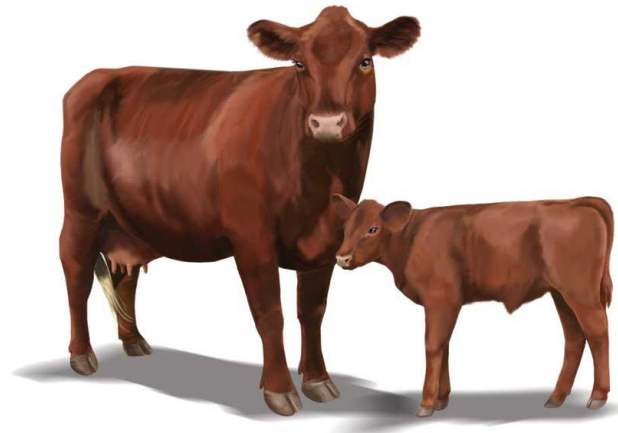




Alternative possibilities of selection in Slovenian population of Brown cattle

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Introduction

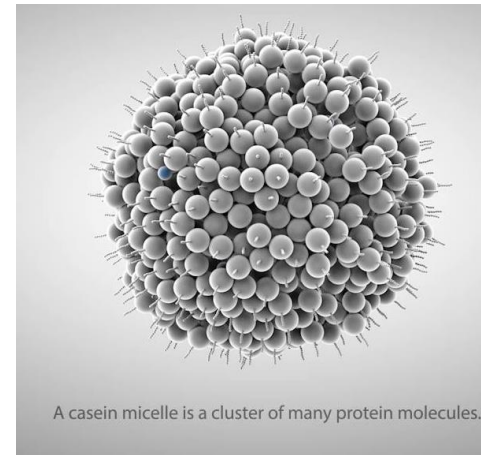
- Brown cattle is very popular for dairy production in the mountains.
- Restricted environmental sources in the mountains influences on **limited milk production.**





Introduction

- **Kappa casein** is the most important milk protein for cheese production.
- Kappa casein determines **cow's genetic potential for cheese yield**.
- Increasing the economy of milk production for cheese processing → important to know animals' genotype for the Kappa casein gene.



A casein micelle is a cluster of many protein molecules.





Introduction

- Kappa casein gene: **14 allele variants.**
- Most frequent alleles: **A, B** → **positive correlation with milk protein and fat yields.**
- Allele **E**: **rare**, negative correlation with cheese yield – consume milk.





Introduction

Cows with **BB vs. AA** genotypes:

25 % shorter coagulation time

50 % higher curd firmness

7 – 15 % higher cheese yield

		Cheese yield (kg)		
Production	kg milk/year	General	BB genotype	Yield gain
Intensive	10.000	909.1	972.7 – 1045.5	63.6 – 136.4
Normal	7.500	681.8	729.5 – 84.1	47.7 – 102.3
Extensive	5.500	500.0	535.0 – 575.0	35.0 – 75.0





Material

- Database: Agricultural Institute of Slovenian.
- Genotyped animals: 277 BSW.
- Pedigree: 5050 animals (BSW, HOL and SIM), 5 generations.
- Alleles: A, B, **E excluded.**



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Methods

- Allele frequencies of genotyped animals.
- Estimated allele A and B probabilities for all animals in the pedigree using an animal model:

$$y = Za + e$$

- Estimated heritability.
- Genetic trends for population.

 **sas** & **VCE 6**



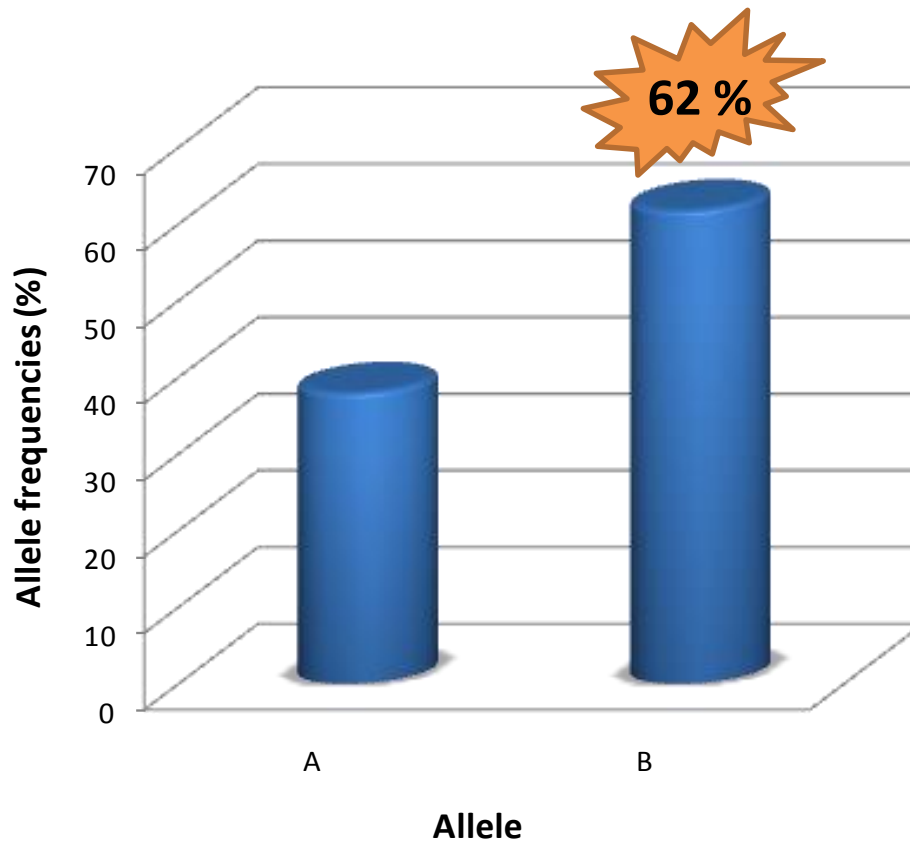


Results





Allele frequencies of genotyped animals





Estimated allele A and B probabilities

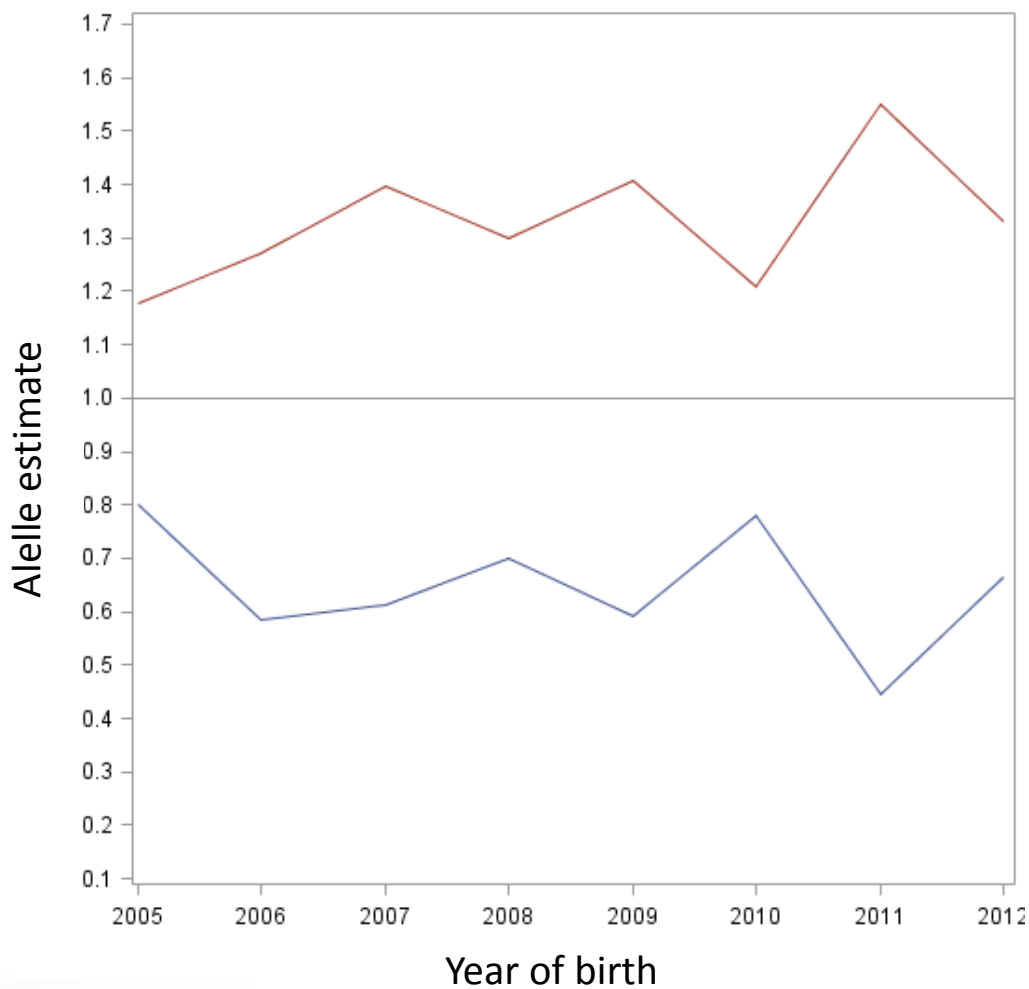
Ratio A : B allele = **3 : 4**

Average accuracy = **0.55**





Genetic 'trend' for brown population



Great opportunity
for selection!

Allele

— A — B

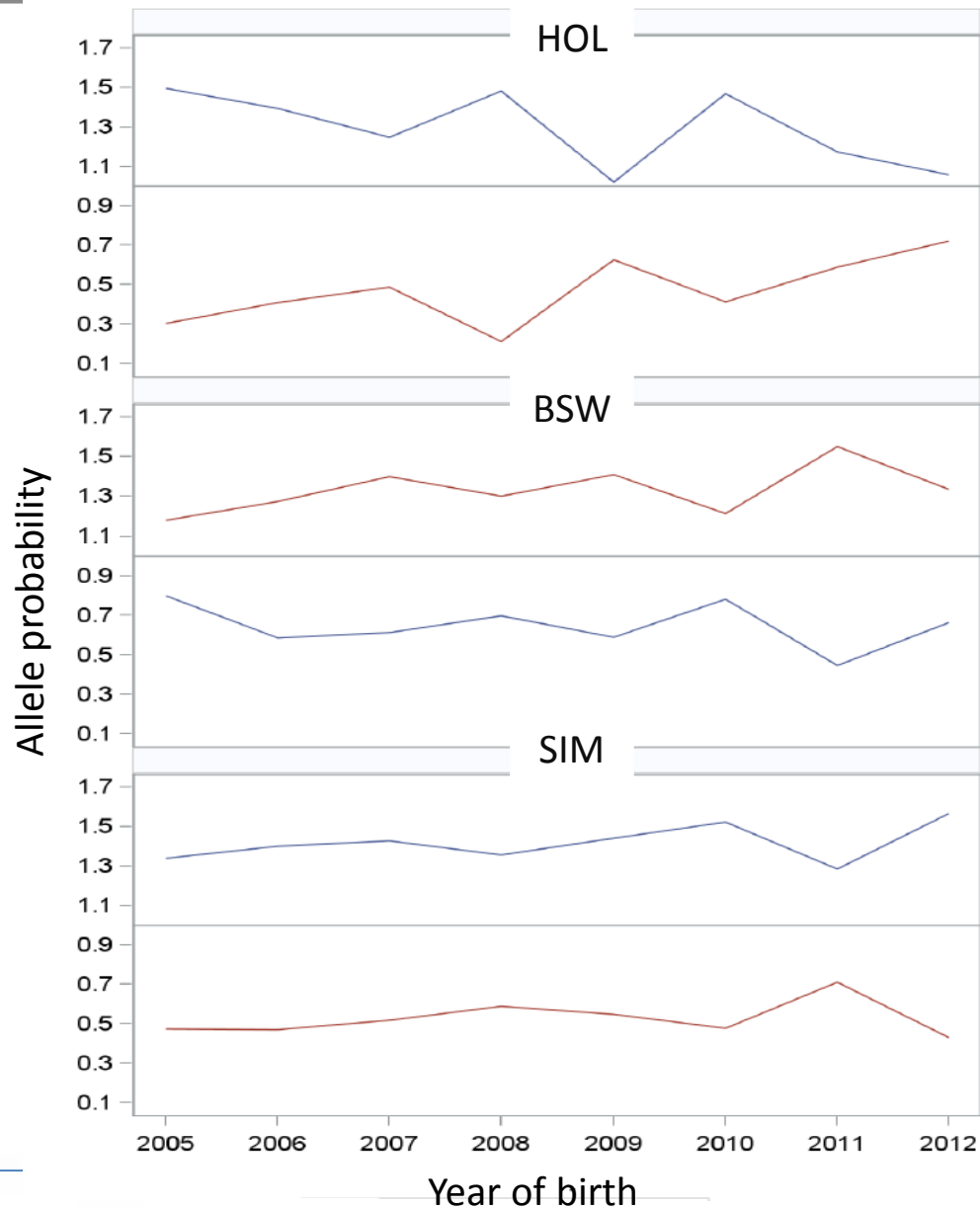
$R = 0.55$





Animals of **Brown cattle population** had **significantly higher frequency** of **B** allele compared to animals of other dairy breeds in Slovenia.





Allele
— A — B

Trend?

R = 0.54





Conclusion

Great opportunity to increase the economy of the milk production using estimated Kappa casein alleles as a selection criteria in the alternative breeding programs.

High frequency of
B allele



