electrophoresis protein profile analysis. After SDS-PAGE electrophoresis, the gels were scanned and band intensities measured. Particular protein profile was calculated as percentage of each protein over total protein bands intensity. Three groups of proteins were observed. Lactoferrin, Serum Albumin, IgG (heavy and light chains), Kappa Casein and Alfa Lactoglobulin decreased as milking frequency increased in a 30.4, 17.6, 30.2, 54.8, 19.7 and 16.2 %, respectively. After the milking frequency was reduced protein profile values increased at initial values. Beta Casein and Alfa s2 Casein increased as milking frequency increased in a 19.7 and 16.2 %, respectively. After the milking frequency decreased protein profile values decreased at initial values. A third group of proteins (Alfa s1 Casein and Beta Lactoglobulin) remained without changes. In a preliminary conclusion, milking frequency displays an effect on milk protein profile, these changes might be considered when a discussion about increase milking frequency will be stated.

Evolution of immune colostrum components during the first 10 hours after partum

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Abstract / Resumo:

The aim of present study was to investigate the early evolution of immune parameters on colostrum during the first 10 hours after delivery and in colostrum fractions. Ten Majorera breed dairy goats were milked at partum, and after that an intravenous injection of 2 IU of Oxytocin was administered for recovery the residual colostrum. Animals were milked every hour during 10 hours postpartum. Colostrum samples were obtained from each milking, and IgG, IgM and Chitotriosidase activity (ChT) were measure using ELISA for immunoglobulins and Fluorimetric assay for ChT. IgG colostrum concentration was the highest in the first milking (40.0 mg/ml), in the residual colostrum (39.7 mg/ml) and in milking at 1 hour after partum (37.2 mg/ml), dropping sharply until get 3.8 mg/ml at 10 hours postpartum. IgM colostrum concentration was higher in the first milking (1.8 mg/ml), in the residual colostrum (2.1 mg/ml) and milking at 1 hour after partum (2.0 mg/ml), dropping fastly until get 0.2 mg/ml at 10 hours postpartum. Similar evolution was developed by ChT colostrum activity. ChT colostrum activity was higher in the first milking (9302 nmol/ml/h), in the residual colostrum (9287 nmol/ml/h) and in milking at 1 hour after partum (9123 nmol/ml/h), dropping fastly until get 3250 nmol/ml/h at 10 hours postpartum. In a preliminary conclusion, the extended management practice that get the first and second colostrum milking to store for the offspring might be wrong due to fastly drop of immune components in the first 10 hours after delivery.

Cloning and Sequence Analysis of Hormone-sensitive Lipase (HSL) Gene in Xinong Saanen Dairy Goats

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Abstract / Resumo: