

deep changes in the cytoplasm after 72 h and 96 h. Immunofluorescence demonstrated a high signal of procollagen $\alpha 1$ type I around nucleus. This localization and the intensity of the signal decreased with the treatment and are in agreement with our molecular biology data which demonstrated a decrease of procollagen $\alpha 1$ type I both in its synthesis and expression.

These findings suggest that the sub-lethal concentration of HEMA tested has toxic effects on gingival fibroblasts which are generally underestimated by standard cell viability assays. A combination approach of morphological and immunolabeling methods could provide more valuable information about the toxic effect of resin monomers.

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Meat efficiency and interior Simmental and Red-Motley Swedish bovines at fattening of low concentrates dilts in conditions of intensive agriculture

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The purpose of this work is studying of degree of display of a genotype of meat efficiency Simmental and Red-Motley Swedish bovines at limited use and absence of concentrates with introduction in their diet of the high-energy and vegetative forages prepared on special technologies. On the basis of complex experimental investigations the "know now" of a high quality beef is proved by use of genetic potential zoned import breeds on low concentrate diet in a condition of intensive breeding. Dynamism of changes and level methabolises in farding bag and in blood of animals is shown during all cycle of final fattening (180 days) at replacements in diets of grain forages by other vegetative components. The theoretical substantiation of preservation of high meat efficiency is given at rational use of grain forages that in comparative aspect is a theoretical basis at development of a work cycle intensive fattening of bovines on meat from partial and full indemnification forage fodder the forages prepared from Lucerne, Corpo and Sunflower, economic efficiency fattening of Simmental and Red-Motley Swedish bovines is determined. Real opportunities of decrease in the change of grain forages on the fattening final period (225-450 kg on one animal) are revealed.

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Feature of growth, development, meat efficiency of boviness Simmental and Limusin beeds and their hybrids

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The purpose of work was the comparative estimation of economic-useful attributes of bovines Simmental and Limusin breeds and their hybrids. For achievement of this purpose the following tasks have been put: to determine actual consumption of forages on the period of growing of experimental animals, to study fracture of growth and development thoroughbred and hybred bovines up to 18 monthly age, to investigate hematological parameters of young growth of genotypes, to estimate meat efficiency of bovines, qualities of meat in view of efficiency of conversion of nutrients of a forage in food efficiency, to establish optimum age of realization of bovines on meat on the basis of parameters of meat efficiency and qualitative