

# CHEMICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISATION OF EWE AND GOAT CHEESES FROM PIEDMONT

Zeppa G\*, Bertolino M., Grosso A., Stocco P., Giacosa S., Dal Bello B., Tallone G.<sup>1</sup>, Comba G.<sup>2</sup>

Università di Torino - Dipartimento di Valorizzazione e Protezione delle Risorse agroforestali (DIVAPRA) - Settore di Tecnologie alimentari  
1'Agenform-Consorzio - Istituto Lattiero-Caseario e delle Tecnologie Agroalimentari  
2.I.N.O.Q. - Istituto Nord Ovest Qualità

\* giuseppe.zeppa@unito.it

## INTRODUCTION

The dairy industry is a very important sector for Piedmont (Italy) economy with ten Protected Denomination of Origin (PDO) cheeses and fifty-five cheeses classified as "Traditional". Among these "Traditional" products, the ewe and goat cheeses are very important since they are strictly connected with the Piedmont area and characterised by an high nutritional value as well as an interesting sensory characteristics.

Robiola di Roccaverano PDO and Murazzano PDO cheeses are the most important but a large number of other cheeses that can be classified in five groups (Verbano-Cusio-Ossola goat cheeses, Cervin di Coazze, acid goat cheese, rennet goat cheese, Valsesia goat cheese) are produced. The latters might be qualified for the PDO designation but chemical information is lacking and only their gross composition is known.

## AIM

The aim of this study was to characterise all the ewe and goat cheeses produced in Piedmont defining their technology, sensory characteristics and chemical composition focusing on sugars, organic acids, ketones, fatty acids and the protein degradation products obtained by the urea-PAGE.

## MATERIALS and METHODS

**SAMPLES** - Sixty-two samples from 44 cheesemakers were collected and analysed.

**CHEMICAL ANALYSIS** - Dry matter, fat and protein content were determined according to the Italian Official Methods for cheese analysis (D.M., 1986).

**FATTY ACIDS** - The fatty acid methyl esters were prepared by transesterification with potassium hydroxide according to ISO 5509:2000E and separated on a capillary DB-WAX column (30 m length, 0.25 mm internal diameter, 0.25 m phase thickness) by using gas chromatograph Varian, split/splitless injector and flame ionization detector (Zeppa et al., 2003).



**ASSESSMENT OF PROTEOLYSIS** - The pH 4.6-insoluble and -soluble extracts were prepared according to the method of Kuchroo and Fox (1982), which was slightly modified, as outlined by Hayaloglu, Guven, Fox, Hannon and McSweeney (2004). Insoluble protein fraction was electrophoresed on an Urea-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (Urea-PAGE) by using Protean II xi vertical slab-gel unit according to the method of Shalabi and Fox (1987). The gels were stained directly with Coomassie Brilliant Blu G-250 by the procedure of Blakesley and Boezi (1977) and destained using distilled water. After destaining, gel slabs were digitized by a scanner. Scans of the electrophoretograms were used to quantify bands, using densitometric software. Similar bands were recognised visually, as described by McSweeney, Pochet, Fox and Healy (2004) and peak volumes of corresponding bands were quantitatively determined.

**MINOR COMPONENTS** - Organic acids (citric, orotic, pyruvic, lactic, oxalic, hippuric, formic, acetic, propionic, butyric, isobutyric, valeric and isovaleric), sugars (lactose, glucose and galactose), diacetyl and acetoin were determined by high performance liquid chromatography according to Zeppa et al. (2001).

**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS** - Conventional statistical methods were used to evaluate the chemical data. Analysis of variance and Duncan's multiple mean comparison test were applied using STATISTICA for Windows Release 7.1 to determine statistical differences between the cheese varieties.



## RESULTS

Table 1 – Mean values (X), standard deviation (SD), minimum (Min) and maximum (MAX) for gross composition of cheeses

	Lactic cheese			Presamic cheese			Valsesiano cheese			Verbano-Cusio-Ossola cheese			Cervin di Coazze			Robiola di Roccaverano PDO			Murazzano PDO									
	X	SD	Min	Max	X	SD	Min	Max	X	SD	Min	Max	X	SD	Min	Max	X	SD	Min	Max								
Fat (%)	19.3	13.17	24.7	26.8	2.5	20	30.9	24.7	4.4	19.1	33.6	27.2	2.7	24.2	32.3	26.1	1.5	24.8	27.5	18.4	2.7	25.2	26.6	28.6	3.6	24.2	31.9	
Dry matter (%)	38.6	3.42	32.8	43.5	35.4	3.6	48.8	61.8	57.1	69.1	45.4	64.8	55.7	4.1	49.7	61.5	63	3.8	51.8	54.1	37.7	3.4	34.1	47.5	55	4.3	49.4	59.2
Protein (%)	14.5	1.6	12	17	24.5	2.3	19.4	27.6	27.9	47.1	20.4	35.1	24.2	2.3	21.1	27.5	22.4	1.6	12.6	17.8	22.3	1.2	20.6	23.2	23	1.2	17.8	23.2
Fat (% dm)	48.9	4.6	41.6	57.57	48.3	4.3	41.1	55.5	43.3	52.5	40	55.6	48.8	2.4	45	52.5	42.4	7.6	37.1	47.8	48.7	2.9	45	54.7	51.9	2.9	49	55.5
Protein (% dm)	37.8	3.8	31.5	41.2	44.2	3.1	36.4	48	48.7	4.3	41	54.1	43.5	2.6	39.8	48.3	36.5	7.6	31.1	41.9	38.6	3.9	34	50.5	40.7	19	38.7	42.9
Water (%)	61.4	3.41	56.7	67.2	44.6	3.6	38.2	51.2	42.9	6.9	35.2	54.6	44.3	4.1	38.5	50.3	37.1	15.8	25.9	48.2	62.3	3.4	52.5	65.9	45	4.3	40.8	50.6
Ash (%)	1.7	0.31	1.4	2.9	1.9	0.4	1.3	2.7	1.9	0.5	1.3	2.7	1.9	0.3	1.3	2.7	2.1	1.5	0.2	2.3	1.7	0.4	1	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.7
Total nitrogen (%)	2.3	0.3	1.9	2.7	3.8	0.3	3	4.3	4.4	0.7	3.2	5.5	3.8	0.4	3.3	4.3	3.5	0.2	3.4	3.6	2.3	0.3	2	2.8	3.5	0.2	3.2	3.6
Soluble nitrogen (%)	0.2	0.02	0.8	0.09	0.04	0.02	1.8	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	2	2	0.2	1.9	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	
pH	4.6	0.21	4.3	4.8	5	0.03	4.4	5.3	5.3	0.2	5	5.7	5.4	0.4	4.9	5.8	5.1	0.2	5	5.3	4.2	0.3	3.9	4.4	4.7	0.1	4.6	4.9

Table 2 – Mean values (X) and standard deviation (SD) of acid, sugars and other components evaluated by HPLC analysis and results of variance analysis with Duncan's test – R – Robiola di Roccaverano PDO; M – Murazzano PDO; L – Lactic cheese; C – Cervin di Coazze; V – Valsesiano cheese; VCO – Verbano-Cusio-Ossola cheese; P – presamic cheese)

	VCO			V			P			C			L			R			Signif.			Z	T <sup>2</sup>	T <sup>3</sup>	B	qst1	qst2	(10-2) (99)		
	X	SD	Y	X	SD	Y	X	SD	Y	X	SD	Y	X	SD	Y	X	SD	Y	Z	T <sup>2</sup>	T <sup>3</sup>	B	qst1	qst2	(10-2) (99)					
Organic acid	0.07	0.005	0.064	0.07	0.005	0.064	0.135	0.034	0.027	0.042	0.062	0.068	0.032	0.005	0.062	0.07	0.005	0.062	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Citric acid	0.407	2.382	2.361	2.496	2.352	1.685	2.04	2.883	0.79	2.299	1.924	1.441	2.151	1.208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pyruvic acid	0.16	0.12	0.087	0.102	0.13	0.14	0.134	0.13	0.067	0.075	0.128	0.095	0.13	0.021	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lactic acid	21.074	4.007	10.533	10.569	19.930	14.703	14.542	14.542	1.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	16.743	11.377	11.377	11.377	11.377	11.377	11.377	11.377	11.377	11.377	11.377	11.377	11.377	11.377	11.377
Fumaric acid	0.049	0.311	1.282	1.488	0.566	0.322	0.949	0.666	0.26	0.334	0.694	0.539	0.573	0.011	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acetic acid	0.414	0.269	0.830	0.645	0.797	0.428	0.788	0.695	0.182	0.142	0.494	0.385	0.299	0.122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Propionic acid	0.079	0.094	0.344	0.268	0.023	0.202	0.28	0.181	0.061	0.050	0.071	0.068	0.048	0.001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Isobutyric acid	—	—	0.046	0.065	—	—	0.007	0.006	0.031	0.211	—	0.327	0.006	0.011	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Butyric acid	1.70	1.47	4.507	4.231	1.418	3.019	3.387	1.7	0.032	3.547	3.978	1.437	2.049	ns	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
iso-valeric acid	—	—	0.098	0.18	0.291	0.455	0.126	0.18	0.051	0.001	0.001	—	—	0.079	0.112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
n-Valeric acid	1.081	1.146	7.558	15.976	4.081	3.854	2.110	1.71	4.292	1.138	6.687	0.715	1.138	0.607	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hippuric acid	—	—	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.004	0.001	0.001	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.001	0.006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acetone	0.003	0.006	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lactose	5.161	3.966	0.338	0.032	0.062	0.185	0.820	0.367	0.007	0.024	10.720	7.713	12.930	6.711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Glucose	0.0001	0.0003	0.0007	0.013	0.0003	0.0004	0.005	0.001	—	—	0.164	0.148	0.064	0.044	0.044	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Galactose	0.209	0.132	0.018	0.033	0.023	0.04	0.482	1.371	0.011	0.015	0.273	0.15	0.338	0.29	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 4 – Mean values of bands obtained by electrophoretograms and densitometric analysis and results of variance analysis with Duncan's test – R – Robiola di Roccaverano PDO; M – Murazzano PDO; L – Lactic cheese; C – Cervin di Coazze; V – Valsesiano cheese; VCO – Verbano-Cusio-Ossola cheese; P – presamic cheese)

a, b, ... Different letters indicate significant statistical differences for  $p < 0.05$ .

Results obtained from the analyses of cheeses showed a high chemical and sensory variability due to the differences on the cheesemaking except for Robiola di Roccaverano PDO and Murazzano PDO cheeses for which specific production rules are defined. Pure goat or ewe milk is generally used as well as mix with cow milk. Pasteurization of milk and starter addition are largely used during cheesemaking but some products are obtained also with raw milk.

Coagulation is always obtained with milk acidification except for presamic goat cheese where the rennet is used. Pressing and stewing are used for some products sometimes combined with a semi-cooking of curd before moulding.

Ripening, variable time from some days to several months, is very different among cheeses and correlated to the size and type of cheese.

Therefore the classification used comes from only the production area or the coagulation technique employed. In conclusion only with specific technological rules it will be possible to create cheeses having standardised chemical, sensory and commercial characteristics.

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