

SHORT NOTE

PRODUCTIVE CHARACTERISATION OF A GOAT BREED: STUDY OF GROWTH AND *CSN1S1* GENE POLYMORPHISM

CARACTERIZACIÓN PRODUCTIVA DE UNA RAZA CAPRINA: ESTUDIO DEL CRECIMIENTO Y POLIMORFISMO DEL GEN *CSN1S1*

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Conservation. Blanca de Rasquera.

PALABRAS CLAVE ADICIONALES

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SUMMARY

The results of the productive characterisation of the Blanca de Rasquera goat meat breed are presented within the framework of a Conservation Programme. The 125 animals included in the study were randomly chosen from among six farms under an extensive production system and natural lactation. The growth of kids was characterised by quantifying body weight from birth to slaughter. The influence of sex and type of birth on growth was evaluated. Kids showed a good growth rate (123 g/day on average for the period 0-45 days), comparable to, or slightly lower than, other Spanish autochthonous meat breeds. As expected, the type of birth and sex significantly influenced weight and the growth of kids.

A random sample of 36 individuals was analysed in relation to the α_{s1} -casein gene (*CSN1S1*). A greater frequency (62.5%) was found for alleles associated with high α_{s1} -casein quantity in milk, indicating its good potential and technological quality for cheese production.

RESUMEN

En el marco de un Programa de Conservación, se presentan los resultados de la caracterización productiva de la raza caprina Blanca de Rasquera, de aptitud cárnica. Se estudiaron un total de 125 animales escogidos de forma aleatoria y distribuidos en 6 explotaciones de régimen extensivo y lactancia natural. Se caracterizó el crecimiento de los cabritos mediante la cuantificación de los

pesos desde el nacimiento hasta el sacrificio. Se evaluó la influencia del sexo y tipo de parto sobre el crecimiento. Los cabritos presentaron una buena tasa de crecimiento (123 g/día como promedio, para el período 0-45 días de edad), comparable, o ligeramente inferior, a otras razas cárnicas autóctonas españolas. Como era esperable, el tipo de nacimiento y el sexo influyeron de forma significativa en el peso y el crecimiento de los cabritos.

Se analizó una muestra aleatoria de 36 individuos, en relación al gen de la α_{s1} -caseína (*CSN1S1*). Las mayores frecuencias alélicas (62,5%) se encontraron para los alelos asociados con una elevada cantidad de α_{s1} -caseína en la leche, indicando dichos resultados las buenas aptitudes y cualidades tecnológicas de su leche para la producción de quesos.

INTRODUCTION

The Blanca de Rasquera breed is the last redoubt of the indigenous genetic heritage of goats in Catalonia (Spain) (Parés *et al.*, 2005). Considering their morphology and similarity to the Blanca Celtibérica breed, the group would include descendants of the *Capra prisca*. In recent decades the census has declined sharply, from 30000 individuals in 1995, to fewer than 5000 at the present time, which are spread over 18 farms (12 that

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own pure individuals and 6 mixed). The high average farmers age, together with a low guarantee of generational shift, has put the breed in danger of extinction (Carné *et al.*, 2007a, b). The breed is currently classified in this category by the FAO (<http://dad.fao.org>).

As part of the breed's Conservation Programme, which was started in 2003 by the Catalan Government's Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Action (DAR), in collaboration with the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB), we present here the results of the productive characterisation of this meat breed, the main production of which is from 50 days-old kids weighing approximately 8.5 kg. Additionally, a few farms produce *ricotta* and fresh cheese, primarily for home consumption and some retail. There is a well known direct relationship between the different variants of the α_{s1} -casein gene (*CSN1S1*) and the composition and technological properties of milk (Grosclaude *et al.*, 1987; Caravaca *et al.*, 2009). Therefore, the characterisation of the allelic distribution of the gene in the population may be of interest for the potential production and marketing of Blanca de Rasquera cheese. This work complements previous studies of the structural, morphological and genetic characterisation of this breed (Carné *et al.*, 2007a, b; Jordana *et al.*, 2007).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A total of 125 kids (67 males and 58 females) were chosen randomly and distributed on six farms, which are representative of 62% of the total census. All herds were exploited under an extensive production system, and kids were only breastfed (natural lactation) without any supplementary feeding. All farms used discontinuous and natural mating, with the majority reproductive rate of a birth per goat and year, preferably in the autumn. The growth of the kids (Average Daily Gain-ADG) was

characterised by recording their weights from birth to slaughter, using a digital scale accurate to 50 g. All records were taken in the morning, after the kids had been breastfed. Subsequently, we evaluated the factors influencing growth: sex (male or female) and type of birth (single or double).

Statistical analysis was performed using a mixed model with fixed effects (sex, farm and type of birth) and random effect (kid). Birth weight was considered as a covariate. Statistics were calculated using the MIXED procedure of SAS software, version 9.1 (SAS, 2004).

Additionally, we analysed a random sample of 36 individuals, from different herds, with the aim of genotyping alleles of the α_{s1} -casein gene (*CSN1S1*) that are segregating in the population, following the methodology described by Caravaca *et al.* (2008).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results (**table I**) showed that the average weight at birth was 2.94 ± 0.08 kg (similar values for males and females). The

Table I. Least squares means and standard errors of body weight (kg) from birth (WB) to 63 days. (Valores medios y errores estándar de los pesos vivos, desde el nacimiento hasta los 63 días de edad).

Age (days)	Males	Females	Global
WB	3.0±0.05	2.9±0.06	2.9±0.08
7	4.1±0.05 ^a	3.8±0.05 ^b	4.0±0.07
14	5.1±0.07 ^a	4.7±0.07 ^b	4.9±0.1
21	6.1±0.09 ^a	5.6±0.10 ^b	5.8±0.14
28	7.0±0.12 ^a	6.4±0.13 ^b	6.7±0.17
35	7.9±0.14 ^a	7.2±0.16 ^b	7.5±0.21
42	8.6±0.18	7.9±0.19	8.3±0.26
49	9.3±0.22	8.7±0.23	9.0±0.31
56	9.9±0.28	9.4±0.29	9.7±0.38
63	10.5±0.35	10.0±0.35	10.3±0.47

^{ab}Different letters indicate significant differences between sexes at $p < 0.05$.

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sex significantly influenced weight and growth of kids at the first weeks of the rearing period (**table I** and **II**). The daily weight gain (g/d) for all animals was 113 g/d on average: 135 g/d during the first month and 95 g/d during the second (**table II**). The weight at 42 days was 8.6 ± 0.18 kg for males and 7.9 ± 0.19 kg for females. The single birth presented significantly better performance (data not shown). However, this higher performance was only statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) for the average weight at the different controls (10 controls) throughout the rearing period (from birth to 63 days); ADG showed no statistical significant differences at any control. The prolificacy average obtained from the sample was 1.3 kids/goat. Although the data collected does not allow statistical analysis and cannot be extrapolated for the whole breed (it was only possible to obtain data from 13 animals from the same farm), we did note that the average weight of carcasses was 4.6 kg with a yield of 55%. Blanca de Rasquera kids showed a relatively good growth rate (123 g/d on average for the period 0-45 days), but slightly lower than other Spanish native meat breed (Vidilla, 2008). For instance, the Negra Serrana breed presented 145 g/d on average for the same period (Alía, 1987). However, the growth rate was comparable to that of Blanca Andaluza breed that presented values of 114.2 g/d for kids slaughtered at 9 ± 2 kg of body weight (Germano Costa *et al.*, 2005).

There are currently 18 known allelic variants associated with high, medium, low, and no CSN1S1 content in milk (Caravaca *et al.*, 2008, 2009). The allelic frequencies obtained for the Blanca de Rasquera goat were as follows: fr(A)=0.153; fr(B)=0.472; fr(E)=0.361 and fr(F)=0.014. In most European breeds studied (Jordana *et al.*, 1996; Sacchi *et al.*, 2005), the most common alleles were those associated to low-intermediate content of CSN1S1 (mainly alleles E and F). However, different patterns have been found in some breeds such as

Table II. Evolution of average daily gain (ADG) of weight (g) of kids. (Evolución de la ganancia media diaria de peso (g) en los cabritos).

	Males	Females	Global
ADG 7	153±5.7 ^a	131±6.3 ^b	142±8.3
ADG 14	143±4.7 ^a	126±5.2 ^b	135±7.0
ADG 21	134±4.4	121±4.8	127±6.4
ADG 28	124±4.9	116±5.1	120±6.9
ADG 35	114±6.0	111±6.0	113±8.0
ADG 42	104±7.6	106±7.4	105±9.7
ADG 49	95±9.3	101±8.9	98±11.7
ADG 56	85±1.1	96±10.7	91±13.9
ADG 63	75±12.9	91±12.5	83±16.2

^{ab}Different letters indicate significant differences between sexes at $p < 0.05$.

Palmera, Majorera and Tinerfeña (Canary Islands), in which alleles associated to high contents of CSN1S1 (mainly A, B and C) were above 60%, as well as the Italian Garganica, Maltese and Jonica. In the Blanca de Rasquera goat high content alleles accounted for 62.5%. Despite being a meat breed, the results indicate their milk presents good aptitudes and technological qualities for producing cheese. This favourable dairy potential was also contrasted on a morphological level (Carné *et al.*, 2007b) by analysing several zoometric indices. Another important aspect for the breed could be its ancestral and phylogenetic slope, because, according to different authors (Grosclaude *et al.*, 1987; Jordana *et al.*, 1996) high content alleles represent ancestral sequences of this gene in goats, suggesting that the breed may have retained a high ancestral genetic variability.

CONCLUSIONS

As expected, the type of birth and sex significantly influenced weight and the growth of kids. The weights and growth were comparable, but slightly lower, than those obtained in other Spanish native meat

breeds, so this population, despite being small, shows good potential for quality meat production. The implementation of a future selection programme opens a wide range of possibilities for genetic improvement of these characters.

Despite being a meat-oriented breed, the results of the analysis of the zoometric indices together with allele frequencies of the *CSN1S1* gene (> 60% of alleles associated with high protein content), reveal the

good potential and technological quality of their milk for cheese production.

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