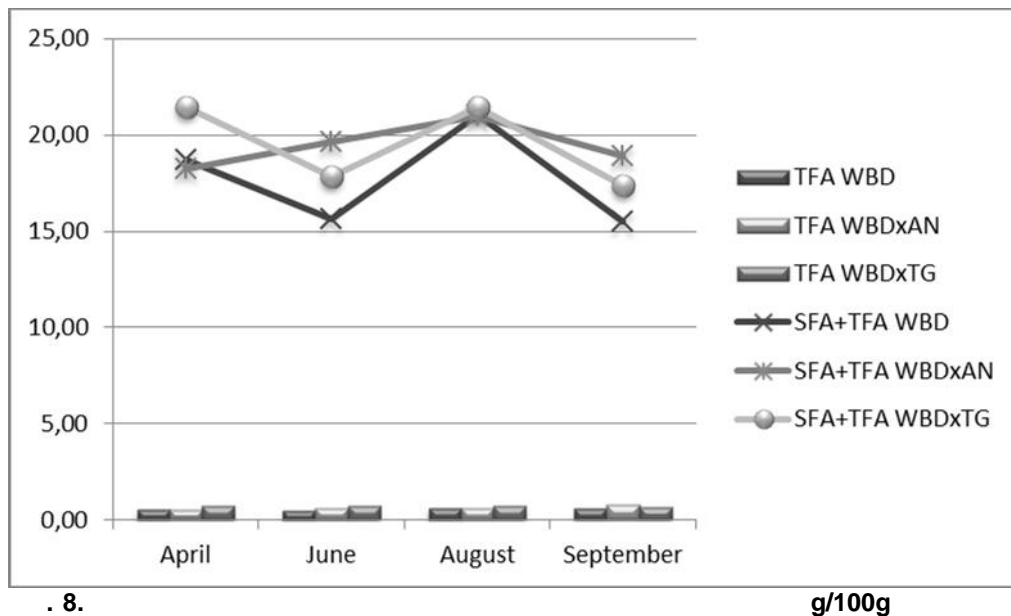


Fig. 8. Trans fatty acids and saturated fatty acids in g/100g of cheese of white brined cheese from goat milk produced by three breed groups – WBD and her crosses breed with Anglo-Nubian (WBDxAN) and Toggenburg (WBDxTG) during the lactation

15,48 21,03
g/100 g 18,20
20,96 g/100 g
17,35 21,42 g/100 g
(1,5 g/100 g).

The content of saturated fatty acids in the analyzed goat's cheeses ranges during the lactation to the following: for WBD from 15,48 to 21,03 g/100 g cheese, at WBDxAN from 18,20 to 20,96 g/100 g cheese and in WBDxTG from 17,35 to 21,42 g/100 g cheese. This defines them as a cheese with a high content of saturated fatty acids (above 1,5 g/100 g of product). The lowest values for saturated fatty acids have been established for cheeses produced from the Bulgarian White Dairy Goat breed.

CONCLUSIONS

Rearing of goats from three breed groups under the same conditions leads to the synthesis of a different quantity of

	2,11	2,81	g/100g
		2,05	3,04
g/100g			2,47
2,97 g/100g			
44,22	60,46 g/ 100 g		
	1,55	2,28	2,03
2,56			
	0,65	0,96.	
0,52	0,79 g/100 g		
		15,48	21,42
g/100 g			

trans fatty acids in the milk, and hence in the white brined cheese made from it, which is due to the breed differences and the subsequent processing, and ranges from 2,11 to 2,81 g/100 g fat at WBD, from 2,05 to 3,04 g/100 g fat at WBDxAH and from 2,47 to 2,97 g/100 g of fat at WBDxTG.

Cheese obtained from WBD's milk has the lowest lipid score from 44,22 to 60,46 g/100 g product, whereas the cheeses from WBDxTG breed group have the lowest atherogenic and thrombogenic index, respectively from 1,55 to 2,28 and from 2,03 to 2,56 and the highest ratio of hyper- hypocholesterolemic fatty acids from 0,65 to 0,96.

The analyzed cheeses produced from the milk of three goat breed groups were identified as a low content of TFA foodstuff (0,52 to 0,79 g/100 g cheese) and a high SFA content (from 15,48 to 21,42 g/100 g cheese).

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