

# Effect of $\alpha_{S1}$ -casein genotypes on yield and chemical composition of milk from Skopelos goats

G. Arsenos, A.I. Gelasakis, M.S. Kalamaki

Veterinary Faculty, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece





# Objective

**To assess the effect of  $\alpha_{s1}$ -casein genotypes on milk yield (MY) and milk composition (MC) of Skopelos Greek dairy goats**



# Materials and Methods

**Animals:** 235 randomly selected from two herds in Skopelos and Alonnisos islands in Greece

## Sampling:

- Individual milk samples over two successive milking periods (5 months)
- Blood samples
- Milk was analyzed for protein (PRO), fat (FAT), lactose (LAC), solid non-fat (SNF) concentration and total viable count (TVC).



# Materials and Methods:

## Genotyping of the *CSN1S1* locus

- DNA was extracted from 200µL of blood using the GeneJET Whole Blood Genomic DNA Purification Mini Kit (Thermo Scientific Inc.).
- Identification of *CSN1S1* alleles was done:
  1. by PCR-RFLP (Ramunno et al., 2000, 2005)
    - A\* (including A, G, I, H),
    - B\* (including B1, B2, B3, B4 and C),
    - F and N alleles
  2. by AS\_PCR (Torres-Vázquez et al., 2008 and Cosenza et al., 2003)
    - E and 01 alleles.





# Results

**A total of 9 genotypes were identified in the studied population. Genotype A\*B\* was the most common (23.8%) followed by genotypes B\*B\* and A\*A\* (21.7% and 21.3%, respectively). The less frequent genotype was FB\* (1.3%).**





**Table 1. Effects genotypes and other factors used in the general linear model on milk yield (gr) and milk quality traits (protein, fat, lactose and solid not-fat concentration (%)).**

Effects		Protein (%)	Fat (%)	Lactose (%)	SNF <sup>†</sup> (%)	12-hours milk yield (gr)
<b>Genotype</b>	AA	0.25***	0.36**	0.09	0.34*	-37.2
	AB	0.15	0.24	-0.06	0.05	-0.8
	BB	0.20**	0.27*	0.08	0.28	1.9
	FA	-0.04	-0.19	-0.03	-0.08	171.1***
	FB	0.18	0.59*	-0.04	0.12	131.6*
	FF	0.16	0.80**	0.07	0.23	-70.6
	NA	-0.02	0.11	0.02	0.01	85.2**
	NB	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.02	52.0
	NN	<i>Reference category</i>				
<b>Farm</b>	Farm 1	-0.27***	-0.16	-0.08	-0.38***	-410.6***
	Farm 2	<i>Reference category</i>				
<b>Month after weaning</b>	1 <sup>st</sup>	0.54***	0.68***	0.57***	1.15***	352.7***
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	0.36***	0.27**	0.39***	0.79***	317.4***
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	0.03	0.17	-0.06	-0.03	209.4***
	4 <sup>th</sup>	-0.20***	0.04	0.13*	-0.06	64.6**
	5 <sup>th</sup>	<i>Reference category</i>				
<b>Year</b>	1 <sup>st</sup>	0.08*	0.12	0.23***	0.31***	-52.2***
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	<i>Reference category</i>				
<b>ZMilk yield<sup>‡</sup></b>	Continuous	-0.19***	-0.39***	-0.02	-0.21***	NA
<b>ZTVC<sup>‡§</sup></b>	Continuous	0.16***	0.11***	-0.07***	0.10*	-57.8***

<sup>†</sup>SNF: Solid Not-Fat, <sup>‡</sup>Z: Standardized value, <sup>§</sup>TVC: Total Viable Count; \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01, \*\*\*P<0.001



# Conclusions

- **The high frequency of the strong genotypes A\* and B\* in Skopelos goats is associated with the production of milk with high fat and protein content and with optimal technological properties; caseins are important for cheese making.**
- **The results could be used in genetic improvement programs:**
  - select animals carrying the strong alleles
  - select animals that carry the null (N) allele and produce milk for specialized applications (i.e. milk with low allergenic potential).



**Thank you  
for your attention**

## **Acknowledgements**

**Dairy Goat Farmers**

