

Developmental differences in carcass, meat quality and muscle fibre characteristics between the Landrace and a Chinese native pig

Fawen Dai, Dingyuan Feng, Qingyun Cao, Hui Ye, Changmin Zhang, Weiguang Xia
and Jianjun Zuo[#]

College of Animal Science, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province,
510642, P. R. China

Abstract

This experiment was conducted to compare carcass and meat quality traits, and muscle fibre characteristics in the *longissimus* muscle of the Landrace [an European pig breed] and the Lantang [a Chinese native pig breed] at the ages of 60, 90 and 150 days. The characteristics of muscle fibres were determined by real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and histological methods (ATPase and succinodehydrogenase, SDH). A significant age difference was observed in loin eye area (LEA), backfat thickness (BF), pH_{45 min}, pH_{24 h}, drip loss, moisture, ash, number percentages of α R and α W fibres, muscle fibre cross-sectional area and mRNA expression of myosin heavy chain (MyHC)-slow and MyHC-IIb. The Lantang showed a higher intramuscular fat (IMF) content and BF than the Landrace, while the Landrace exhibited a higher LEA and ash content than the Lantang. Both breeds exhibited similar developments in muscle fibre composition, and there were small differences in muscle fibre composition and muscle fibre cross-sectional area. However, Landrace pigs showed a significantly higher mRNA relative expression of MyHC-IIb. These results suggested that age was an important factor in the variation of carcass, meat quality traits and characteristics of muscle fibres. The main differences between the breeds at the same age were LEA, BF, IMF and ash contents, and fast glycolytic MyHC-IIb in the mRNA level.

Keywords: Breeds, Lantang, age, muscle fibres, carcass, meat quality

[#] Corresponding author. E-mail: fengdy@scau.edu.cn, daifawen@126.com

Introduction

Skeletal muscle comprised of muscle fibres, intramuscular fat, blood vessels and other tissues. Traditionally, muscle fibres are classified as an oxidative type (I), a glycolytic type (IIb) or an intermediate type (IIa) according to their ATPase stability to acid or alkali solutions (Brooke & Kaiser, 1970). Muscle fibres could also be classified as slow-twitch red (β R), fast-twitch red (α R) or fast-twitch white (α W) (Ashmore & Doerr, 1971) or also slow-twitch oxidative (SO), fast-twitch oxidative glycolytic (FOG) or fast-twitch glycolytic (FG) (Peter *et al.*, 1972) based on the activities of ATPase and oxidative enzymes. Four major sarcomeric myosin heavy chains (MyHC), i.e. slow-twitch oxidative (slow/I), fast-twitch oxidative glycolytic (IIa), fast-twitch glycolytic (IIb) and intermediate fast-twitch oxidative glycolytic (IIx) are expressed in pig skeletal muscle during postnatal development (Lefaucheur *et al.*, 2002). The types MyHC-slow and MyHC-IIb represent two extreme metabolic muscle fibres, which exert some level of significance in the study of meat quality (Ryu & Kim, 2005; Park *et al.*, 2007).

Previous studies have indicated that muscle fibre composition and muscle cross-sectional area had a profound influence on meat quality traits. Muscle fibre size and capillary density in pigs seem to be important factors that influence the metabolic response at slaughter and thus meat quality (Essen-Gustavsson *et al.*, 1992). Intramuscular lipids in the *longissimus* muscle of pigs are stored mainly in type I fibres and some type IIa fibres (Essen-Gustavsson *et al.*, 1994). The percentage of type IIb fibre in the *longissimus* muscle from crossbred pigs is negatively related to pH_{45 min} and positively to R-value and drip loss (Ryu & Kim, 2005). Thus, the increase of type IIb fibre accelerates the *post mortem* metabolic rate, and therefore the deterioration of meat quality. However, there are some differences in the relationship between fibre type composition and meat quality traits of halothane-negative and halothane-carrier pigs (Eggert *et al.*, 2002). Therefore, the influence of genetic factors on characteristics of muscle fibre types should be taken into consideration when meat quality is studied.

The Lantang pig is native to the southern part of China. The breed has a lower growth performance than other Chinese native breeds, and generally possessing more intramuscular fat and better meat quality than most commercial European pigs such as the Landrace. However, there is only limited scientific information

available on the meat quality of Lantang pigs. Thus, the current study was conducted to compare carcass, meat quality traits and muscle fibre characteristics at mRNA and histological levels between pure Lantang and Landrace pigs at different ages, to better understand meat quality characteristics of Lantang pigs.

Materials and Methods

Fifty Lantang pigs (20 barrows and 30 intact gilts) of similar liveweight (11.63 ± 0.16 kg) as well as 70 Landrace pigs (22 barrows and 48 intact gilts) of similar liveweights (15.19 ± 0.35 kg) at 60 days of age were selected and used in this study. They were divided into five replicates based on their weights and sexes, respectively. Each replicate of the Lantang group had 10 pigs and each of the Landrace, 14 pigs. Maize-soyabean meal-based diets in mash form (Table 1) and water were provided *ad libitum* during the experimental period.

One barrow per replicate with a liveweight close to the mean was slaughtered at 60, 90 and 150 days of age. Within 45 min *post mortem*, muscle samples for histological analysis were obtained from the *longissimus* muscle at the last rib from the left side of the carcass. The samples were cut into $0.5 \times 0.5 \times 1.0$ cm sizes and quickly preserved in liquid nitrogen until required for analysis. Samples for mRNA expression analysis were also collected from the *longissimus* muscle at the last rib from the left side of the carcass and preserved in liquid nitrogen. The left half of a carcass was taken to evaluate carcass traits and the *longissimus* muscle from the left half was taken to determine meat quality.

Muscle pH was measured at 45 min and 24 h *post mortem* in the *longissimus* muscle (between the 13th and 14th rib) using a DELTA-320 portable pH-meter. Muscle colour measurements (Opto-star value) were taken at 2 h *post mortem* on the exposed cut surface of the *longissimus* muscle (at the last-rib level). Drip loss was determined by suspending the muscle samples that were standardized for surface area and weight in an inflated plastic bag for 24 h and 48 h at 4 °C (Honikel *et al.*, 1986).

Intramuscular fat (IMF) percentage was determined in the *longissimus* muscle by ether extraction in a Soxhlet apparatus after acid hydrolysis (ISO 1443-1978). Moisture percentage was obtained by drying (125 °C) to a constant weight (AOAC 950.46) and ash percentage was determined by incineration (550 ± 25 °C) until the ash reached a white colour (ISO 936-1978).

Carcasses were chilled for 6 h, where-after the midline backfat thickness was measured with a ruler at the first and last ribs, and the last lumbar vertebra. The mean of those three measurements was used as backfat thickness (BF). The loin eye area (LEA) was traced onto acetate paper at the last rib level and calculated on the basis of loin eye height and loin eye width with 0.7 as the coefficient (Zhang *et al.*, 2007).

Table 1 The ingredient and composition of the basal diets during different stages of the study

Ingredient	61-90 days		91-120 days		121-150 days	
	LT	LR	LT	LR	LT	LR
Maize	65	66	63	65	64	68
Soyabean meal	23	26	15	24	10	20
Fish meal		2				
Bran	8		18	6	22	8
Oil		2				
Premix ¹	4	4	4	4	4	4
Nutrient composition						
Digestible energy (MJ/kg)	13.18	13.60	12.56	13.18	12.13	13.00
Crude protein (g/kg)	165	180	140	165	125	150
Lysine (g/kg)	9.0	10.5	7.5	9.5	6.5	8.5
Meth+cyst (g/kg)	5.8	6.1	5.3	6.0	5.0	5.7
Threonine (g/kg)	6.1	6.9	5.1	6.2	4.4	5.7
Calcium (g/kg)	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.2
Available phosphorus (%)	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8

¹ Supplied per kg of diet: 20000 IU vitamin A; 2000 IU vitamin D; 60 IU vitamin E; 2 mg vitamin K; 2 mg vitamin B₁; 10 mg riboflavin; 20 mg pantothenic acid; 40 mg niacin, 5 mg vitamin B₆; 40 µg vitamin B₁₂; 1.5 mg folic acid; 200 mg vitamin C; 600 mg choline chloride; 75 mg manganese; 120 mg zinc; 140 mg iron; 8 mg copper; 0.4 mg iodine; 0.3 mg selenium.

Meth+cys - Methionine+cysteine.

Serial transverse muscle sections (12 µm) were obtained from each frozen muscle sample using a cryostat microtome (Leica, Germany) at -25 °C and mounted on glass slides. Myosin ATPase and SDH activities were detected after acid (pH 4.3) pre-incubation (Solomon & Dunn, 1988). To avoid casting, the unfixed sections were kept at room temperature for 30 min before pre-incubation. The muscle fibres were divided into types βR, αR and αW according to the nomenclature of Ashmore & Doerr (1971).

All samples were examined by an image processing system (Motic China Group Co. Ltd). The operational system consisted of an optical microscope and a standard workstation computer that controlled the image analysis. Approximately 500 to 600 fibres were evaluated per sample. The fibre number percentage was obtained from the ratio of the number of each fibre type to the total number of fibres counted, and fibre area was the average area of at least 50 fibres of each fibre type.

Total RNA was isolated from skeletal muscle tissue using TRIZOL reagent (Invitrogen) and purified with DNase I (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. In brief, skeletal muscle tissues were homogenised in TRIZOL reagent (50 to 100 mg of tissue/1 mL TRIZOL). The homogenised samples were incubated at room temperature for 5 min. After incubation, 0.2 mL chloroform was added per 1 mL of TRIZOL and the tubes were shaken vigorously for 10 sec and incubated at room temperature for 5 min. The samples were subsequently centrifuged at 12 000 g for 15 min at 4 °C. The upper aqueous phase (containing the RNA) was transferred to a fresh RNase-free tube and the RNA was precipitated by mixing with an equal volume of isopropyl alcohol. The samples were incubated at -20 °C for 1 h and centrifuged at 12 000 g for 10 min at 4 °C. The supernatant was removed and the pellet was washed with 1 mL of 75% ethanol. Samples were centrifuged at 12 000 g for 2 min at 4 °C. The RNA pellets were briefly dried and dissolved in 40 µL RNase-free water. Then the RNA solutions were immediately precipitated by adding 100 µL of 100% ethanol and 5 µL 3 M Na-Acetate (pH 5.2). These solutions were stored at -20 °C for at least 1 h before centrifugation at 12 000 g for 20 min at 4 °C. The RNA pellets were washed twice in 75% ethanol, dried at room temperature and dissolved in 40 µL RNase-free water. Then the contaminating DNA in a sample of 8 µg RNA was removed by adding 0.4 µL of 5 U/µL DNase I (Invitrogen) and incubated at 37 °C for 20 min. The reaction was stopped by incubating at 55 °C for 5 min. The RNA quality was checked using 1.0% agarose gel electrophoresis and stained with 0.5 µg/mL ethidium bromide. The RNA had an OD260 nm : OD280 nm ratio between 1.8 and 2.0. Synthesis of the first strand of cDNA was performed with oligo(dt)20 and Superscript II reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen).

Real-time PCR was performed using one-step SYBR Green PCR Mix (Takara, Dalian, China), containing MgCl₂, dNTP, and Hotstar Taq polymerase. Primers were designed specifically for each gene by using Primers 5.0 software. Amplification and melting curve analysis were performed in ABI 7500 (Applied Biosystems). Melting curve analysis was conducted to confirm the specificity of each product and the sizes of the products verified on ethidium bromide-stained 1.0% agarose gels in a Tris acetate-EDTA buffer. The relative mRNA expression was calculated by $2^{-\Delta Ct}$ ($\Delta Ct = \Delta Ct$ of the target gene - ΔCt of the housekeeping gene) (Livak Kenneth & Schmittgen Thomas, 2001). Real-time PCR efficiency was acquired by the amplification of serial dilution of the plasmid containing target fragment according to the equation $10^{(-1/slope)}$ and was consistent between target gene and 18S. Negative controls were performed in which water was substituting the tissue cDNA sample. The relative expression of target genes was normalized according to 18S (housekeeping gene). Details of primer design and runs of real-time RT-PCR were presented in Table 2.

All the results were processed with SAS V8 (The SAS Institute, Cary, N.C., USA). A general linear model was used to evaluate the difference ($P < 0.05$) between ages (60, 90 and 150 days) and between breeds (LT and LR pigs). The model included the effects of age, breed and age × breed interaction. The results are presented as means ± standard error of the mean (s.e.m.).

Table 2 Primers and runs of the real-time RT-PCR assays

Gene	Primer sequence	Amplification product (bp)	Slope
MyHC-slow	Forward: 5'-GAGAAGGGCAAAGGCAAGG-3' Reverse: 5'-ACGAAGTGGGGATGTGTGG-3'	116	-3.19
MyHC-IIb	Forward: 5'-GTCACCGTCAACCCCTACAAGT-3' Reverse: 5'-CGGCGATTGTGGCAAAGTA-3'	232	-3.37
18S	Forward: 5'-AATTCCGATAACGAACGAGACT-3' Reverse: 5'-GGACATCTAAGGGCATCACAG-3'	140	-3.39

Results and Discussion

Many intrinsic and extrinsic factors are known to determine meat quality traits. The present experiment illustrated that age was a key factor in affecting pig carcass and meat quality traits. Age differences in LEA, BF, pH_{24h}, moisture and ash percentages were significant ($P < 0.01$) (Table 3). The pH_{45min} and drip loss in the *longissimus* muscle also differed ($P < 0.05$) at different ages.

Table 3 Carcass and meat quality traits in the Lantang (LT) and Landrace (LR) pigs

	60 days		90 days		150 days		s.e.m.	Significant level		
	LT	LR	LT	LR	LT	LR		Age	Breed	Age×Breed
LEA cm ²	9.12	13.33	12.43	21.86	27.16	49.63	2.66	**	**	**
BF mm	6.61	4.21	13.94	8.04	22.24	21.73	1.44	**	*	NS
pH _{45min}	6.32	6.56	6.18	6.42	6.61	6.40	0.05	*	NS	NS
pH _{24h}	5.39	5.38	5.47	5.44	5.54	5.49	0.02	**	NS	NS
Drip loss _{24h} %	1.94	1.88	2.78	2.60	1.12	1.33	0.21	*	NS	NS
Drip loss _{48h} %	4.11	2.45	5.64	5.37	2.91	3.71	0.38	*	NS	NS
Opto-star value	86.65	84.32	87.68	85.74	87.84	86.76	0.45	NS	NS	NS
IMF %	1.44	1.02	2.26	1.02	2.35	1.72	0.17	NS	*	NS
Moisture %	76.99	76.95	75.61	77.88	73.77	73.79	0.40	**	NS	NS
Ash %	1.26	1.29	1.14	1.24	1.17	1.23	0.01	**	**	NS

NS - Non-significant; $P > 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$ and * $P < 0.05$.

LEA - Loin eye area; BF - Backfat thickness; IMF - Intramuscular fat.

Numerous researchers have investigated the differences in meat quality traits among different pig breeds: For example, Iberian pigs had a significantly higher backfat depth and intramuscular fat percentage than the Landrace at a slaughter weight of 100 kg (Serra *et al.*, 1998). Korean native pigs exhibited a higher muscle fat content and backfat thickness than European meat breeds (Kim *et al.*, 2008). As expected, the LEA of the Landrace was higher ($P < 0.01$) than that of the Lantang, and BF was higher ($P < 0.05$) in the Lantang. The Lantang also had a higher intramuscular fat content ($P < 0.05$) and lower ash percentage ($P < 0.01$). The difference in LEA between Lantang and Landrace indirectly showed that Landrace might have a higher lean percentage and thus better carcass traits.

To measure the development of fibre type composition of the two pig breeds, myosin ATPase and SDH activities were used to differentiate fibre types β R, α R and α W. The result of staining was similar to a previous study (Solomon & Dunn, 1988) where the β R fibres stained the darkest, α R fibres stained at an intermediate intensity and the α W fibres deposited negligible amounts of stain. A clear difference in histological characteristics of muscle fibres was observed between different ages (Table 4). The number percentage of α R and α W, and muscle fibre cross-sectional area differed ($P < 0.01$) between different ages. Previous studies suggested that age was a key factor for development of muscle fibres. After the age of eight weeks the percentage of type I (slow-twitch oxidative type) in pigs gradually decreases, and type II (fast-twitch glycolytic type) increases (Suzuki & Cassens, 1980). In rats, after the age of 21 days, the population of FG fibres with high glycolytic activity increased at the expense of FOG fibres, suggesting FOG fibres are transformed to FG (Punkt *et al.*, 2004). The increase in the number percentage of fast glycolytic fibres and cross-sectional area might lead to lean growth because fast glycolytic fibres had a higher cross-sectional area, while growth rate, carcass leanness and loin eye area were positively related to fibre cross-sectional area (Larzul *et al.*, 1997).

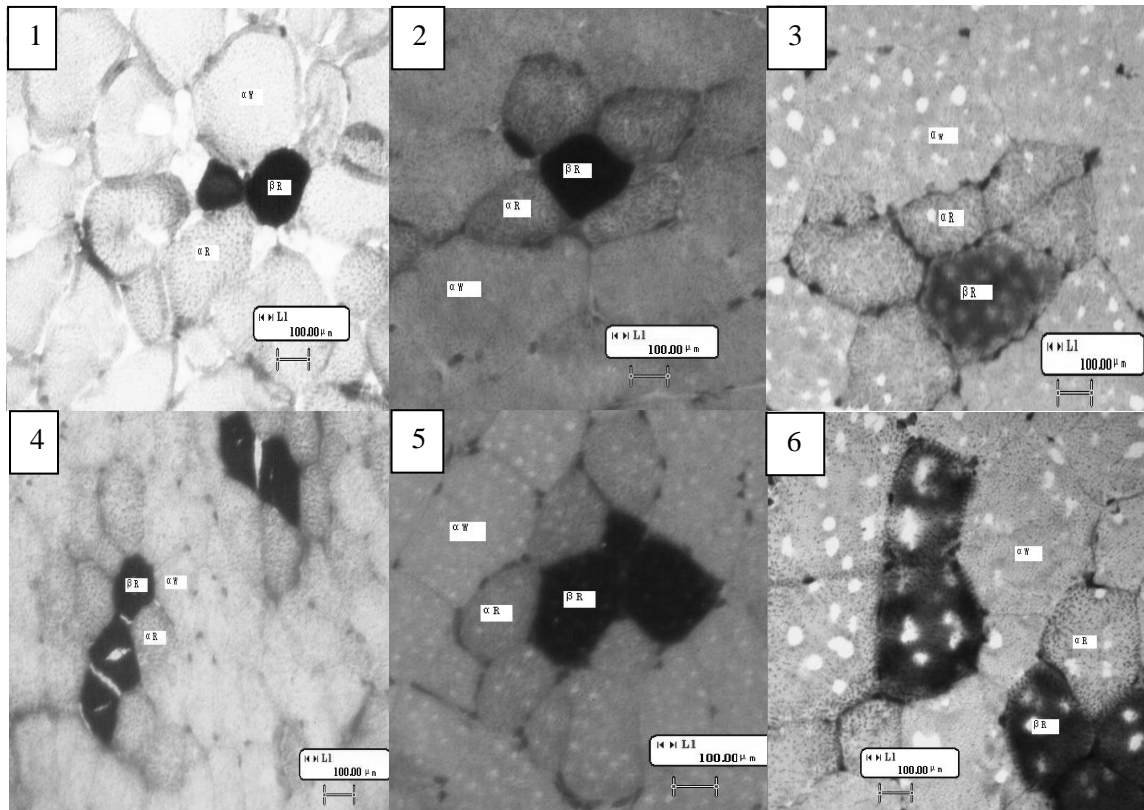


Figure 1/2/3 Histological image of Landrace at the ages of 60, 90 and 150 days.
Figure 4/5/6 Histological image of Lantang at the ages of 60, 90 and 150 days.

Table 4 Muscle fibre characteristics of the *longissimus* muscle in the Lantang (LT) and Landrace (LR) pigs

	60 days		90 days		150 days		s.e.m.	Significant level		
	LT	LR	LT	LR	LT	LR		Age	Breed	Age×Breed
Number percentage (%)										
βR	13.06	14.71	12.47	12.59	10.58	10.54	0.68	NS	NS	NS
αR	25.48	28.37	19.92	13.91	19.74	15.13	1.11	**	NS	**
αW	61.45	56.93	67.62	73.50	69.67	74.34	1.52	**	NS	NS
Cross-sectional area (μm ²)										
βR	791	717	1294	1252	2527	3523	267	**	NS	NS
αR	1157	1104	1618	1675	2868	4469	303	**	NS	NS
αW	1833	1737	2564	2414	4327	6055	414	**	NS	NS

NS - Non-significant, P > 0.05 and ** P < 0.01.

βR - Slow twitch red; αR - Fast twitch red; αW - Fast twitch white.

There are a few studies on the comparison of muscle fibre characteristics between different pig breeds. The *longissimus* muscle of Hampshire and Finnish Landrace breeds contained a significantly higher percentage of type I fibres and a lower percentage of type IIB fibres than the Yorkshire (Ruusunen & Puolanne, 1997). The proportion of type I fibres was higher and their diameter was larger in Iberian pigs than in Landrace pigs, while the opposite occurred for the proportion and diameter in type 2B fibres (Serra *et al.*, 1998). In the present study the differences in the number percentage of fibre types and cross-sectional area between the Lantang and Landrace were small (Table 4). Such small difference might be due to the large difference in their slaughter weight. Increasing weight together with age led to an enlargement of βR and αW muscle fibres in

Table 5 The relative expression of MyHC-slow and MyHC-IIb in *longissimus* muscle of the Lantang (LT) and Landrace (LR) pigs

	60 days		90 days		150 days		s.e.m	Significant level		
	LT	LR	LT	LR	LT	LR		Age	Breed	Age×Breed
MyHC-slow/18S	2.28	2.25	5.65	4.39	7.05	6.54	0.58	**	NS	NS
MyHC-IIb/18S	9.68	9.70	11.65	17.25	8.15	13.13	1.17	*	*	NS

NS - Non-significant, $P > 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$ and * $P < 0.05$.

crossbred Duroc × (Large White × Landrace) barrows without changing the muscle histochemical profile (Candek-Potokar *et al.*, 1999).

Table 5 is an analysis of the relative expression of MyHC-slow and MyHC-IIb mRNA of the *longissimus* muscle from the two breeds. Strong age effects were observed in the relative expression of MyHC-slow and MyHC-IIb ($P < 0.05$). There are only a few reports on the development of MyHC in pigs on the mRNA level. Abrupt increases in proportion of the ratio of MyHC-IIb mRNA were found in Erhualian and Large White pigs during postnatal growth from three to 45 days of age (Zhao *et al.*, 2004). The effects of postnatal development on four major sarcomeric MyHCs (i.e., slow, Ila, Iix and Iib) in pig skeletal muscle were very similar at the mRNA and protein levels, suggesting a transcriptional regulation (Lefaucheur *et al.*, 2004). In this study, the increase of the relative expression of MyHC-slow and MyHC-IIb mRNA suggests that the protein of MyHC-slow and MyHC-IIb might also increase to exhibit their muscle growth.

Interestingly, there was a breed effect in the relative expression of MyHC-IIb mRNA ($P < 0.05$) (Table 5). The Landrace showed a higher ($P < 0.05$) expression of MyHC-IIb than the Lantang. Similarly, pigs carrying the halothane gene exhibited more MyHC-IIb and less MyHC-slow than pigs without the halothane gene (Depreux *et al.*, 2002). Meishan pigs exhibited a decrease in the relative fibre type specific expression of MyHC-IIb in the *longissimus* muscle (-25%) compared with Large White pigs (Lefaucheur *et al.*, 2004). Above data showed that there are differences in expression of MyHC-IIb in the *longissimus* muscle between different breeds and that the growth rate might be one of the major reasons for this phenomenon. Growth rate influences muscle fibre properties only in light muscles such as *longissimus*, *gluteus superficialis* and *semimembranosus*, and not in dark muscles such as *infra spinam* and *masseter* (Ruusunen & Puolanne, 2004). Muscle fibre characteristics have a profound influence on meat quality and carcass quality. The larger occurrence of the fast glycolytic MyHC-2b fibres in the *longissimus* muscle of pigs could account for the less favourable quality traits noted (Chang *et al.*, 2003). Similarly, the percentage of type Iib fibre was negatively related to $pH_{45 \text{ min}}$, but positively to R-value and drip loss (Ryu & Kim, 2005). These studies showed that increasing the percentage of type Iib fibre led to the deterioration of meat quality. In this study the difference in relative expression of MyHC-IIb between Lantang and Landrace pigs might be one of the major reasons for differences in their meat quality and carcass traits.

Conclusions

The Lantang had a significantly higher BF and IMF content in the *longissimus* muscle than the Landrace, while the LEA and ash content in Landrace muscle were significantly higher than in the Lantang. The changes in the development of LEA coincided with the changes in the development of the muscle fibre cross-section area. The real time RT-PCR experiment indicated that the Landrace had a significantly higher expression level of MyHC-IIb mRNA than the Lantang. The relative expression of MyHC-slow and MyHC-IIb in the *longissimus* muscle increased significantly between 60 and 150 days of age. The developmental differences in muscle fibre characteristics between the Lantang and Landrace might be one of reasons for the differences between breeds in carcass and meat quality traits.

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