

HAEMOGLOBIN TYPES IN HAIR GOAT BREEDS RAISED IN BURSA REGION

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ABSTRACT: In this study the haemoglobin(Hb) types was investigated in 149 hair goats breed raised in Bursa region. The separation of haemoglobin types was carried out using the horizontal starch-gel electrophoresis. The frequencies of Hb^A and Hb^B alleles were calculated as 0.83 ± 0.022 and 0.17 ± 0.022 , respectively. Differences between expected and observed values of haemoglobin genotypes were insignificant.

Keywords: Blood proteins, haemoglobin types, hair goat

BURSA YÖRESİ KIL KEÇİLERİNDE HEMOGLOBİN TİPLERİ

ÖZET: Bu çalışmada Bursa yöresinde yetiştirilen 149 baş kıl keçisinde Hemoglobün tipleri incelenmiştir. Hemoglobün tiplerinin ayırımında horizontal nişasta-jel elektroforez sistemi kullanılmıştır. Hemoglobün allellerinin frekansları 0.83 ± 0.022 ve 0.17 ± 0.022 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Hemoglobün genotiplerinin gözlenen ve beklenen değerleri arasındaki fark istatistik olarak önemsiz bulunmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kan proteinleri, hemoglobün tipleri, kıl keçisi

INTRODUCTION

A number of blood protein systems have been found to exhibit heterogeneity in different farm animals. The polymorphic blood traits are useful in studies of relationship between populations, genetic structure of breeds and their evolution. Information on genetic variations of the blood proteins have also been used as an aid in parentage determination and indirect selection.

There are great number of studies in which haemoglobin polymorphism in the blood of numerous foreign goat breeds (Khanolkar et al.,1963; Osterhoff et al.,1972;Garzon et al., 1976; Tucker et al.,1983; Barbancho et al.,1984; Tunon et al.,1987), but such studies with regard to Turkish goat breeds (especially native goat breeds) have been very limited (Yaman, 1976; Erkoç et al.,1987; Elmacı, 1995; Ülkü, 1996).

The present study describes the result of Haemoglobin(Hb) types in Hair Goat breed raised in Bursa region.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A total of 149 blood sample taken from hair goat breed were analysed. It is major breed, broadly ascribed

to Syrian group and widespread in Turkey. It is known locally as the Kıl keçi(hair goat) or Adi keçi(Ordinary goat). It is multi-purpose (meat, milk and hair) animal (Porter, 1996)

Blood samples were collected from jugular vein into heparinized test tubes and separated into plasma and red cells by centrifugation. Red cells were washed three times in saline solution and lysed with distilled water. Hemolysates were stored at -20°C until the electrophoretic studies were carried out. Haemoglobin types were identified by starch gel electrophoresis (Braend and Stormont, 1963). The gene frequencies of different haemoglobin's alleles were calculated by direct counting methods(Nei, 1987).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Haemoglobin phenotypes HbAA and HbAB controlled by the two codominant autosomic alleles Hb^A and Hb^B in order descending mobilities towards anode were observed(Figure 1).

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Geliş Tarihi :

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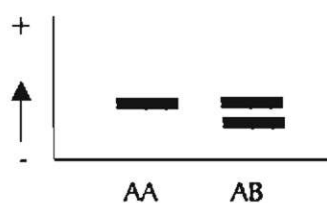


Figure 1. Diagrammatic representation of observed Hb genotypes

Haemoglobin allele frequencies observed in the present materials, together with values published in the

literature, are given in Table 1. In the Turkish hair goat breed, like in many other breeds, the frequency of Hb^A allele is considerably higher than Hb^B allele. Because of this, probably Hb^A allele have selective advantage to Hb^B allele.

In this study, population studied is balanced in the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (Table 2). Because there are no differences between the expected and observed numbers of the haemoglobin types ($P > 0.05$).

Table 1. Frequencies of haemoglobin genes in different goat population.

| Breeds | N | Hb ^A | Hb ^B | Reference |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Indian goats | 100 | 0.9250 | 0.0750 | Khanolkar et al., 1963 |
| Native Norwegian goat | 108 | No polymorphism | | Efremov and Braend, 1964 |
| Angora, aborter- S.Africa | 110 | 0.9300 | 0.0700 | Osterhoff et al., 1972 |
| Angora, non-aborters- S.Africa | 147 | 0.9400 | 0.0600 | Osterhoff et al., 1972 |
| Granadina | ? | 0.8834 | 0.1167 | Garzon et al., 1976 |
| Angora, Turkey | 184 | 0.8600 | 0.1400 | Yaman, 1976 |
| Japanese Saanen | 79 | 0.9870 | 0.0130 | Watanabe et al., 1979 |
| Japanese native goat | 37 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Watanabe et al., 1979 |
| Ogasawara goats | 25 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Watanabe et al., 1979 |
| Yakushima goats | 5 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Watanabe et al., 1979 |
| Pakistan goats | 3 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Watanabe et al., 1979 |
| Philippines native goats | 80 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Watanabe et al., 1979 |
| Thailand native goats | 122 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Watanabe et al., 1979 |
| Hungarian native goat | 224 | 0.9540 | 0.0460 | Fesüs et al., 1983 |
| Shinfield | 124 | 0.5050 | 0.4950 | Tucker et al., 1983 |
| Cambridge | 8 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Tucker et al., 1983 |
| Compton | 13 | 0.8050 | 0.1950 | Tucker et al., 1983 |
| Babraham | 31 | 0.6950 | 0.3050 | Tucker et al., 1983 |
| Nebo District | 168 | 0.9800 | 0.0200 | Tucker et al., 1983 |
| Boer | 48 | 0.9900 | 0.0100 | Tucker et al., 1983 |
| Angora | 7 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Tucker et al., 1983 |
| Saanen | 10 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Tucker et al., 1983 |
| Granadina | 80 | 0.8460 | 0.1540 | Barbancho et al., 1984 |
| Murciana | 133 | 0.9320 | 0.0680 | Barbancho et al., 1984 |
| Malaguena | 96 | 0.8440 | 0.1560 | Barbancho et al., 1984 |
| Serrana A. | 110 | 0.9270 | 0.0730 | Barbancho et al., 1984 |
| Spanish goat | ? | 0.0000 | 1.0000 | Garzon et al., 1985 |
| Jamunapari | 592 | 0.9900 | 0.0100 | Bhat, 1986 |
| Sirohi | 30 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Bhat, 1986 |
| Chegu | 206 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Bhat, 1987 |
| Changthangl | 52 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Bhat, 1987 |
| Ganjam | 195 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Panda and Patro, 1987 |
| Black Bengal | 20 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Panda and Patro, 1987 |
| Angora, Turkey | 831 | 0.8400 | 0.1600 | Erkog et al., 1987 |
| Pirenaica | 115 | 0.9800 | 0.0200 | Tunon et al., 1987 |
| Verata | 100 | 0.7200 | 0.2800 | Tunon et al., 1987 |
| Guadarrama | 101 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Tunon et al., 1987 |
| Zamorana | 110 | 0.9900 | 0.0100 | Tunon et al., 1987 |

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|--------------------------------|-----|--------|--------|--------------------------|
| Berciana | 100 | 0.9600 | 0.0400 | Tunon et al., 1987 |
| Granadina | 101 | 0.8900 | 0.1100 | Tunon et al., 1987 |
| B.Andaluza | 100 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Tunon et al., 1987 |
| B.Celtiberica | 100 | 0.7800 | 0.2200 | Tunon et al., 1987 |
| Murciana | 100 | 0.9800 | 0.0200 | Tunon et al., 1987 |
| Negra Serrana | 100 | 0.9800 | 0.0200 | Tunon et al., 1987 |
| Malaguena | 100 | 0.8300 | 0.1700 | Tunon et al., 1987 |
| Canaria | 99 | 0.8000 | 0.2000 | Tunon et al., 1987 |
| Palmera | 36 | 0.9400 | 0.0600 | Tunon et al., 1987 |
| Retinta | 108 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Tunon et al., 1987 |
| Dwarf goat | 116 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Wussow and Plische, 1990 |
| Angora, Turkey | 231 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | Elmacı, 1995 |
| MaltaX Hair cross-bred, Turkey | 125 | 0.8760 | 0.1240 | Ülkü, 1996 |
| Hair goat, Turkey | 149 | 0.8300 | 0.1700 | Elmacı, present study |

Table 2. Observed and expected values of haemoglobin types and gene frequencies in Hair Goat.

| n | | Genotypes | | | Gene frequencies | |
|-----|----------|-----------|-------|------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | HbAA | HbAB | HbBB | Hb ^A | Hb ^B |
| 149 | Observed | 99 | 50 | 0 | 0.83 ± 0.022 | 0.17 ± 0.022 |
| | Expected | 102.65 | 42.05 | 4.30 | | |

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