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Lyophilized meat concentrates, enriched with plant extracts

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SUMMARY

- Modern consumers become more
- and more informed about the relationship
- between diet and health status. The
- growing demand for healthy products is
- the result from striving to reduce
- healthcare costs, increase life expectancy
- and maintain good welfare.

- The authors present information for
- new functional meat based foods with
- improved fatty acid composition. Rabbit
- meat lyophilized products with spirulina
- and thyme extracts has been prepared.

- The received experimental results prove,
- that the use of this combination leads to
- an increase in the poly- and
- monounsaturated fatty acids
- concentrations, as well as a high content
- of -6 and -3 fatty acids, at the expense
- of reduction the saturated fatty acids
- concentration.

The optimized fatty acid profile of rabbit meat provides improvement of its nutritional qualities and a possibility for development safe products with high antioxidant activity, preserved nutritional value and easy assimilation.

Key words: meat products, rabbit meat, spirulina, thyme, fatty acid profile

INTRODUCTION

A sustained trend towards the prevention of nutrition-dependent diseases, based on control of total caloric intake and with an emphasis on common food habits and way of life and not to individual nutrients, is defined in recent years, in the nutrition science (Schönfeldt and Gibson, 2008; Valchkov, 2014). Meat and meat products are important source of building and energy nutrients for the body. They provide the daily needs of the man for protein, some vitamins (riboflavin, thiamin, B₆, B₁₂, etc.), and 30% of the needed iron, obtained from them, is digested readily by the organism (Miteva et al., 2008).

The modern technological approaches in the meat industry require a reduction in the processing of meat and meat products at very high temperatures, as this causes the formation of mutagenic compounds, such as heterocyclic amines and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (Gray et al., 1996). These changes are due to lipid oxidation in raw meat and meat products.

Lipid oxidation in meat is process with a significant reflection over the quality and shelf life of meat products (Kanner, 2007). Besides deteriorating the taste qualities, lipid oxidation generates cytotoxic and genotoxic compounds which are harmful to human health and lead to an increase on the general processes of aging in the body (Mayne, 2003).

(Schönfeldt and Gibson, 2008; Valchkov, 2014).

(Miteva et al., 2008).

(Gray et al., 1996).

(Kanner, 2007).

(Mayne, 2003).

al., 2007).

et al., 2007),

(Toldrá and Reig, 2011).

platensis) (*Arthrospira*)
(*Thymus serpyllum*)

- (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*);
- (*Thymus serpyllum*)
(*Arthrospira platensis*);

(),

The use of antioxidants – tocopherols, tocotrienols, flavonoid phenolic acids and others is one of the most effective methods for controlling lipid oxidation in meat and meat products (Laguerre et al., 2007). Explained consumer preferences for the use of natural foods, direct scientific research to the possibilities for the use natural antioxidants.

Some plants – rosemary, green tea, ginger, mayorana and thyme have been found, which render a strong inhibitory effect on the lipid oxidation of meat products (Laguerre et al., 2007), most of them are used in the culinary treatment of different types of meat.

The possibilities of incorporating biologically active substances from plant origin in food technology as antioxidant stabilizers, especially for products from raw meat products, still not fully tested (Toldrá and Reig, 2011). In-depth scientific and technological research are needed to achieve a proper balance between the antioxidant, flavour and aromatizing action of vegetative extracts when applied as additives in meat products.

The current study aims at tracking the effect of incorporating spirulina (*Arthrospira platensis*) and thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*) on the change in the fatty acid composition of new lyophilized foods from rabbit meat.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The following feedstocks are used:

- Rabbit meat of buttock (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*);
- Aqueous extracts of thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*) and spirulina (*Arthrospira platensis*);

Vegetative components: Amaranth, sweet potato (batat), walnuts, carrots, dates, red peppers and minced

• 1 – () ;
 • 2 –
 • 3 –
 Bligh and Dyer
 “Shimadzu-2010” (Kyoto, Japan).
 100%
 10%
 2
 TG 16.50
 “Hochvacuum” –
 – (-40)°C,
 – (-65)°C,
 0.20-0.35 mm/Hg
 + 30°C.

hemp seed.

Variant samples were used:

- **Variant 1** – Control (lyophilized rabbit meat, untreated);
- **Variant 2** – Lyophilised rabbit meat food, treated with solution of thyme and included vegetative components: amaranth, sweet potato, walnuts, carrots, dates, red peppers and minced hemp seed;
- **Variant 3** – Lyophilized rabbit meat food, treated with solution of spirulina and included vegetative components: amaranth, sweet potato, walnuts, carrots, dates, red peppers and minced hemp seed.

Biochemical studies:

Fatty acid composition – Lipid extraction is done by Bligh and Dyer method with chloroform and methanol. Methylation of the lipids is accomplished with acetyl chloride and subsequent thin layer chromatography to isolate the methyl esters of the fatty acids. The determination of the fatty acid composition of the novel foods has been performed on a Shimadzu-2010 gas chromatograph (Kyoto, Japan).

Technological methods:

Extraction – A water retrieve of thyme is made – saturated drug: hot water – 1:15. The resulting solution stays for 24 hours and 100% thyme solution is prepared from it. 10% solution of spirulina is prepared, analogously.

Raw rabbit meat of buttock is treated for 2h with the solutions obtained.

Sublimation drying – New foods made from rabbit meat are lyophilized in a TG 16.50 sublimation plant at Hochvacuum, Germany, with following process parameters: drying temperatures – (-40)°C, desublimator temperature – (-65)°C, total pressure in the sublimator 0.20-0.35 mm/Hg and drying out temperature up to + 30°C.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At each new food product, which is being developed, based on the preconceived concept of the mechanism of interaction between its constituent parts and the functions of the organism, its purpose and direction are determined. A high summary physiological effect in their application is achieved with the complex combination of ingredients in the composition of novel foods.

Experimental studies include the creation of two types of functional foods, based on rabbit meat, treated with solution of thyme and solution of spirulina. In the recipes formulas of both types of foods are included besides rabbit meat and the following plant components: amaranth, sweet potatoes, walnuts, carrots, dates, red peppers and minced hemp seed, and the balance of the ratio between the basic nutrients is achieved.

Table 1 presents data on lipid fatty acid composition in meat products.

1. (g/100g)
Table 1. Main groups of fatty acids (g/100g fat)

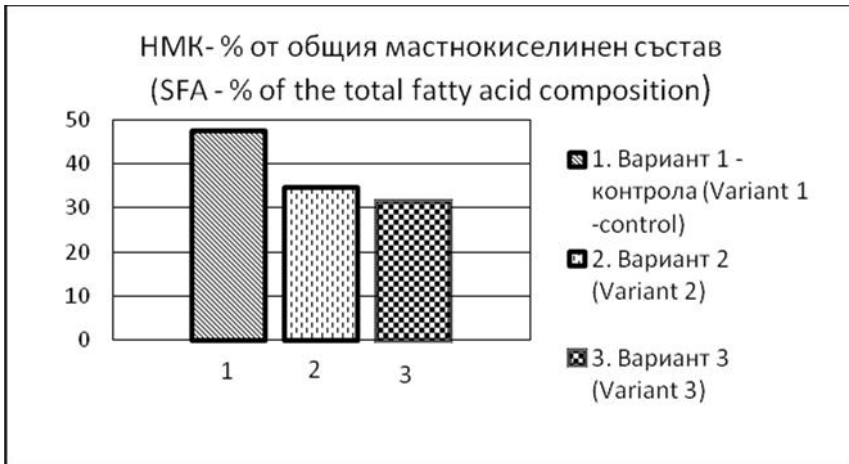
Groups of fatty acids	1 1 variant		2 2 variant		3 3 variant	
	X	SD	X	SD	X	SD
- SFA	47,37	9,12	34,48	1,57	31,35	1,95
- MUFA	25,78	2,82	32,30	0,78	39,03	3,80
- PUFA	19,43	0,85	28,37	0,68	26,34	1,64
C-18:1 T - C-18:1 TFA	2,10	2,39	5,18	0,15	9,05	0,22
n-3	0,94	0,04	1,31	0,03	3,28	0,20
n-6	19,86	0,87	27,06	0,65	26,20	1,23
n-6/ n-3	21,13	0,00	20,58	0,00	8,02	0,79
C-18:1 - C-18:1 CFA	6,29	0,61	14,77	0,35	14,36	1,61
- - SFA-BC	5,48	0,10	4,82	0,12	3,52	0,22

- ; SFA – saturated fatty acids;
 - ; MUFA – monounsaturated fatty acids;
 - ; PUFA – polyunsaturated fatty acids;
 - - ; TFA – trans - fatty acids;
 - - ; CFA – cis - fatty acids;
 - - ; SFA – BC – saturated fatty acids with branched chain

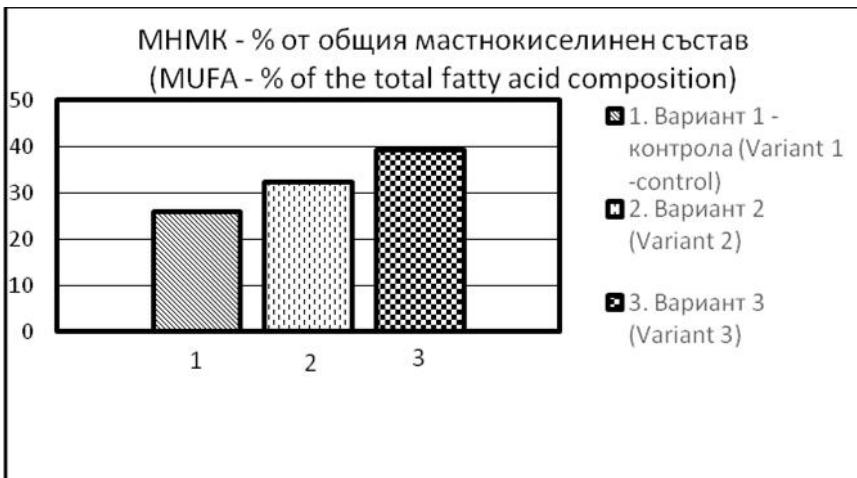
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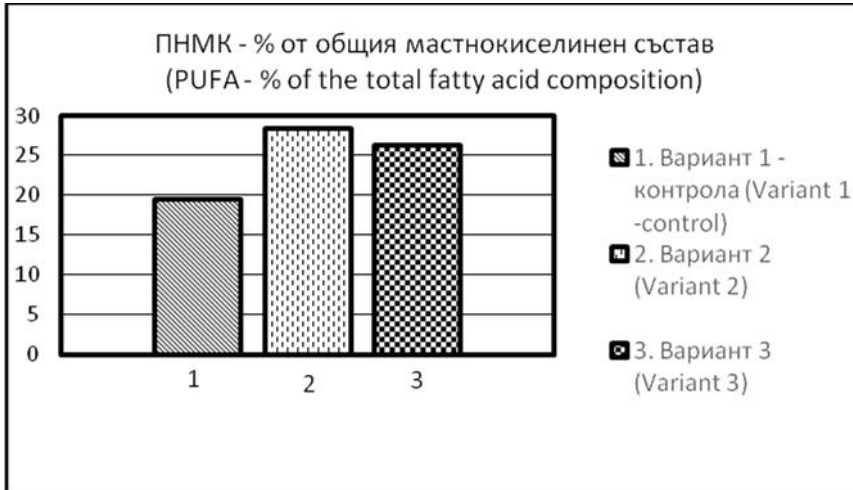
Modern scientific knowledge about healthy eating give priority to reducing the consumption of saturated fatty acids (SFA), to prevent cardiovascular disease. It has been found, that replacing SFA with polyunsaturated fatty acids for example with vegetables and vegetable oils reduces the risk of coronary heart disease, while replacing SFA with carbohydrates does not bring health benefits.



.1. -
Fig.1. SFA – Saturated fatty acids



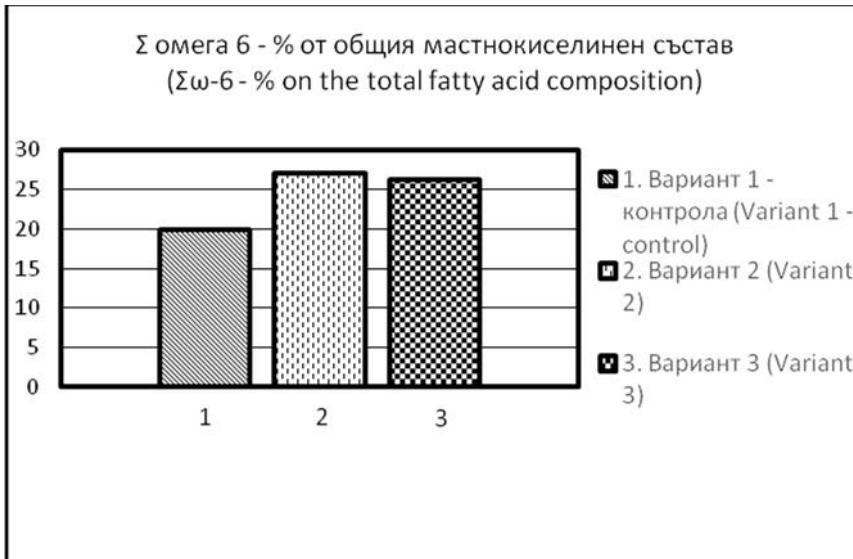
.2. -
Fig. 2. MUFA – Monounsaturated fatty acids



. 3. –
Fig. 3. PUFA – Polyunsaturated fatty acids



. 4. 3 –
Fig. 4. 3 – Fatty acids



.5. 6 –
Fig. 5. 6 – Fatty acids



.6. 6/ 3
Fig. 6. Ratio 6/ 3

() -
2 () , -

Saturated fatty acids (SFA) have the highest concentration in the control sample, decrease in Variant 2 (rabbit meat treated with thyme) and the lowest concentration is found in Variant 3 (rabbit meat treated with solution of spirulina) –

3 () – 31,35 g/100g
 – 47,37 g/100g (1).
 ()
 2 3 6,5
 13,3 g/100 g ,
 ,
 3 (2).
 () (3) –
 19,43 g/100g ,
 -3 -6
 (4 5).
 ,
 .
 .
 .
 .
 .
 -6 -3
 ,
 .
 -6/ -3
 1/1 4/1.
 ,
 -
 -6/ -3 21,13
 20,58 3 (6). 2 8,02 – ,

31,35 g/100g fat, compared to the rabbit meat control sample – 47,37 g/100g fat (Figure 1).

The amount of monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA) is increased in Variants 2 and 3 from 6,5 to 13,3 g/100 g fat, compared to control due to the treatment of the meat with vegetative extracts, as the highest value for MUFA is found in Variant 3 (Figure 2).

Similar results are obtained for polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) (Figure 3) – control – 19,43 g/100g fat and higher values for both novel foods, due to an increase in the content of omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids, relative to the control sample (Figure 4 and Figure 5).

Treatment of rabbit meat with thyme leads to a decrease the branched fat acids content, whereas in the treatment of meat with spirulina, they increase. These data prove the antimicrobial action of the thyme extract. In the meat processing is not observed loss of essential fatty acids and a reduction in the nutritional value. Treatment does not cause the formation of free radicals that are dangerous to human health.

Rabbit meat is characterized by high content of -6 and -3 fatty acids, which helps to the increase of its nutritional, taste and functional qualities. A ratio of -6/ -3 fatty acids in the range 1/1 to 4/1 is recommended, to achieve a healthy effect. The received results show, that the use of extracts of thyme and spirulina improve the balance of the -6/ -3 ratio from 21,13 in the control to 20,58 in Variant 2 and 8,02 in Variant 3 (Figure 6).

Experimental researches have shown that treatment of rabbit meat with

6/ 3

extracts of thyme and spirulina leads to an improvement on the fatty acid profile. Higher concentrations of PUFA and MUFA are obtained compared to the control group, at the expense of decreasing the SFA concentration, as well as a more favourable ratio of omega 6/omega 3 fatty acids.

The established changes in molar fatty acid ratios during the individual stages of the work could be related to the ongoing hydrolysis and lipolysis, albeit to a low degree. As a result, conditions are created for the formation of primary and lateral products of lipid oxidation.

CONCLUSIONS

Recipes for the preparation of rabbit meat foods, treated with extract of spirulina and thyme and enriched with plant components have been created, through the application of modern technological approaches. The use of this combination provides an increase in the concentrations of PUFA and MUFA, at the expense of a decrease in SFA concentration as well as an increase concentration of -6 and -3 fatty acids. The improved fatty acid profile of the meat leads to improve its nutritional properties and gives the opportunity for the development of lyophilized functional concentrates with high antioxidant activity and healthy value.

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1407

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Comparative analysis of macro- and microelement composition of sheep's milk of the Rhodopean Tsigay and produced by it lyophilized synbiotic product

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SUMMARY

The macroelement and microelement composition of lyophilized sheep's milk of the Rhodopean Tsigay breed and lyophilized synbiotic food, obtained from the same milk, has been compared. The product composition incorporates vegetative components – grains (kinoa), fruits (elderberry), walnut kernels and sweetener (fructose), which are rich in biologically active substances. The content of the macroelements magnesium, sodium, potassium, calcium, phosphorus and the microelements copper, iron, zinc and manganese has been analyzed. The magnesium and sodium concentrations in the synbiotic product increase, compared to those in the raw material, by 0,12 g/kg and 1,33 g/kg, which corresponds to imported ingredients. Phosphorus and calcium levels in the synbiotic decrease by 0,47 g/kg and 1,44 g/kg, respectively. The potassium amount remains almost unchanged in the synbiotic food (4,28 g/kg).

(4,29 g/kg).
 11,79 mg/kg
 1,49 mg/kg
 5,38mg/kg

g/kg), compared to the control sample (4,29 g/kg). The microelements content increases in the product obtained, comparable to their high content in walnut kernels and kinoa. The microelements copper, iron and manganese amount increases by 1,49 mg/kg, 11,79 mg /kg and 5,38 mg/kg, compared to the raw material.

Key words: sheep's milk, Rhodopean Tsigay, macroelements, microelements, lyophilized synbiotic food

INTRODUCTION

Biologically active foods are both a new and perspective trend in food industry. Foods enriched with vitamins, mineral substances, dietary fibres, lactic acid and bifidobacteria, as well as other beneficial ingredients are concerned, which control the functions of the body and improve the health status of consumers.

Milk occupies a prime place in human nutrition, due to the fact that it contains optimal proportions of almost all nutrients needed for the body.

Minerals are the most constant component of milk and they vary within very narrow limits, depending on the breed, the individual, the lactation period, season, feeding and some other factors (Tsvetkova et al., 2006; Petrova and Angelov, 2007). The innate needs of animals for mineral substances depend on their yield of milk. After the research of some scientists (Khan et al., 2006; Tsvetkova and Angelov, 2011) an increase of mineral concentration in the ration of animals, for example, to five kilograms and more, results in increase of their amount in the milk.

Rhodopean Tsigay breed sheep are not pretentious to feeding and are resistant to severe climatic and terrain conditions. The composition and properties of Tsigay breed milk are of research interest to different authors

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 (Tsvetkova et al., 2006; Petrova and Angelov, 2007).
 (Khan et al., 2006; Tsvetkova and Angelov, 2011)

et al., 2006).

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(Haenlein et al., 2007; Guillet et al., 2008).

6, CLA,

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(Boykoffski

(-3, -

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(Boikoffski et al., 2006).

A great part of the existing pro-and synbiotic products on the market have been developed on the basis of skim or low-fat milk (mainly from cows). The production of sheep's milk and its products is covered in the work of a number of scientists (Haenlein et al., 2007; Guillet et al., 2008). To date there exist no data in literature about synbiotic products on the basis of sheep's milk of the Rhodopean Tsigay breed to indicate an increased content of biologically active substances (-3, -6, CLA, mineral substances, etc.).

This study aims at determining the content of macro- and microelements in lyophilized sheep's milk of Rhodopean Tsigay breed, as well as the content of lyophilized synbiotic product, obtained from it by addition of vegetative components, rich in biologically active substances.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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“Chitosan” (Deacetylated chitin, Poly (D-glucosamine) “SIGMA”.

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Sheep's milk from the Rhodopean Tsigay breed in the Novak locality, Smolyan, was used as raw material for the production of the synbiotic lyophilized food. A probiotic complex of lactic acid bacteria was introduced into the milk: *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* 1381, *Streptococcus thermophilus* 1374, *Lactobacillus acidophilus* 1379 from the ICFT collection of proven probiotic properties. The compound starter of lactic acid bacteria was introduced in a hydrocolloid chitosan solution. For this purpose "Chitosan" (Deacetylated chitin, "SIGMA" Poly (D-glucosamine) were used.

The composition of the synbiotic food was supplemented by natural vegetative components - cereal (kinoa), fruit (black elderberry), walnut kernels and sweetener (fructose).

Lyophilised sheep's milk of the same breed yielded in the same region was used as a control. Samples freezing

-35°
 - "Hochvakuum-TG – 16.50"
 „A S-ICP”.
 MS Office Excel.

was provided by means of a refrigeration installation at forced convection of the air environment to -35°C. The sublimation drying was carried out in a laboratory sublimation installation of the company - "Hochvakuum-TG – 16.50" applying conductive heating of the plates. The analysis for determination of macro- and micro-elements amount in the control sample and of the synbiotic sample was performed by means of AES-ICP atomic-emission spectrophotometer. The results were processed using software product MS Office Excel.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

(Kamalian et al., 2014).

(Tang et al., 2015).

The vegetative ingredients introduced as well as the chitosan improve the viability and resistance of the lactic acid microflora of the synbiotic product. Besides being a biologically active component, the chitosan, also proved to be an efficient cryoprotector, increasing cell stability and positively affecting their vitality after lyophilisation. As far as its composition, physiological action and its prebiotic qualities are concerned, (Kamalian et al., 2014), the hydrocolloid described here has manifested a particular interest, recently.

The biogenic ingredients used contain fibres, oligo- and polysaccharides and they display prebiotic activity. Their composition includes also a lot of other beneficial ingredients – essential amino- and fatty acids, mineral substances, vitamins, antioxidants, etc., which increase the nutritional and healing value of the synbiotic food.

The kinoa seeds added contain a set of beneficial components – minerals, vitamins, essential fatty acids, essential amino acids, macro- and microelements, phenols, fructose, D-xylose, maltose, fibres, etc. (Tang et al., 2015).

The walnut kernels are rich in fibres, Group B vitamins, antioxidants, proteins, fats, as well as a whole range of macro- and microelements. The high

(Verardo et al., 2013; Gogoia et al., 2016).

(Lamy et al., 2018).

(Rippe et al., 2015).

Ca, K, Mg, Na
P

1.

content of polyunsaturated fatty acids reduces the risk of cardiovascular diseases and improves lipid levels in the blood. They also contain a high quantity of -tocopherol, vitamin E, which have an antioxidant effect, mainly in preventing the lipid oxidation process (Verardo et al., 2013; Gogoia et al., 2016).

Black elderberry is rich in antioxidants, which play an important role in the prevention of cardiovascular diseases, cancer and neurodegenerative diseases. Elderberry extracts have a positive effect against oxidative stress, they reduce serum lipids and increase immune-modulatory activity. It also contains macro and microelements (Lamy et al., 2018).

Fructose is one of the three dietary mono-saccharides, along with glucose and galactose, which are absorbed directly into the blood during digestion. Its effect on blood sugar levels is lower, unlike glucose that is why it is known as sugar for diabetics (Rippe et al., 2015).

Table 1 shows the content of Ca, K, Mg, Na and P macroelements in lyophilized sheep's milk and in the lyophilized synbiotic food obtained.

Ca, K, Mg, Na P

, g/kg (n=6)

Table 1. Macroelements content Ca, K, Mg, Na and P in lyophilized sheep's milk of the breed Rhodopean Tsigay and lyophilized synbiotic food, g/kg (n=6)

Macroelements	() Lyophilized sheep's milk (control)	Lyophilized synbiotic food of sheep's milk
Ca	6,78±0,10 a***	5,34±0,13
K	4,29±0,31	4,28±0,30
Mg	0,72±0,08	0,84±0,03
Na	1,81±0,14 a**	3,14±0,21
P	3,75±0,13	3,28±0,29

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

a – lyophilized sheep's milk/lyophilized sybiotic food of sheep's milk

g/kg 1,44 g/kg (P<0,001) 0,47

(National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference Release

3,46 g/kg, 0,39 g/kg. 4,57 g/kg,

0,98 g/kg, 0,47 g/kg, 0,38 g/kg.

(4,28 g/kg), (4,29 g/kg).

g/kg (P<0,01), 0,12 g/kg 1,33

(Tarantino, 2004; Kolata, 2009).

2

Fe, Mn Zn

Cu,

2.

Cu, Fe, Mn Zn

, mg/kg

(n=6)

Table 2. Ingredients of Cu, Fe, Mn and Zn trace elements in breed's sheep's milk Rhodopean Tsigay and lyophilized synbiotic food, mg/kg (n=6)

Microelements	Lyophilized sheep's milk (control)	Lyophilized synbiotic food of sheep's milk
Cu	0,30±0,001 ***	1,79±0,001
Fe	4,33±0,002 ***	15,50±0,002
Mn	0,65±0,002 ***	6,03±0,005
Zn	19,10±0,001 ***	19,70±0,004

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

a – lyophilized sheep's milk/lyophilized sybiotic food of sheep's milk

The experimental results show that phosphorus and calcium concentrations in the synbiotic product decrease by 0,47 g/kg and 1,44 g/kg (P <0,001), compared to those in starting milk due to their low content in the imported additives (walnut kernels, kinoa, black elder). According to National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference Release, the amount of phosphorus in walnut kernels is 3,46 g/kg, in kinoa it is 4,57 g/kg and in the black elder - 0,39 g/kg. The amount of calcium in walnut kernels is 0,98 g/kg, in the kinoa seeds it is 0,47 g/kg, and in black elder - 0,38 g/kg.

The amount of potassium remained almost unchanged in the synbiotic food (4,28 g/kg) compared to the control sample (4,29 g/kg). This is to indicate that the ingredients introduced have no influence on K amount in the obtained synbiotic.

The amount of magnesium and sodium increased by 0,12 g/kg and 1,33 g/kg (P<0,01) respectively, when compared to that in the output feedstock, which is due to the vegetative components added (Tarantino, 2004; Kolata, 2009).

Table 2 shows the content of Cu, Fe, Mn and Zn microelements in the samples analysed.

1,49 mg/kg,
 11,79 mg/kg (<0,001).
 -
 (<0,001),
 5,38 mg/kg
 0,6 mg/kg (<0,001).
 National Nutrient
 Database for Standard Reference
 Release
 Cu, Fe, Mn Zn
 15,86 mg/kg, 29,8 mg/kg, 34,14 mg/kg
 30,9 mg/kg, Fe, Mn
 Zn 46 mg/kg, 20 mg/kg
 31 mg/kg.
 16 mg/kg, - 1,1
 mg/kg.

- The amount of microelements in
 - the synbiotic product increases,
 . compared to the starting material. This is
 - due to the components added to the
 synbiotic food, mostly walnut kernels and
 kinoa, which are rich in these elements.
 The copper amount increased six times
 (P<0,001) by 1,49 mg/kg, and iron content –
 three times by 11,79 mg/kg (P<0,001).
 The increased manganese level is the
 most pronounced – nine times by 5,38
 mg/kg (P<0,001), compared to the
 starting material. The zinc content
 increased quite slightly by 0,6mg/kg
 (P<0,001). According to the National
 Nutrient Database for Standard
 Reference Release the content of Cu, Fe,
 Mn and Zn in the walnut kernels is 15,86
 mg/kg, 29,8mg/kg, 34,14 mg/kg and 30,9
 mg/kg respectively, and the
 concentrations of Fe, Mn and Zn in the
 kinoa are 46 mg/kg, 20 mg/kg and 31
 mg/kg. The amount of iron in the black
 elder is 16 mg/kg, and that of zinc – 1,1
 mg/kg. The high content of manganese in
 walnuts also corresponds to its
 significantly increased amount in the
 synbiotic food.

CONCLUSIONS

- The amount of macroelements –
 magnesium and sodium, increases mainly
 in the synbiotic lyophilized food, as a
 result of the imported components –
 walnut kernels and kinoa. Concentrations
 of phosphorus and calcium in the
 synbiotic product slightly reduce, probably
 due to their lower amount in the
 vegetative supplements (walnut kernels,
 kinoa, black elder). A change in the K
 macro-element amount was not
 established.

- Unlike macro-elements, the
 synbiotic product manifests a multiple
 increase of the levels of manganese,
 copper and iron microelements. A
 special interest should be roused for the
 increase of manganese amount, which in
 the synbiotic food increases nine times
 (P<0,001). This might be due to its high

(<0,001).

(34,14 mg/kg). - content in walnut kernels (34,14mg/kg). The zinc content in the synbiotic food grows quite slightly, compared to the three microelements.

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Evaluation of the fatty acid profile of goat's milk

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SUMMARY

- An analysis of the fatty acid
- composition of 2% kefir obtained from
- goat's milk (Bulgarian White Dairy Breed)
- has been carried out. The data shows,
- that the level of saturated and
- monounsaturated fatty acids in kefir does
- not differ significantly from that in the
- starting milk. A slight increase in their
- quantity has been registered, by
- 0,71g/100g fat for the saturated ones and
- by 0,87g/100g fat for the
- monounsaturated ones, in the final
- fermented product, respectively. The
- polyunsaturated fatty acids level in kefir
- reduces by 1,15g/100g fat, in terms of
- their content in the raw material. The -3
- and -6 essential fatty acids content is
- low in both the starting milk and the
- resulting product. The kefir atherogenic
- index possesses a lower value (1,22),
- than that of the raw material index (1,34),
- which determines the fermented product
- as healthier with respect to the lipid
- content.

2%-
(
).
0,71g/100g
0,87g/100g
1,15g/100g
-3 -6
(1,22)
(1,34),

93,71g/100g

93,16g/100g

(Dobrev et al., 2010).

Lactobacillus kefir,
Leuconostoc, *Lactococcus* *Acetobacter*
(Kluyveromyces
marxianus, *Saccharomyces unisporus*,
Saccharomyces cerevisiae *Saccharomyces*
exiguus) (Oliveira et al., 2013).

10⁷ CFU/g
10⁴ CFU/g (Codex Standard for
Fermented Milks).

10-40%

The lipid preventative score values of the test samples are almost identical, 93,16g/100g product and 93,71g/100g product, respectively. Goat's milk and fermented kefir product can be identified as products of distinct health effects, based on their lipid composition data.

Key words: Kefir, goat's milk, essential fatty acids

INTRODUCTION

Milk and dairy products are some of the best digested and widely consumed foods. To achieve a dietary potential increase of the products, fermentation technologies are applied after supplementing with diverse lactic acid bacteria.

Kefir is one of the most beneficial products for human health in the group of fermented lactic acid products. For the needs of the body it provides adequate calcium for all age groups of people and it is of high assimilation ability (Dobrev et al., 2010). The starter culture of kefir - kefir beans, are in fact a formation containing a matrix of proteins, fats, sugars and a symbiotic association of lactic acid bacteria *Lactobacillus kefir*, *Leuconostoc*, *Lactococcus* and *Acetobacter*, as well as lactose fermenting and non-fermenting yeasts (*Kluyveromyces marxianus*, *Saccharomyces unisporus*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *Saccharomyces exiguus*) (Oliveira et al., 2013).

The standard number of lactic acid microorganisms determining the starter culture, should be no less than 10⁷ CFU/g and yeast should be at least 10⁴ CFU/g (Codex Standard for Fermented Milks).

Intolerance to cow's milk and dairy products has been one of the most widespread food allergies lately and it accounts for 10-40% of all known food

allergies. One of the available alternatives for avoiding and reducing the negative effect of milk proteins with patients who are allergic to cow's milk is to include goat's milk and fermented products in their diet.

Goat milk is a food product of proven healing qualities. It contains all the useful ingredients which are also present in cow's milk, however it has a higher amount of Ca, Mg and P and less vitamin D, vitamin B₁₂, folic acid and lactose, compared to cow's milk. Therefore, it is proper for people intolerant to lactose (Metodieva and Doneva, 2010; Yadav et al., 2016).

Considerations for goat milk to be implemented as a component into functional products are of a limited nature and have not been sufficiently studied.

The indicators – Lipid Preventive Score (LPS) and Atherogenic Index (AI) have been introduced to determine the health effects of food products regarding to their lipid content. The lipid preventive score was first proposed by Richard and Charbonnier (1994) as an balance indicator for the fatty acid content of milk. The term "atherogenic index" was proposed by Ulbricht and Charbonnier (1991) as a nutritional indicator concerning the risk of cardiovascular disease, dyslipidemia, type 2 diabetes, impaired glucose metabolism, etc.

Richard Charbonnier (1994)

Ulbricht Charbonnier (1991)

The current study aims at evaluation of the fatty acid profile of kefir obtained from goat's milk.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Biotechnological Approach: A method of producing a kefir beverage has been applied, directly including kefir beans (2%) in goat's milk, which has been pasteurized at 85°C for 15 minutes and cooled to 20-25°C. The preliminary experiments for kefir production of

(1%, 2% 5%) , 2%-

24

25°

24 pH 4,6-4,8 90-100°T.

2%-

Roese-Gottlieb,

Shimadzu-2010 (Kyoto, Japan),

(AO C-2010).

()

()

Ulbricht Charbonnier (1991):

different concentrations of kefir beans (1%, 2% and 5%), prove that the 2% concentration of the starter culture is optimal for the reported values of the technological indicators – active and titratable acidity, fermentation duration, density and consistency of the coagulum and it has the best ratio between the amount of kefir grains used for fermentation and the microflora parameters in the storage process.

Fermentation: The natural starter culture is activated several times in sterile skim-milk at 25°C for 24 hours. The activated kefir beans are then inoculated into pasteurized goat's milk and statically incubated at 25°C for 24 hours until values of pH of 4,6-4,8 and a titratable acidity of 90-100°T are reached. After completion of the fermentation process, the beads are removed by filtration.

Biochemical approach: The fatty acid composition of the starting goat's milk and the obtained 2% kefir are analysed. The extraction of milk fat both in the control sample and the kefir has been carried out after the Roese-Gottlieb method while the methylation has been performed by means of sodium methylate. Fatty acid methyl esters have been analyzed using a Shimadzu-2010 gas chromatograph (Kyoto, Japan) equipped with a flame-ionization detector and an automated injection system (AOAC-2010).

The Atherogenic Index (AI) and Lipid Preventive Score (LPS) of the samples tested in accordance with their fatty acid content have been calculated. The AI has been calculated using the formula of Ulbricht and Charbonnier (1991):

$$AI = \frac{C12:0 + 4 \times C14:0 + C16:0}{MHMK + PHMK}$$

$$AI = C12:0 + 4 \times C14:0 + C16:0 / MUFA + PUFA$$

(g/100g 12:0); C14:0 – (g/100g); C16:0 –

where C12:0 is lauric acid (g/100g fat); C14:0 – myristic acid (g/100g fat); C16:0 – palmitic acid (g/100g fat); MUFA –

); - (g/100g - monounsaturated fatty acids (g/100g fat);
 (g/100g); - PUFA – polyunsaturated fatty acids
 (g/100g) . (g/100g fat) in the test samples.
 Richard Charbonnier (1994): The LPS has been calculated
 following Richard and Charbonnier
 equation (1994):

$$= +2x - 0,5x$$

$$LPS = TL + 2xSFA - MUFA - 0,5xPUFA$$

(g/100g); - where TL (total lipid) is the total lipid
 (g/100g); - content (g/100g product); SFA –
 (g/100g); - saturated fatty acids (g/100g fat); MUFA –
 (g/100g); - monounsaturated fatty acids (g/100g fat);
 (g/100g); - PUFA – polyunsaturated fatty acids
 (g/100g of fat) in the starting goat's milk
 as well as in the kefir obtained.

: *Statistical processing:* The results
 have been processed using a software
 product MS Office Excel.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A comparative assessment was made between the received experimental data on the fatty acid composition of kefir and raw material for its production – fresh goat's milk from the Bulgarian White Dairy Breed.

Tables 1-4 show the results of fatty acid content of the test samples in each group. Kefir data show the presence of the same basic saturated, monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fatty acids as in the starting goat's milk.

Saturated fatty acids (SFA) without branched chains content (Table 1) – myristic (C14:0) and palmitic (C16:0) in kefir is reduced by 0,73g/100g of fat (P<0,001), 2,39g /100g fat (P<0,001), respectively, which is a prerequisite for a better health effect of the final product. Stearic acid (C18:0) level in kefir increases by 0,65g/100g fat (P<0,001) compared to goat's milk.

(1) – (14:0)
 (16:0)
 0,73g/100g
 (P<0,001) 2,39g/100g
 (P<0,001),
 (18:0)
 0,65g/100g (P<0,001),

1.

(g/100g) (n=4)

Table 1. Content of saturated fatty acids in goat's milk and kefir from goat's milk (g/100g of fat) (n=4)

Fatty acids	Goat milk	Kefir
C-4:0	1,98±0,007 a***	2,69±0,003
C-6:0	1,88±0,008 a***	2,45±0,009
C-7:0	0,03±0,006 a***	0,04±0,008
C-8:0	2,04±0,007 a***	2,73±0,004
C-9:0	0,06±0,006 a***	0,09±0,049
C-10:0	6,13±0,008 a***	6,85±0,009
C-11:0	0,16±0,071 a***	0,08±0,034
C-12:0	2,45±0,009 a***	2,48±0,004
C-13:0	0,07±0,009 a***	0,10±0,003
C-14:0	6,57±0,001 a***	5,84±0,002
C-15:0	0,69±0,007 a***	0,72±0,004
C-16:0	21,55±0,097 a***	19,70±0,004
C-17:0	0,88±0,075 a***	0,89±0,005
C-18:0	14,76±0,007 a***	15,41±0,005
C-20:0	0,26±0,004 a***	0,20±0,005
C-21:0	0,02±0,008 a*	0,02±0,004
C-22:0	0,05±0,007 a***	0,04±0,002
C-26:0	0,01±0,008	0,01±0,003

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

**a - /
a - goat milk/kefir**

() (2) -
-
(C-18:1c9). 27,11g/100g ,
28,63g/100g -
(P<0,001).
(C-18:1t11)
(0,75g/100g '),
(0,79g/100g) (P<0,001).

The oleic acid (C-18:1c9) is of the highest amount both in the monounsaturated fatty acid (MUFA) group (Table 2), in the raw material, and kefir. Its content in goat's milk is 27,11g/100g fat, and it increases in kefir to 28,63g/100g fat (P<0,001). Vaccenic acid (C-18:1t11) is of exclusively low amount, both in goat milk (0,75g/100g fat) and in the obtained kefir (0,79g/100g fat) (P<0,001).

2.

(g/100g) (n=4)

Table 2. Content of monounsaturated fatty acids in goat's milk and kefir from goat's milk (g/100g fat) (n=4)

Fatty acids	K	K
	Goat milk	Kefir
C-10:1	0,77±0,034 a***	0,11±0,004
C-12:1n1	0,02±0,003 a***	0,01±0,008
C-14:1n5	0,03±0,009 a***	0,05±0,004
C-16:1n7	0,66±0,004 a***	0,39±0,007
C-17:1n7	0,14±0,002 a***	0,15±0,007
C-18:1t4	0,02±0,003 a***	0,01±0,007
C-18:1t5/6/7	0,17±0,004 a***	0,18±0,007
C-18:1t9	0,21±0,005 a***	0,24±0,005
C-18:1t10	0,23±0,098 a***	0,25±0,007
C-18:1t11	0,75±0,085 a***	0,79±0,007
C-18:1c9	27,11±0,057 a***	28,63±0,009
C-18:1t15	0,80±0,087 a***	0,86±0,007
C-18:1c12	0,20±0,085 a***	0,22±0,009
C-18:1c13	0,02±0,086	0,02±0,008
C-18:1t16	0,02±0,008 a**	0,02±0,009
C-18:1c14	0,24±0,007	0,24±0,006
C-18:1c15	0,06±0,007 a***	0,12±0,008
C-22:1n11	0,01±0,007 a**	0,01±0,008
C-22:1n9	0,01±0,007 a***	0,04±0,008

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

a - /
a - goat milk/kefir

() (3)
- -
- -
0,39 g/100g 2,90g/100g
(P<0,001),
0,38g/100g 0,04g/100g
(P<0,001).
(gC-18:3n6),
(C-20:4n6),
0,06g/100g (P<0,001) 0,13g/100g
(P<0,001).
(LA)
CLA-c9,t11,
0,39g/ 100g ,
(P<0,001). 0,45g/100g

Polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) in the test samples (Table 3) manifest low content, with the exception of linoleic and -linolenic acids. The content of linoleic acid in kefir is reduced by 0,39g/100g fat to 2,90g/100g fat (P<0,001), and of -linolenic acid slightly increases by 0,04g/100g fat to 0,38g/100g fat (P<0,001). Kefir also shows a slight increase in the amounts of gamma linolenic acid (gC-18:3n6) and arachidonic acid (C-20:4n6), by 0,06g/100g fat (P<0,001) and 0,13g/100g fat (P<0,001), respectively. Conjugated linoleic acids (CLAs) have been represented by the CLA-c9,t11 isomer only, which has a value of 0,39g/100g fat in the starting feedstock and it slightly increases to 0,45g/100g fat (P<0,001) in the resulting product.

3.

(g/ 100g) (n=4)

Table 3. Content of polyunsaturated fatty acids in goat's milk and kefir from goat's milk (g /100g fat) (n=4)

Fatty acids	K	K
	Goat milk	Kefir
C-18:2t9,12	0,29±0,002 a***	0,31±0,004
C-18:2c9,12	3,29±0,003 a***	2,90±0,003
gC-18:3n6	0,06±0,004 a***	0,11±0,040
C-18:3n3	0,34±0,040 a***	0,38±0,003
CLA-c9,t11	0,39±0,030 a***	0,45±0,003
C-20:2n6	0,05±0,030	0,05±0,003
C-20:3n6	0,01±0,003 a***	0,02±0,003
C-20:4n6	0,39±0,003 a***	0,52±0,004
C-22:5n3	0,10±0,003	0,10±0,003
C-22:6n3	1,11±0,004 a***	0,04±0,006

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

a - /
a - goat milk/kefir

(4)
0,02g/100g
0,64g/100g

The content of saturated branched chain fatty acids (Table 4) in both samples is low and ranges from 0,02g/100g fat to 0,64g/100g fat.

4.

(g/100g) (n=4)

Table 4. Saturated branched chain fatty acids content in goat's milk and kefir from goat's milk (g/100g fat) (n=4)

Fatty acids	K	K
	Goat milk	Kefir
C-13aiso	0,11±0,006 a***	0,02±0,008
C-14iso	0,09±0,007 a***	0,10±0,007
C-15iso	0,17±0,006 a***	0,14±0,008
C-15aiso	0,22±0,007 a***	0,24±0,008
C-16iso	0,24±0,007 a*	0,24±0,007
C-17iso	0,60±0,004 a***	0,64±0,007
C-17aiso	0,38±0,006 a**	0,38±0,087
C-18iso	0,40±0,006 a***	0,41±0,078

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

a - /
a - goat milk/kefir

5.

Table 5 shows the results for the amount of the major fatty acid groups in the test samples. According to the data the level of SFA and MUFA in kefir does not differ significantly from that in the goat's milk. A slight increase in the

0,71g/100g
(P<0,001)

0,87g/100g
(P<0,001).

4,88g/100g

1,15g/100g

(6,03g/100g
-6 -3

(P<0,001),

).

amount of these acids in the resulting product, by 0,71g/100g fat for saturated (P<0,001) and 0,87g/100g fat for monounsaturated (P<0,001) has been registered.

The PUFA level (4,88g/100g fat) is reduced by 1,15g/100g fat (P<0,001) in the kefir, against the feedstock content (6,03g/100g of fat). The amount of -6 and -3 fatty acids in goat's milk is comparatively low and decreases slightly in the obtained kefir.

5.

(g/100g) (n=4)

Table 5. Fatty acid composition of major groups of fatty acids in goat's milk and kefir (g/100g fat) (n=4)

Groups of fatty acids	K Goat milk	K Kefir
/SFA	61,80±0,390 a***	62,51±0,360
/MUFA	31,47±0,590 a***	32,34±0,130
/PUFA	6,03±0,120 a***	4,88±0,070
C-18:1Trans-FA	2,2±0,290 a***	2,35±0,049
/ CLA	0,39±0,030 a***	0,45±0,003
-3	1,55±0,047 a***	0,52±0,012
-6	4,29±0,130 a***	4,13±0,066
MCT(C-10:0 - C-14:0)	15,38±0,098 a***	15,35±0,052
SCT(C-4:0 - C-8:0)	5,93±0,028 a***	7,91±0,024
CLA-c9,t11	0,39±0,030 a***	0,45±0,003
-6/ -3	2,76	7,94
C-18:1cis-FA	27,63±0,242 a***	29,22±0,040
Atherogenic index	1,34	1,22
(g/100g) Lipid Preventive Score (g/100g product)	93,16	93,71

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

a - /
a - goat milk/kefir

(-10:0 - -14:0),

15,38g/100g

15,35g/100g

The level of mid-chain saturated fatty acids (C-10:0 – C-14:0) in both the fermented product and the raw material has almost identical values 15,38g/100g fat and 15,35g/100g fat, respectively. The

CLA
 - 0,06g/100g (P<0,001).
 cis- (C-18:1cis-FA)
 1,58g/100g
 -6/ -3
 5,18
 (1,22)
 (1,34).
 93,16g/100g 93,71g/100g

CLA content of the tested goat's milk is low, it is slightly increased in the resulting product – by 0,06g/100g fat (P<0,001). The amount of cis-isomers of oleic acid (C-18:1cis-FA) in kefir is increased by 1,58/100g fat (P<0,001). An increase of -6/ -3 ratio in kefir has been found to be 5,18, compared to the starting goat's milk, due to metabolic changes occurring during fermentation.

The lower myristic and palmitic acids content as well as the higher amount of monounsaturated fatty acids in the resulting fermented product lead to a lower value (1,22) of kefir atherogenic index, versus the AI of the feedstock (1,34). The LPS values of the raw material and the fermented product obtained, are almost identical, 93,16g/100g product and 93,71g/100g product, respectively, which means they have a well-balanced fatty acid composition.

CONCLUSIONS

The obtained experimental data on the fatty acid profile of the test samples prove, that the amount of both saturated and monounsaturated fatty acids in the kefir slightly increases, and the amount of polyunsaturated fatty acids is slightly reduced, compared to the results recorded for the feedstock. The level of essential -3 fatty acids in the fermented product is also reduced, in spite of the increased amount of alpha-linolenic acid. Essential -6 fatty acids have almost identical amount in the test samples.

Lower levels of myristyl and palmitate fatty acids and a slightly higher level of CLA in kefir were found, compared to goat milk. The AI value for kefir is lower than that of goat's milk AI, which is to show that the fermented product is healthier in terms of lipid content.

The LPS values show a well-balanced

CLA

fatty acid composition of goat's milk and fermented product produced from it, which makes them products of marked health effects.

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Dietary trans fatty acids and quality assessment of fatty acid composition in curd from goat's milk

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SUMMARY

The study was conducted with curd produced by goat's milk from three breed groups – Bulgarian White Dairy (BWD) and its crosses with Anglo-Nubian (BWDxAN) and Toggenburg goats (BWDxTG) 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 curd obtained from the BWD's milk have the highest fat content – 28.91%, while its crosses with TG are the lowest – 24.87%, the results obtained for the protein, ash content and total solids are analogous.

The lipid preventive score in curd ranges from 59.40 to 69.46 g/100g of product. The atherogenic index in the studied three

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 ()
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 ,
 -
 - 28,91%,
 -
 - 24,87%,
 ,
 -
 59,40 69,46
 g/100g .

3,78, 2,13
 - 2,91 3,71.
 1.0) 0,28 0,70,
 - 0,39.
 g/100 g 0,44 1,25
 20,10 23,79,
 - 21,02 g/100 g
 - (1,5 g/100 g).
 :
 , CLA,
 et.al., 2016).

goat breeds group ranges from 2.13 to 3.78 and the thrombogenic index keeps the trend of changes in the atherogenic index from 2.91 to 3.71.

The highest values for the atherogenic and thrombogenic index were found in BWD. The analysed curd from goat milk were characterized by a low cholesterolemia index (less than 1,0) and ranged from 0.28 to 0.70, such as the lowest being BWDxTG – 0.9. The curds of different goat breeds group have a TFA content from 0.44 to 1.25 g/100 g curd. The content of saturated fatty acids in the analysed curd from goat's milk during the lactation ranged from 20.10 to 23.79, as the lowest average being found in BWDxTG – 21.02 g/100 g curd. This defines them as curds with a high content of saturated fatty acids (over 1.5 g/100 g curd).

Key words: curd from goat milk, trans fatty acid, CLA, indexes

INTRODUCTION

Goat milk is a good source of fatty acids, proteins and minerals. It is classified as a functional food because of its high digestibility, alkalinity, buffer capacity and certain therapeutic properties in human nutrition. Goat milk has technological advantages over cow's milk, such as the smaller size of fat globules, which provides a smoother texture in derived products, lower s1-casein content, which results in smoother products, higher capacity for water retention and lower viscosity.

The flavour and taste of goat milk and dairy products is stronger than other types of dairy and dairy products, which would limit their consumption (Gamage et al., 2016).

The production of dairy products is considered a good alternative for consumers with special needs such as babies, adults and people recovering from

-S1

Volkman et al. (2014),

Cossignani et al. (2014),

71,2 g/100 g

23,4 g/100 g

g/100 g

11,5 mg/100 g

n6/n3 2,7 10,6

70,1%, - 67,7%,

25,2 26,1%,

CLA - 0,6 0,8%, - 3,7 4,7%,

1,8 2,5%, -6- 2,8 3,0%, -3 -

0,4 0,9% n-6/n-3 -

7,0 3,3 - 2,7 2,4.

No 1924/2006 2006 ..

1,5 g/100 g 0,75 g/100 ml

10%

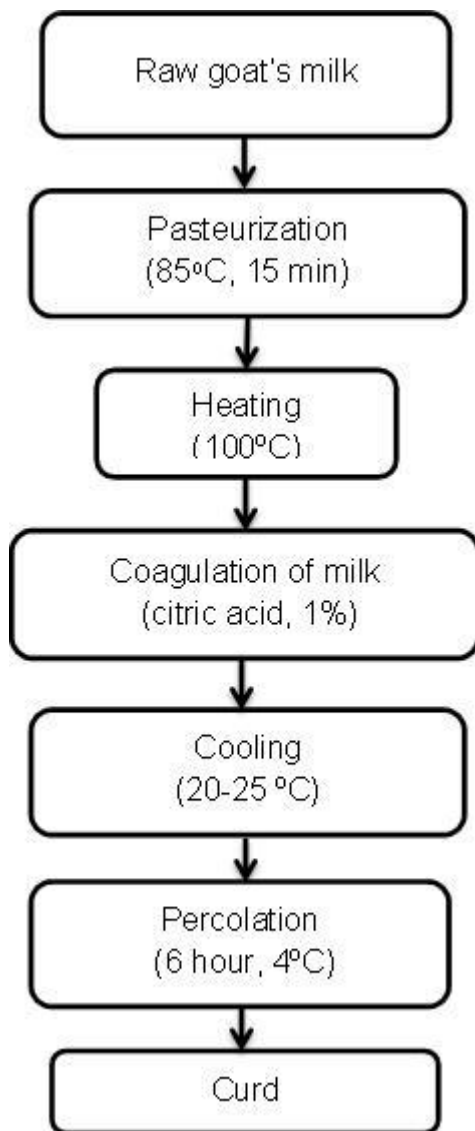
various diseases.

The production of goat's curd is associated with the formation of a soft and loose coagulum, as it contains lower levels of alpha-S1 casein and is easier to digest than the curds obtained from cow's milk.

Volkman et al. (2014) investigated the impact of feed on dairy goats in the production of quality milk, and demonstrate that the incorporation of a suitable amount of concentrated feed in the diet leads to improving the quality of the milk obtained and achieving a good ratio of omega-6 and omega-3 fatty acids (n6/n3). Cossignani et al. (2014), established content of saturated fatty acid 71.2 g/100 g fat, monounsaturated fatty acids 23.4 g/100 g fat, polyunsaturated fatty acids 3.8 g/100 g fat, conjugated linoleic acid 11.5 mg/100 g milk and wide variation range of the n6/n3 ratio from 2.7 to 10.6 in goat's milk, whereas in Umbria's commercial goat cheese fat content, the content of saturated fatty acids in cheese was 70.1% in the semi-hard cheese – 67.7%, monounsaturated fatty acids in both types of cheese respectively 25.2 and 26.1%, polyunsaturated fatty acids 3.7 and 4.7%, CLA – 0.6 and 0.8%, vaccinic acid 1.8 and 2.5%, omega-6 – 2.8 and 3.0%, omega-3 – 0.4 and 0.9% and their ratio n-6/n-3 – 7.0 and 3.3 and atherogenic index – 2.7 and 2.4.

According to EU Regulation No 1924/2006 of the EP and the Council on December 20, 2006, the content of saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids in solid products does not exceed 1.5 g/100 g or 0.75 g/100 ml liquid, and in both cases the content of saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids does not exceed 10% of the daily energy intake and these foods are referred to as low content of saturated fatty acids. The claim that a food does not contain SFA may only be indicated if the SFA and TFA content does not exceed 0.1 g/100 g of

min 20 min, 4°C/min 186°C 19 min of 4°C/min 186°C for 19 minutes and up to 220°C with 4°C/min until the process is complete.



1.
Fig. 1. Process scheme of curd production

- The qualitative assessment of the
 , fat fraction of the resulting samples
 : - includes the following: lipid preventive
 , score, atherogenic and thrombogenic
 (Ulbricht and index (Ulbricht and Southgate, 1991), the

Southgate, 1991),
 -
 (Regulation (EC)
 No 1924/2006).

$$AI = 12:0 + 4 \times 14:0 + 16:0 / [0.5 \times \text{MUFAs} + \text{PUFA n6} + \text{PUFA n3}]$$

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

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

EXCEL 2013.

ratio between hyper- and hypocholesterolemic fatty acids, trans fatty acids and the amount of saturated fatty acids (Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006).

$$LPS = \text{FAT} + 2 \text{ SFA} - \text{MUFA} - 0.5 \text{ PUFA}$$

$$AI = 12:0 + 4 \times 14:0 + 16:0 / [0.5 \times \text{MUFAs} + \text{PUFA n6} + \text{PUFA n3}]$$

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

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

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

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The physicochemical composition of the curds obtained from BWD goat's milk and its crosses with Anglo-Nubian (BWDxAN) and Toggenburg goats (BWDxTG) are presented in Table 1. Curds obtained from BWD's milk have the highest fat content and range from 27.01 to 30.20% while at the crossing of BWDxTG is the lowest – and ranges from 22.70 to 26.83% during the lactation. Similar are the results obtained for the protein, ash and total solids content. No statistically meaningful changes in the physicochemical composition of curds in the BWD and its crosses as well as during the lactation were found (Table 1).

1.

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Table 1. Physicochemical composition of curd, produced by goat's milk from BWD, BWDxAN and BWDxTG

/ Parameters	/ BWD		x H / BWDxAN		/ BWDxTG	
	SD		SD		SD	
/ DM, %	50.25	0.57	47.68	2.99	46.04	1.45
/ Fat, %	28.91	1.68	27.67	1.55	24.87	2.07
/ Protein, %	19.18	0.68	17.24	3.73	15.91	2.72
/ Ash, %	0.88	0.12	0.82	0.20	0.74	0.28

The fatty acid composition of the milk fat in produced curd average over the period is shown in Table 2. Saturated

2.	82,98	72,15 g/100g	-
4,14 g/100g	17,33	25,32	1,51
	4,90	1,50 g/100g	-
	11,15	21,77 g/100g	-
0,84 g/100g		0,23	2
0,26	1,12 g/100g		-
		-6	-
1,36	2,40 g/100g		-

fatty acids decrease from 82.98 to 72.15 g/100g of fat. Monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fatty acids increase, respectively from 17.33 to 25.32 and from 1.51 to 4.14 g/100g of fat. Trans fatty acids decrease from 4.90 to 1.50 g/100g fat, while the amount of cis isomers increases from 11.15 to 21.77 g/100g fat. The CLA content of the analysed samples increases from 0.23 to 0.84 g/100g fat (about 2 times). Omega-3 fatty acids range from 0.26 to 1.12 g/100g fat during the period under review. The results are similar for omega-6 fatty acids are 1.36 to 2.40 g/100g fat.

Table 2. Fatty acids composition of curd, produced by goat's milk from BWD and its crosses with AN and TG (g/100g fat)

FA profile	BWD		BWDxAN		BWDxTG	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
CLA	0.44	0.17	0.40	0.07	0.41	0.40
C-18:1Trans-FA	3.04	1.56	2.23	0.54	3.08	1.59
C-18:1Cis-FA	19.70	1.86	19.61	2.01	14.64	4.01
SFA	76.36	2.67	76.43	3.75	81.64	2.92
MUFA	24.12	2.55	23.09	2.19	19.12	2.85
PUFA	3.11	0.72	3.25	0.57	2.90	1.32
n-3	0.81	0.31	0.96	0.20	0.73	0.41
n-6	1.96	0.23	1.99	0.34	1.88	0.52
n-6 n-3	2.61	0.82	2.08	0.13	3.21	1.73
Branched FA	1.22	0.11	1.17	0.11	1.29	0.19
CLA	0.42	0.19	0.37	0.07	0.39	0.41

69,46 g/100g	59,40	-
2,13	3,78,	-
2,91	3,71.	-
	(3).	-

The lipid preventive score in curd's from goat milk ranges from 59.40 to 69.46 g/100g product. It is lowest in curd from BWDxTG goat's milk. The atherogenic index in the analyzed curds from three goat breeds ranges from 2.13 to 3.78 and the thrombogenic index maintains the trend of changes in the atherogenic index and is from 2.91 to 3.71. The highest values for atherogenic and thrombogenic index were found in BWD (Table 3).

3.

ú , (g/100g

Table 3. Quality parameters of fat fraction in curd, produced by goat's milk from BWD and its crosses with AN and TG (g/100g product)

/ Parameters	/ BWD		x H / BWDxAN		/ BWDxTG	
		SD		SD		SD
LPS	65.63	4.22	63.13	4.42	60.27	3.28
AI	2.63	0.63	2.70c*	0.30	3.51	0.39
TI	2.87b*	0.23	3.01	0.22	3.48	0.29
h/H	0.57	0.12	0.58	0.06	0.39	0.10
PI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TFA (g/100g product)	0.87	0.40	0.61	0.13	0.74	0.32
SFA+TFA (g/100g product)	22.94	1.01	21.76	1.48	21.02	0.80

1,00, -
1,00 (Ivanova
and Hadzhinikolova, 2015).

(1.0) 0,28 0,70,
- - 0,39.

0,44 1,25 g/100 g

1924/2006.

20,10 23,79,

21,02 g/100 g

g).

The thrombogenic and atherogenic index, as indicators, should not exceed 1.00 while the cholesterolemic index to be over 1.00 (Ivanova and Hadzhinikolova, 2015). The analysed curds from goat's milk were characterized by a low cholesterolemic index (less than 1.0) and ranged from 0.28 to 0.70, the lowest being BWDxTG-0.39. The curds of different goat breeds have TFA content from 0.44 to 1.25 g/100 g curd. The results obtained for the samples that have been collected give us reason to refer them to products with a low content of TFA under Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006. The content of saturated fatty acids in the curd from goat milk ranged from 20.10 to 23.79, with the lowest average being found at BWDxTG – 21.02 g/100 g curds. This defines them as curds with a high content of saturated fatty acids (over 1.5 g/100 g curd).

CONCLUSIONS

The curds produced from the goat milk of the BWD goat are characterized by higher values of the physicochemical parameters compared to the curd made from the milk of its crosses with Anglo-Nubian (BWDxAN) and Toggenburg goats (BWDxTG).

The fatty acid composition of curd has a high content of biologically active components at the end of the period

, CLA n-3.
 (0,44 1,25 g/100 g)
 (20,10 23,79 g/100 g).

considered – twice as high as the cis-isomers of linoleic acid, CLA and n-3.

The curds obtained from goat's milk of three breeds are classified as a product with low content of trans fatty acids (0.44 to 1.25 g/100 g curd) and a high content of saturated fatty acids (20.10 to 23.79 g/100 g curd).

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Dietary trans fatty acids and quality assessment of fatty acid composition in yoghurt from goat's milk from different breeds

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SUMMARY

, - ú () () , () () , . ú , 4,60% 5,05% 5,11% - 3,11% - 3,37% - 3,34%. 9,11

The study was conducted with yoghurt produced by goat's milk from three breed groups – Bulgarian White Dairy (BWD) and its crosses with Anglo-Nubian (BWDxAN) and Toggenburg goats (BWDxTG) 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 fat in the analysed yoghurt from BWD goat breed and its crosses its average for the period are 4,60% for BWD, 5,05% for BWDxAN and 5,11% for BWDxTG.

The protein content is the lowest in BWD – 3.11% and relatively uniform at BWDxAN – 3.37% and BWDxTG – 3,34%. The results are similar for total solids. The lipid preventive score in goat yoghurt varies

13,17 g/100g .
 3,77,
 2,74 3,78.
 0,16 g/100 g
 3,17 4,50,
 3,58 g/100 g
 (1,5 g/100 g).
 , : , CLA,

from 9.11 to 13.17 g/100g of product. The atherogenic index in the analyses yoghurt from the three goat groups ranges from 2.25 to 3.77 and the thrombogenic index keeps the trend of atherogenic index and is from 2.74 to 3.78. Yoghurt from different goat groups has a content of TFA from 0.07 to 0.16 g/100 g yoghurt and is a low TFA product.

The content of saturated fatty acids in the analysed goat's yoghurt ranges from 3.17 to 4.50, such as the lowest average value being found in BWD 3.58 g/100 g yoghurt and defined as yoghurt with high saturated fatty acid content (over 1.5 g/100 g yoghurt).

Key words: curd from goat milk, trans fatty acid, CLA, indexes

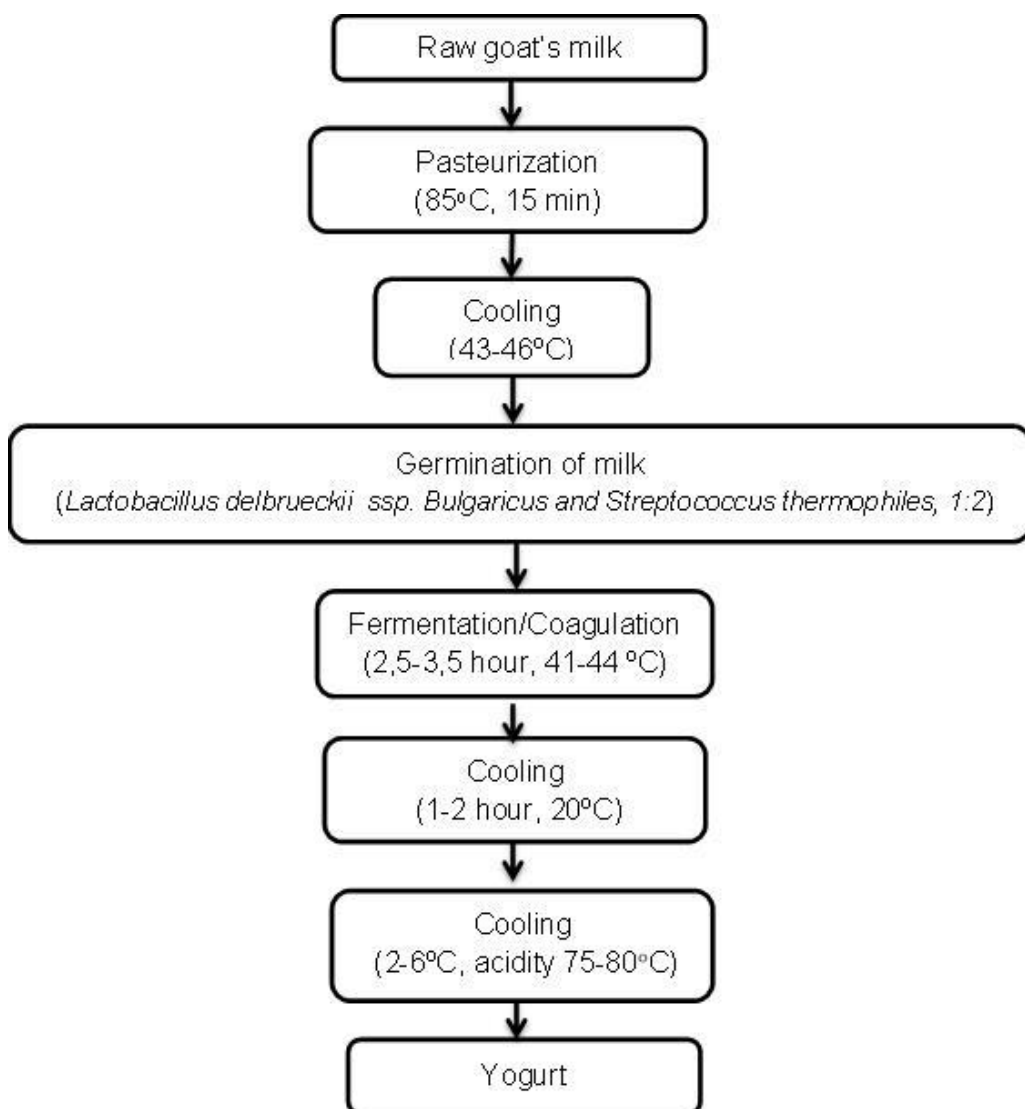
INTRODUCTION

The production of lactic acid products from cow, sheep and goat's milk is typical of the Middle East and the Mediterranean basin. They complement human nutrition by providing essential nutrients for growth and development and contributing to good health status. The production of yoghurt from goat's milk or a mixture of cow's and goat's milk is caused by allergic reactions caused by buffalo, sheep and cow's milk.

The fats in milk are one of the main and most important ingredients for the technological processing and nutritional value of milk. Kompan and Komprej (2012), establish that the fat content of goat's milk is high after birth and decreases during the lactation be caused by two phenomena – a dilution effect resulting from an increase in milk volume until the peak of lactation and a decrease in fat mobilization due to decreasing the amount of plasma non-esterified fatty acids, particularly C18:0 and C18:1 for breast milk synthesis. Serhan et al. (2016) in the production of concentrated yoghurt from goats, has a fat content of 9.25%,

. Kompan and Komprej (2012),

C18:0 C18:1
 . Serhan et al. (2016)



. 1.

Fig. 1. Process scheme of yoghurt production

	Roese- Gottlieb,	The extraction of total lipids was
	(CH ₃ ONa, Merck,	carried out by the Roese-Gottlieb method,
Darmstadt)	NaHSO ₄ .H ₂ O. -	using diethyl ether and petroleum ether and
(FAME)		subsequent methylation with sodium
Japan)	Shimadzu-2010 (Kioto,	methylate (CH ₃ ONa, Merck, Darmstadt)
	-	and drying with NaHSO ₄ .H ₂ O. Fatty acid
	-	methyl esters (FAME) were analyzed using
	-	a Shimadzu-2010 gas chromatograph
	-	(Kioto, Japan) equipped with a flame
	-	ionization detector and an automatic
	-	injection system (AOC-2010i). The analysis

(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, 170°C
 12°C/min
 20 min, 186°C 19 min 220°C
 4°C/min
 4°C/min
 (Ulbricht and Southgate, 1991),
 (Ivanova and Hadzhinikolova, 2015),
 (Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006).
 $AI = 12:0 + 4 \times 14:0 + 16:0 / [MUFAs + PUFA n6 + PUFA n3]$
 $TI = (14:0 + 16:0 + 18:0) / [0.5 \times MUFAs + 0.5 \times PUFA n6 + 3 \times PUFA n-3 + PUFA n3 / PUFA n6]$
 $h/H = (C18:1n-9 + C18:1n-7 + C18:2n-6 + C18:3n-3 + C18:3n-6 + C20:3n-6 + C20:4n-6 + C20:5n-3 + C22:4n-6 + C22:5n-3 + C22:6n-3) / (C14:0 + C16:0)$
 EXCEL 2013.

was performed on a CP 7420 capillary column (100m x 0.25mm i.d., 0.2µm film, Varian Inc., Palo Alto, CA). Hydrogen is used as the carrier gas, and as a make-up gas – nitrogen. Four-step furnace mode is programmed – the column's initial 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 further increase of 4°C/min 186°C for 19 minutes and up to 220°C with 4°C/min until the process is complete.

The qualitative evaluation of the fat fraction of the yoghurts obtained includes the following indicators: lipid preventive score, atherogenic and thrombogenic index (Ulbricht and Southgate, 1991), the ratio of hyper- and hypocholesterolemic fatty acids (Ivanova and Hadzhinikolova, 2015), trans fatty acids and the amount of saturated fatty acids (Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006).

$LPS = FAT + 2 \text{ SFA} - MUFA - 0.5 \text{ PUFA}$
 $AI = 12:0 + 4 \times 14:0 + 16:0 / [MUFAs + PUFA n6 + PUFA n3]$
 $TI = (14:0 + 16:0 + 18:0) / [0.5 \times MUFAs + 0.5 \times PUFA n6 + 3 \times PUFA n-3 + PUFA n3 / PUFA n6]$
 $h/H = (C18:1n-9 + C18:1n-7 + C18:2n-6 + C18:3n-3 + C18:3n-6 + C20:3n-6 + C20:4n-6 + C20:5n-3 + C22:4n-6 + C22:5n-3 + C22:6n-3) / (C14:0 + C16:0)$

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

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The fat in the analyzed yoghurt from the milk from Bulgarian White Dairy breed and its crosses its average for the periods are 4.60% for BWD, 5.05% for BWDxAN and 5.11% for BWDxTG. The amount of protein is the lowest at BWD – 3.11 and comparatively uniform in BWDxAN – 3.37 and BWDxTG – 3.34%. The results are similar for total solids. No statistically significant changes in the physicochemical composition of yoghurt from BWD and its crosses as well as during the lactation have been identified (Table 1).

4,60% ú
 5,11% , 5,05%
 - - 3,11
 3,37 - 3,34%
 -
 ú,
 (1).

1.

ú

Table 1. Physicochemical composition of yoghurt by goat's milk from BWD, BWDxAN and BWDxTG during the lactation

/ Parameters	/ BWD		x H / BWDxAN		/ BWDxTG	
		SD		SD		SD
/ DM, %	12,78	0,60	13,52	0,87	13,74	0,76
/ Fat, %	4,60	0,41	5,05	0,68	5,11	0,53
/ Protein, %	3,11	0,14	3,37	0,34	3,34	0,17

2.

80,28	73,57 g/100g		
19,65	25,25	3,14	3,55 g/100g
1,40	3,15 g/100g		
	14,33	21,33	g/100g CLA
0,24	0,52 g/100g	(2
	-3		
	0,81	1,01 g/100g	
	-6		
	- 1,92	2,27 g/100g	

3.

The fatty acid composition of goat yoghurt is presented in Table 2. Saturated fatty acids are decreased from 80.28 to 73.57 g/100g fat. Monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fatty acids are increase from 19.65 to 25.25 and from 3.14 to 3.55 g/100g fat respectively. Trans fatty acids increase from 1.40 to 3.15 g/100 g fat, and the results obtained for cis- isomers are similar from 14.33 to 21.33 g/100 g fat. The CLA content of the analyses yoghurt increased from 0.24 to 0.52 g/100g fat (about 2 times). Omega-3 fatty acids range from 0.81 to 1.01 g/100g fat during the period under review. The results for omega-6 fatty acids are similar – 1.92 to 2.27 g/100g fat. The statistically significant changes in the fatty acid composition of the yoghurt from the three breed groups of goats are presented in Table 3.

2.

ú (g/100g)

Table 2. Fatty acids composition of yoghurt, produced by goat's milk from BWD and its crosses with AN and TG (g/100g fat)

FA profile	/ BWD		x H / BWDxAN		/ BWDxTG	
		SD		SD		SD
CLA	0,50	0,05	0,40	0,05	0,32	0,06
C-18:1Trans-FA	2,51	0,89	2,12	0,63	2,32	0,79
C-18:1Cis-FA	20,46	1,23	19,46	2,30	16,46	2,91
SFA	75,32	2,06	77,44	2,47	80,56	2,82
MUFA	24,37	1,99	22,89	1,91	19,93	2,48
PUFA	3,55	0,06	3,25	0,10	3,30	0,03
n-3	0,93	0,09	0,93	0,04	0,86	0,05
n-6	2,20	0,07	2,02	0,09	2,22	0,07
n-6 n-3	2,38	0,30	2,18	0,11	2,60	0,16
Branched FA	1,22	0,08	1,23	0,09	1,19	0,08
CLA	0,47	0,05	0,37	0,04	0,30	0,06

3.

ú (g/100g)

Table 3. Statistical analysis of fatty acid composition of yoghurt, produced by goat's milk from BWD and its crosses with AN and TG (g/100g fat)

/ FA profile	BWD / BWDxAN	BWD / BWDxTG	BWDxAN / BWDxTG
C-9:0			*
C-26:0			*
C-17:1n7		*	
CLA9c,11t	*	*	
CLA		*	
SFA		*	
PUFA	*	**	
n-6/ n-3			*
CLA	*	*	

13,17 g/100g
 9,11
 -
 2,25 3,77,
 3,78. -
 (4).

The lipid preventive score in goat yoghurt varies from 9.11 to 13.17 g/100g of product. It is lowest in goat yoghurt from BWD breed. The atherogenic index in the analyses yoghurt from the three goat groups ranges from 2.25 to 3.77 and the thrombogenic index keeps the trend of atherogenic index and is from 2.74 to 3.78. Highest values for the atherogenic and thrombogenic index were found in BWDxTG (Table 4).

4.

ú , (g/100g)

Table 4. Quality parameters of fat fraction in yoghurt, produced by goat's milk from BWD and its crosses with AN and TG (g/100g product)

/ Parameters	/ BWD		x H / BWDxAN		/ BWDxTG	
	SD	SD	SD	SD	SD	SD
LPS	10,33	1,18	11,62	1,34	12,22	0,84
AI	2,56	0,58	2,69	0,23	3,35	0,37
TI	2,84	0,19	3,02	0,19	3,45	0,33
h/H	0,59	0,10	0,57*	0,05	0,43	0,06
TFA (g/100g product)	0,11	0,04	0,10	0,02	0,12	0,04
SFA+TFA (g/100g product)	3,58	0,38	4,01	0,42	4,23	0,27

0,38 0,67,
 - 0,43.
 0,07 0,16 g/100 g
 (< 1.0)

The tested goat's yoghurt is characterized by a low cholesterol index (below 1.0) and ranges from 0.38 to 0.67, the lowest being BWDxTG – 0.43. Yoghurt of different goat breeds has TFA content from 0.07 to 0.16 g/100 g yoghurt. The results obtained for the samples that have been collected give us

() 1924/2006.

4,50, - 3,17

- 3,58 g/100 g

g/100 g (1,5

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

The content of saturated fatty acids in the goat's yoghurt varies during the lactation from 3.17 to 4.50, with the lowest average value found for BWD – 3.58 g/100 g yoghurt. This defines them as yoghurt with a high content of saturated fatty acids (above 1.5 g/100 g yoghurt).

CONCLUSIONS

CLA, -3

(0,07 0,16 g/100 g

) (3,17 4,50 g/100

g)

- Yoghurt obtained from Bulgarian White Dairy (BWD) and its crosses Toggenburg goats has the highest value of fat, protein and total solids. The content of biologically active fatty acids in the analyzed yoghurt s increases twice – CLA, dietary trans fatty acids and omega-3 fatty acids. The results obtained for the yoghurt s of different goat breeds refer to products with a low content of TFA (0.07 to 0.16 g/100 g yoghurt) and high content of saturated fatty acids (3.17 to 4.50 g/100 g yoghurt).

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