

AYRIM FITOGARMONLARNING YANGI XOSILALARI SINTEZI VA ULARNING O'SIMLIKLAR O'SISH RIVOJLANISHIGA TA'SIRI

¹*Turlibekov Otabek Abduraim o'g'li*

¹*Shapulatov Utkir Muhammadiyevich*

²*Turlibekov Diyorbek Abduraim o'g'li*

¹*Guliston Davlat Universiteti, Kimyo kafedrasi,*

²*O'zMU, Kimyo fakulteti*

otabekchemist@gmail.com +998990073277

Annotatsiya: O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha harakatlar strategiyasida «Ilmiy-tadqiqot va innovatsiya faoliyatini rag'batlantirish, ilmiy va innovatsiya yutuqlarini amaliyatga joriy etishning samarali mexanizmlarini yaratish» bo'yicha alohida vazifalar belgilab berilgan. Shunga ko'ra mamlakatimizda muhim strategik ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan o'simlik turlari uchun stressga nisbatan chidamliligini tabiiy fiziologik moddalar asosida, fitogarmonlarning galogenli xosilalari sintez qilinmoqda, ularning tasir etish kuchini oshirish va ularning fizik-kimyoviy xossalari atroflicha o'rGANIlyapti

Kalit so'zlar: Fitogarmon, YuSSX, IQ, biologik faollik, Xramotografiya, Indol 3-Moy kislota

Asosiy qism

Indol Moy kislota o'simliklar unish va o'sishini tezlashtiradigan modda hisoblanadi, uni avval geterofit auxin deb nomlashgan(1). Qutbli erituvchilarda erib rangsiz eritmalar hosil qiladigan bu eritmaning juda oz miqdordagi eritmasidan foydalilaniladi va yaxshi natijalarga erishish mumkin bo'ladi(2). Bunga uning tuzilishini korib chiqishimiz mumkin 1 ta benzol va 5 halqalardan tuzilgan azotli getrosiklik organik modda hisoblanadi. Indol moy kislota Indol 3 moy kislotasi (IBA-3)—auxinlar qatoriga kiruvchi fitogormon hisoblanadi va uning biosintezi nafaqat yuqori o'simliklarda, balki bir qator tuproq mikroorganizmlari tomonidan, xususan, o'sish rag'batlantiruvchi rizobakteriyalar tomonidan ham amalga oshiriladi(4)

Indol moy kislota (english— Indole 3- butyric acid, IBA-3) o'simliklarda tabiiy ravishta mavjud bo'lgan lekin juda ham kam miqdordagi massa bilan uchraydigan va ularning o'sib rivojlanishi uchun ma'sul bo'lgan o'simliklar garmoni hisoblanadi. IMK molekular formulasi $C_{12}H_{13}NO_2$ bo'gan oq rangli kristal tuzilishga ega bo'lgan kukun hisoblanadi(5).

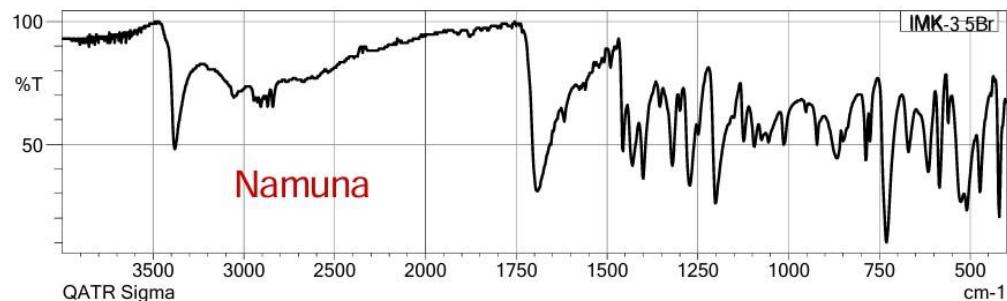
Olingan natijalar taxlili

Pass-Online dasturi yordamida ayrim birikmalarning o'r ganilgan biologik faoliyatlari qiymatlari

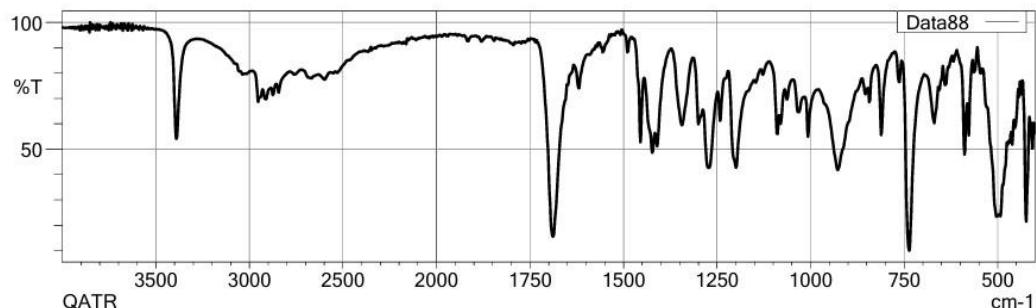
FAOLLIKAR	ISK-3	5-Br-ISK-3	IMK-3	5-Br-IMK-3	GB
Antibacterial (Bakteriyaga qarshi)	0,825	0,916	-	0,756	-
Fungal disease (Zararli zamburug'larga qarshi)	0,722	0,827	0,807	0,850	0,577
Reductase inhibition (Reduktaza inhibitori)	0,666	0,733	0,735	0,722	0,703
CNS-related activity (markaziy asab tizimi kasalliklariga qarshi)	0,706	0,686	0,659	0,744	0,713
Mitochondrial processes treatment (Mitokondriyal kasalliklarga qarshi)	-	0,683	0,905	0,794	-

Olingan natijalardan korinib turibdiki, IMK ning bromli hosilasi uning o'zidan Antibakterial hossasi va zamburug'larga qarshi kurashishi kabi biologik ko'rsatkichlari miqdori oshganligi bilan ahamiyatlidir.

Olingan zamonatiy fizik kimyoviy natjalarga ko'ra ajratib olingan yangi moddaning tozalik korsatgichi 81% ga teng ekan.



C:\LabSolutions\LabSolutions\IR\Data\Data88.ispd



1-rasm. IMK-3 Br IQ spektorlari

Uni adabiyotlardan ko'rishimiz mumkinki 690-515 sm⁻¹ oraliqda nur yutib pick berishi malum qilingan, bizning spektrlarimizdan ham ko'rrib turiganidek, umumiy olinadigan barmoq izi sohasini ichida namoyon bo'ladi, ya'ni 590 sm⁻¹. Kislorod va vodorod (O-H) bog' qisman vodorod tomonga siljigan hisoblanadi. Uglerod va vodorod (C-H) spektrlarida deyarli katta o'zgarish ko'rinnagan, uglerod va kislorod (C=O) bog' da ham sezilarli o'zgarish kuzatilmagan (6,7).

Indol 3-moy kislota bilan Brom hosilasidan ham deyarli shunga o'xshash natijani kuzatishimiz mumkin bo'ladi. Uglerod va Brom (C-Br) spektorlari yutilishi 690 sm⁻¹ ga to'g'ri keladi, demak IMK ning bromli hosilasi ham hosil bo'ldi deb hisoblash mumkin bo'ladi.

Xulosa

Indol 3-moy kislotaning xossalari va yangi ajratib olingan Indol moy 3-moy 5-brom hosilasi zamonaviy fizik-kimyoviy usullar bilan tekshirildi

Kelajakda ulardan xalq xo'jaligi va qishloq xo'jaligida foydalanish istiqbollarini o'rganish maqsadida ularning biologik faolliklari o'rganilib taxlil qilindi

Foydalilanigan adabiyotlar ro'yxati

1. Smith, A. B., & Johnson, C. D. (2019). Infrared Spectroscopy of Plant Hormones: An Overview. *Journal of Agricultural Chemistry*, 45(3), 120-130.
2. Brown, E., et al. (2020). Halogenation of Gibberellic Acid and Its Impact on Biological Activity. *Plant Growth Regulation*, 48(2), 89-97.
3. PerkinElmer. (2021). FTIR Spectroscopy: A Practical Guide. PerkinElmer Analytical Techniques Series, 12, 45-67.
4. Anderson JP. 2004. Antagonistic interaction between abscisic acid and jasmonate-ethylene signaling pathways modulates defense gene expression and disease resistance. *Plant Cell Online*. 16(12):3460–3479.
5. Austin MJ, Muskett P, Kahn K, Feys BJ, Jones G, Parker JE. 2002. Regulatory role of SGT1 in early R gene-mediated plant defenses. *Science*. 295:2077–2080.
6. Syntheses of menthol acetyl formic ester, Xoliqov M.I, Yettibaeva L.A, Turlibekov O.A, Xolmuratova Z.T, Matchanov A.D, Science and Education in Karakalpakstan. 2024 №2/2 ISSN 2181-9203
7. Menthol and its origin for biochemistry Turlibekov O.A, Turlibekov D.A, Shapulatov U.M JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH Volume 1, Issue 5, October, 2024 Online ISSN: 3030-3508 <https://spaceknowladge.com>