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SELECTION OF GENOTYPES WITH HIGH GRAIN QUALITY FOR SELECTION-GENETIC RESEARCH FROM SYNTHETIC HEXAPLOID WHEAT LINES

Annotation

In this study, grain quality parameters of synthetic hexaploid wheat lines were studied and compared with released varieties. According to the results, the highest protein and gluten content were recorded in the genotypes Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa (34), Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa (31), Aisberg/Ae.Squarrosa (103)/Demir, Pandur/Ae.Squarrosa (84), Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa (48), Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa (37), and Pandur/Ae.Squarrosa (87). It was determined that synthetic wheat lines had 28.5% higher protein content and 5.5% higher gluten content compared to the released varieties.

Key words: synthetic wheat, yellow rust, AUDPC, grain quality, protein, gluten, thousand kernel weight.

ОТБОР ГЕНОТИПОВ С ВЫСОКИМ КАЧЕСТВОМ ЗЕРНА ДЛЯ СЕЛЕКЦИОННО-ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ ИЗ СИНТЕТИЧЕСКИХ ГЕКСАПЛОИДНЫХ ПШЕНИЦЫ ЛИНИЙ

Аннотация

В данном исследовании были изучены параметры качества зерна синтетических гексаплоидных линий пшеницы и сравнены с районированными сортами. Согласно результатам, наибольшее содержание белка и клейковины зафиксировано у генотипов Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa (34), Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa (31), Aysberg/Ae.Squarrosa (103)/Demir, Pandur/Ae.Squarrosa (84), Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa (48), Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa (37) и Pandur/Ae.Squarrosa(87). Было обнаружено, что синтетические пшеничные линии содержат на 28,5% больше белка и на 5,5% больше клейковины, районированные сорта.

Ключевые слова: синтетическая пшеница, жёлтая ржавчина, AUDPC, качество зерна, белок, клейковина, масса 1000 зёрен.

SINETIK GEKSAPLOID BUG'DOY TIZMALARIDAN SELEKSION-GENETIK TADQIQOTLAR UCHUN YUQORI DON SIFATIGA EGA GENOTIPLAR TANLASH

Annotatsiya

Ushbu tadqiqotda sintetik geksaploid bug'doy tizmalarining don sifat ko'rsatkichlari o'rganildi va ular rayonlashtirilgan navlar bilan taqqoslandi. Natijalarga ko'ra, eng yuqori oqsil va kleykovina miqdori Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa (34), Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa (31), Aisberg/Ae.Squarrosa (103)/Demir, Pandur/Ae.Squarrosa (84), Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa (48), Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa (37) va Pandur/Ae.Squarrosa (87) genotiplarida qayd etildi. Sintetik bug'doy tizmalari rayonlashtirilgan navlardan oqsil miqdori bo'yicha 28.5 % ga, kleykovina miqdori bo'yicha 5.5 % ga yuqori ekanligi aniqlandi.

Kalit so'zlar: sintetik bug'doy, sariq zang, AUDPC, don sifati, oqsil, kleykovina, 1000 ta don vazni

Kirish. Bug'doy – dunyo bo'ylab asosiy oziq-ovqat ekinlaridan biri bo'lib, nafaqat hosildorligi, balki don sifati bilan ham yuqori qiymatga ega. Zamonaviy seleksiya jarayonlarida don sifatini yaxshilash uchun keng genetik xilma-xillikka ega manbalarni izlash dolzarb masalalardan biridir.

Sintetik geksaploid bug'doy – bu tetraploid bug'doy *Triticum turgidum* L. va yovvoyi ajdod *Aegilops tauschii* Coss. dan olingan noyob va ilg'or genlarni birlashtirgan sun'iy shakldir. Sintetik geksaploid bug'doy umumiy geksaploid bug'doyning genetik xususiyatlarini yaxshilash uchun qo'llanib kelinmoqda. Sintetik geksaploid bug'doy tarkibidagi boy genetik xilma-xillik bug'doy seleksiyasida genetik yaxshilanishlarni ta'minlashda muhim o'rin tutadi, chunki u o'zgaruvchanlikni sezilarli darajada oshirish imkonini beradi [9].

Bugungi kunda yumshoq bug'doyning D genomida genetik xilma-xillik juda cheklangan. Bunga quyidagi omillar sabab bo'lgan:

- Yumshoq bug'doy faqat bir nechta Ae. tauschii bilan gibridlanish hodisalari orqali paydo bo'lgan;
- Ae. tauschii va yumshoq bug'doy o'z-o'zini changlantiruvchi turlar bo'lib, inbriding koeffitsienti $\geq 90\%$ bo'lgani uchun gen oqimi tabiiy holda juda cheklangan;
- Inson tomonidan kuchli seleksiya bosimi yumshoq bug'doyda genetik xilma-xillikning yanada kamayishiga olib kelgan [6].

Keyingi avlod sekvenslash texnologiyalari rivojlanishi bilan o'simlik materiallarining yuqori zichlikdagi genom tahlili amalga oshirish mumkin [7; 11].

Bu yangi genotiplash texnologiyalari allaqachon yumshoq bug'doydagi genetik xilma-xillikni aniqlash uchun samarali qo'llanilgan [5; 11].

Yumshoq bug'doydagi D genomining cheklangan genetik xilma-xilligi, A va B genomlariga nisbatan kamroq SNP (yagona nukleotid polimorfizmi) kuzatilishi orqali doimiy tarzda namoyon bo'ladi [1; 2].

Sintetik geksaploid bug'doy D genom tuzilish jihatidan D genomiga o'xshash deb hisoblanadi, biroq u xuddi shunday tabiiy va inson seleksiyasi bosqichlaridan o'tmaganligi sababli, unda SNP xilma-xilligi yuqoriroq bo'ladi [4].

Sintetik geksaploid bug'doy orqali D genomini sintetik tizmalarga introgressiya qilish orqali kerakli belgilar bo'yicha yangi genetik o'zgaruvchanlikni kiritish mumkin [8; 10].

Shunday qilib, Sintetik geksaploid bug'doy (AABB'D') uchala genom — A, B va D' — bo'yicha ham genetik xilma-xillikni oshirishga yordam berishi mumkin va bu haqida ilmiy adabiyotlarda ko'p ma'lumotlar keltirilgan [3; 13].

Tadqiqotdan maqsadi – yuqori don sifatiga ega genotiplarni tanlash, ulardan seleksiyada boshlang'ich manba sifatida foydalanib, duragay avlodlarda don sifat belgilarini irsiylanishini o'rganish va ushbu belgini qancha genlar tomonidan nazorat qilinishini aniqlash.

Tadqiqot usullari va usublari. Tadqiqot uchun IWWIP kolleksiyasidan 110 dan ortiq sintetik geksaploid bug'doy tizmalari o'rganildi. Shuningdek, O'zbekiston keng ekiladigan Vassa, Alekseevich, Grom, Antonina, Krasnodar-99 navlari andoza sifatida tanlab olindi. Sifat ko'rsatkichlarini baholash uchun don tarkibidagi oqsil va kleykovina miqdori (%) – Zeutec Spectra analyzer usuli asosida aniqlandi va 1000 don massasi o'Ichandi. Statistik tahlillar ANOVA dasturi asosida amalga oshirildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari. Dastlab, 2022-2023 - yillarda 110 ta sintetik geksaploid bug'doy tizmalarini sariq zang kasalligiga chidamliligini o'rganish maqsadida sun'iy kasallantirish maydonida sinovdan o'tkazildi. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra sariq zangga chidamli bo'lgan 25 ta tizmalar ajratib olindi. So'ng, mamlakatimizda keng ekib kelinayotgan navlar bilan alohida ko'chatzorda sariq zangga chidamliligi, 1000 ta don vazni va sifat ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlash, genetik tadqiqotlar uchun ota-onalik namunalarni tanlash uchun nazorat ko'chatzorida sinovdan o'tkazildi. Natijada, andoza navlar sariq zang kasalligiga kuchli beriluvchan bo'lib, chidamsiz ekanligi kuzatildi (1-jadval).

Sariq zang kasalligida AUDPC - bu kasallik rivojlanishining vaqt bo'yicha kuchayish dinamikasini baholovchi statistik ko'rsatkichdir. U sariq zang (*Puccinia striiformis* f. sp. *tritici*) kasalligida genotiplarning chidamliligini solishtirish uchun juda muhim.

AUDPC — bu kasallik tarqalishining umumiy intensivligi: kasallik qanchalik tez boshlanadi, qanchalik kuchli rivojlanadi va qancha vaqt davom etishini aniqlashda foydalaniladi. AUDPC qanchalik past bo'lsa, genotip (yoki nav) shunchalik chidamli hisoblanadi.

Andoza navlarda AUDPC 365-680 gacha bo'ldi, sintetik tizmalarda esa 0-340 gacha bo'lganligi aniqlandi.

1000 dona don og'irligi bu bug'doy donining grammda ifodalangan umumiy og'irligi. Bu ko'rsatkich don hajmi, hosildorlik, urug' va un ishlab chiqarish sifatini ifodalaydi. **1000 dona don og'irligining yuqori bo'lishi** odatda **yirikroq donlarni** anglatadi, bu esa **yuqori hosildorlik** va **sifat ko'rsatkichlarining yaxshi bo'lishiga** hissa qo'shishi mumkin.

Andoza navlarda 1000 dona don og'irligi 34,83±0,07-48,43±0,04 gr gacha bo'ldi. Sintetik bug'doy tizmalarida 35,91±0,04-49,34±0,07 gr ni tashkil etdi. 1000 dona don og'irligi Ukr-Od 761.93/Ae.Squarrosa (28), Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa (37), Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa (49), Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa (57), Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa (64), Pandur/Ae.Squarrosa (84) va Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa (70) tizmalarida yuqori ekanligi aniqlandi (1-jadval).

1-jadval. Sintetik tizmalar va rayonlashgan navlarning sariq zang bilan kasallanish darajasi va 1000 ta don og'irligi

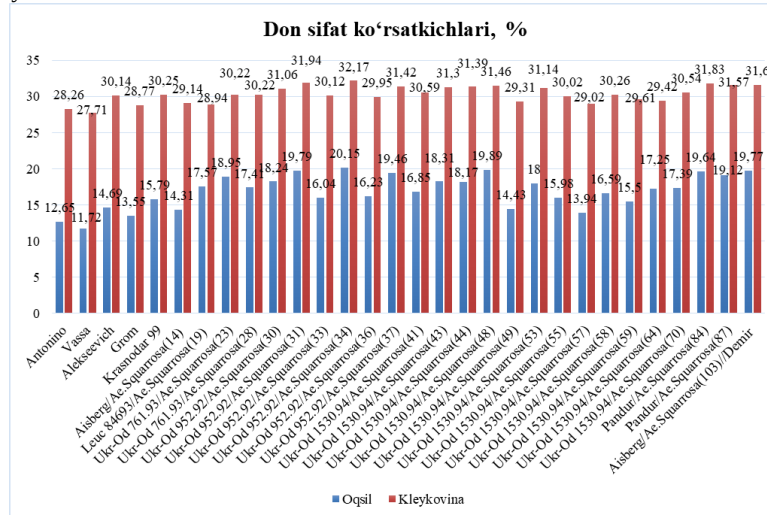
№	Нав номи	Sariq zang bilan kasallanish darajasi va rivojlanishi			AUDPC	1000 ta don og'irligi, gr	
		1.05	10.05	20.05		X±Sx	V%
1	Antonino	10 MS	40 MS	50 MS	680	35,46±0,08	1,59
2	Vassa	20 MS	50 MS	70 S	925	48,43±0,04	0,6
3	Alekseevich	5 MS	20 MS	30 MS	365	37,15±0,04	0,66
4	Grom	10 MS	40 MS	50 MS	680	34,83±0,07	1,36
5	Krasnodar 99	10 S	30 S	60 S	635	37,94±0,09	1,53
6	Aisberg/Ae.Squarrosa(14)	0	10 MR	10 MR	145	45,35±0,02	0,32
7	Leuc 84693/Ae.Squarrosa(19)	0	5 MR	5 MR	72.5	39,37±0,03	0,55
8	Ukr-Od 761.93/Ae.Squarrosa(23)	5 MS	10 MS	20 MR	220	39,7±0,02	0,33
9	Ukr-Od 761.93/Ae.Squarrosa(28)	0	5 MS	10 MR	97.5	47,87±0,04	0,57
10	Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa(30)	0	0	0	0	44,09±0,08	1,19
11	Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa(31)	0	0	0	0	39,16±0,04	0,75
12	Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa(33)	0	0	0	0	45,56±0,08	1,1
13	Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa(34)	0	5 MR	5 MR	72.5	43,51±0,02	0,25
14	Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa(36)	0	0	0	0	43,58±0,04	0,62
15	Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa(37)	5 MS	15 MS	15 MR	242.5	48,68±0,05	0,66
16	Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa(41)	0	5 MS	10 MR	97.5	39,92±0,09	1,44
17	Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa(43)	0	0	5 MR	25	43,63±0,04	0,63
18	Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa(44)	5 MS	10 MR	10 MR	170	39,65±0,06	0,97
19	Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa(48)	5 MS	10 MS	20 MR	220	35,91±0,04	0,77
20	Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa(49)	0	10 MS	10 MR	145	46,93±0,06	0,84
21	Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa(53)	0	5 MS	5 MR	72.5	38,95±0,08	1,29
22	Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa(55)	0	5 MR	5 MR	72.5	43,4±0,18	2,68
23	Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa(57)	0	0	0	0	47,57±0,09	1,28
24	Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa(58)	0	5 MR	5 MR	72.5	38,44±0,07	1,21
25	Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa(59)	0	5 MS	10 MR	97.5	40,92±0,08	1,29
26	Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa(64)	10 MS	20 MR	20 MR	340	49,33±0,06	0,87
27	Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa(70)	10 MS	15 MS	20 MR	292.5	48,31±0,05	0,7
28	Pandur/Ae.Squarrosa(84)	0	0	0	0	49,34±0,07	0,91
29	Pandur/Ae.Squarrosa(87)	0	0	0	0	41,26±0,03	0,56
0	Aisberg/Ae.Squarrosa(10) 3//Demir					6,84±0,04	,8

Izoh: R-chidamli (10), MR-o'rtacha chidamli (10-30 MR), MS-o'rtacha beriluvchan (30-50 MS), S-chidamsiz (50 MS<).

Bug'doy donidagi oqsil va kleykovina miqdori — uning non pishirish sifatini belgilovchi muhim ko'rsatkichlardir. Quruq modda hisobida oqsil odatda 11–17% ni tashkil etadi, kleykovina miqdori esa xom kleykovina miqdorining umumiy oqsilga nisbati sifatida hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqotda olingan natijalar sintetik bug'doy tizmalarining don sifati bo'yicha yuqori genetik potentsialga ega ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Xususan, Glu-D1d allelini o'z ichiga olgan tizmalar pishirish sifati yuqori bo'lgan navlarni yaratishda muhim manba

bo'lishi mumkin. Mahalliy navlar esa agronomik jihatdan barqaror, lekin sifat ko'rsatkichlari pastroq. Bu esa ularni sintetik tizmalar bilan chatishtirish orqali yaxshilash imkonini beradi.



1-rasm. Sintetik tizmalar va rayonlashgan navlarning oqsil va kleykovina miqdori ko'rsatkichlari.

Rayonlashgan navlarda oqsil miqdori 11.72-15.79 %, kleykovina miqdori esa 27.71-30.25 % gacha bo'lganligi aniqlandi (1-rasm). Sintetik geksaploid bug'doy tizmalarida oqsil miqdori 13.94-20.15 %, kleykovina miqdori 28.94-32.17 % gacha ekanligi kuzatildi. Eng yuqori oqsil va kleykovina miqdori Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa (34), Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa (31), Aisberg/Ae.Squarrosa (103)//Demir, Pandur/Ae.Squarrosa (84), Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa (48), Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa (37) va Pandur/Ae.Squarrosa (87) genotiplarida qayd etildi. Sintetik tizmalar ushbu ko'rsatkichlar bo'yicha rayonlashtirilgan navlardan yuqori ekanligi aniqlandi.

Xulosa. Sintetik geksaploid bug'doy tizmalarining don hosildorligi hamda sifat ko'rsatkichlari yuqori hisoblanadi. Tadqiqot natijalari asosida ularning ayrimlari yuqori oqsil va kleykovina qiymatlari bilan ajralib turdi. Genetik tadqiqotlar va seleksion jarayonlar uchun Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa (34), Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa (31), Aisberg/Ae.Squarrosa (103)//Demir, Pandur/Ae.Squarrosa (84), Ukr-Od 1530.94/Ae.Squarrosa (48), Ukr-Od 952.92/Ae.Squarrosa (37) va Pandur/Ae.Squarrosa (87) kabi genotiplar tavsiya etiladi. Kelgusida bu genotiplar mahalliy navlar bilan chatishtirilib, sifatli navlar yaratish imkoniyatini beradi.

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