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VOLATILE SECONDARY METABOLITES OF ENDOPHYTIC BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM HALOPHYTE

Annotation

Today, when assessing the potential of bacteria isolated from plants, special attention is paid to studying their properties as a source of secondary metabolites. The purpose of this study is to identify and characterize volatile secondary metabolites of promising strains resistant to salinity and phytopathogens isolated from some halophytic plants. Data obtained from gas-liquid chromatography showed that the studied endophytic bacteria have the ability to secrete useful substances that can be used in practice.

Keywords. Halophyte, endophyte, bacteria, metabolite, gas chromatography.

ЛЕТУЧИЕ ВТОРИЧНЫЕ МЕТАБОЛИТЫ ЭНДОФИТНЫХ БАКТЕРИЙ, ВЫДЕЛЕННЫЕ ИЗ ГАЛОФИТОВ

Аннотация

Сегодня при оценке потенциала бактерий, выделенных из растений, особое внимание уделяется изучению их свойств как источника вторичных метаболитов. Целью данного исследования является выявление и характеристика летучих вторичных метаболитов перспективных штаммов, устойчивых к засолению и фитопатогенам, выделенных из некоторых галофитных растений. Данные, полученные на основе газожидкостной хроматографии, показали, что исследованные эндофитные бактерии обладают способностью выделять полезные вещества, которые можно использовать на практике.

Ключевые слова. Галофит, эндофит, бактерии, метаболит, газовая хроматография.

GALOFITLARDAN AJRATIB OLINGAN ENDOFIT BAKTERIYALARING UCHUVCHAN IKKILAMCHI METABOLITLARI

Annotatsiya

Bugungi kunda o'simliklardan ajratib olingan bakteriyalarining potensialini baholashda ularning ikkilamchi metabolitlar manbayi sifatidagi xususiyatlarini o'rganishga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Mazkur tadqiqot ishida ayrim galofit o'simliklardan ajratib olingan istiqbolli sho'rланish va fitopatogenlarga chidamli shtammlarning uchuvchan ikkilamchi metabolitlarini aniqlash va tavsiflash maqsad qilingan. Gaz suyuqlik xromatografiyasi asosida olingan ma'lumotlar tadqiq qilingan endofit bakteriyalar amaliyotda qo'llash mumkin bo'lgan foydali moddalar ajratish imkoniyatiga ega ekanligini ko'rsatdi.

Kalit so'zlar: Galofit, endofit, bakteriya, metabolit, gaz xromatografiya.

Kirish. Keyingi yillarda xorijiy mamlakatlar va mahalliy sharoitda o'simliklar mikroflorasining biologik potensialidan foydalananishning innovatsion yo'naliishlari bo'yicha olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda ekstremal sharoitda o'suvchi o'simliklarni obyekt sifatida tanlash va tadqiq etish tendensiyasi ortib bormoqda. Ushbu tadqiqotlarda o'simliklar, jumladan, kserofit va galofit o'simliklardan ajratib olingan bakteriyalarining potensiali ularning o'simliklar rivojlanishini stimullovchi yoki fitopatogenlardan himoyalovich vositalar, foydali ikkilamchi metabolitlar manbayi sifatidagi xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda baholanmoqda [6]. Ma'lumki, mikroorganizmlar hayotiy jarayonlari davomida o'zlarining hayot faoliyati va rivojlanishida ishtirot etmaydigan moddalar ajratadi. Ushbu moddalar xo'jayin organizmga raqobat muhitida boshqa mikroorganizmlar va antigenlarga nisbatan ustunlik taqdim qiladi. Ko'pchilik mikroorganizmlarning metabolitlari antibiotiklik, fungisid, insektisid, fitotoksik va antibakterial xususiyatlari orqali namoyon bo'ladigan keng biologik faollikkaga ega bo'ladi [9]. Amaliyotda keng qo'llanilayotgan bakterial shtammlarning stress omillar ta'sirida o'simliklar o'sishini rag'batlantirishi va fitopatogenlarga chidamliligining mexanizmlari bevosita ular tomonidan ajratiladigan metabolitlarning kimyoviy xossalariiga asoslangan [1]. Shu bois, istiqbolli bakteriyalar sifatida tanlab olingan shtammlarning ikkilamchi metabolitlarini aniqlash va tavsiflash muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mazkur tadqiqotning maqsadi galofit o'simliklardan ajratib olingan ayrim bakterial shtammlarning ikkilamchi metabolitlarini aniqlash va tavsiflashdan iborat.

Tadqiqot obyektlari va usullari. Tadqiqotda obyekt sifatida Samarqand davlat universiteti Molekulyar biotexnologiya ilmiy laboratoriysi Mikroorganizmlar kolleksiyasida saqlanayotgan galofit o'simliklardan ajratib olingan bakteriyalarining sho'rланish va fitopatogenlarga chidamli *B. amyloliquefaciens* HAPH2, *P. chlororaphis* HAST17 va *B. pumilus* SSU4 shtammlari olindi.

Bakterial shtammlar M9 minimal ozuqa muhitida (g/l : Na_2HPO_4 6, KH_2PO_4 3, NaCl 0,5, NH_4Cl 1; sterilizatsiyadan so'ng 1M $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 1 ml, 20%li glitserin 10 ml, vitamin B₁ 1 gr) 28°C da 72 soat o'stirildi. O'stirishdan so'ng hosil bo'lgan bakterial kulturalar tarkibidagi ikkilamchi metabolitlar Ajilogba va boshqalar (2019) tomonidan taklif qilingan usul asosida gaz suyuqlik xromatografiyasi yordamida o'rGANILDI [2].

Tajribalarda SE-30 sistemasi to'ldirilgan, BP-1 kapillyar kolonkasi bilan jihozlangan Xromatek-Analitik "Kristall-9000" gaz-suyuqlik xromatografiyasi (Rossiya) ($30 \text{ m} \times 0,32 \text{ mm}$ ichki diametr, 0,5 mkm plynokaning qalinligi) yordamida, alanga-ionizatsion detektorda noma'lum uchuvchan moddalar aniqlandi. Moddalarning ajralish va aniqlash jarayoni parametrlari quyidagicha:

- kolonka harorati, minutiga 10°C tezlik bilan oshib borgan holda 60°C, 1 min; 130°C, 2 min.; 200°C, 3 min.; 260°C, 2 min.; 300°C, 2 minut;
- detektor harorati - 310°C;
- vodorod sarfi - 25 ml/min; havo sarfi i-250 ml/min; purkaladigan gaz (podduvnay) sarfi - 25 ml/min;
- tashuvchi gaz (azot), doimiy oqim tezligi - 1.9 ml/min. (namuna kiritish: bo'laklarga ajratilgan holda, oqimning bo'linish darajasi - 40; bosim: 65.243 kPa);
- namuna kiritish bo'lmasi harorati - 290°C;
- kiritilgan namuna miqdori - 0.3 mkl;
- analiz uchun sarflangan vaqt - 10 minut.

Tadqiqot natijalari va ularning muhokamasi. Endofit bakteriyalarning metabolitlarini o'rGANISHGA qaratilgan bir qator xorijiy tadqiqotlar tahlii asosida, standart usul tarkibi uchun quyidagi moddalar tanlandi:

1.3-metil-1-butanol ($\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$) - *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* va *Colletotrichum acutatum* larga nisbatan antibakterial xususiyatga ega, *Botrytis cinerea* va *Verticillium dahliae* fitopatogenlarining o'sishini ingibirlaydi. Shuningdek, ushbu modda o'simlikni havo orqali kelib chiqadigan ichki ifloslanishdan saqlaydi [4, 14].

2,2,4-di-tret-butilfenol ($\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}$) - antioksidantlik, sitotoksik, insektisid, nematotsid, antibakterial, antifungal va fitotoksik faollikka ega bo'lgan zaharli modda. Bir qator tadqiqotchilar tomonidan *B. licheniformis*, *B. subtilis*, *A. oryzae*, *P. polymuxa*, *P. monteilii* va *S. mutabilis* kabi bakteriyalardan ajratib olingan va faolligi tekshirilgan [18].

3. Butanol-1 ($\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$) - mikrobial fermentatsiya natijasida hosil bo'lgan muhim kimyoviy modda. Biroq, uning mikroblarga toksikligi hujayraviy ishlab chiqarishni ma'lum darajada cheklaydi [8]. *O. heracleoticum* L. o'simligidan ajratib olingan *Arthrobacter* sp., *Priestia* sp., *OHF5*, *Pseudarthrobacter* sp., *OHF7*, *OHF15*, *Bacillus* sp., *OHL23* va *Arthrobacter* sp., *OHL24* shtammlaridan ikkilamchi metabolit sifatida ajralishi aniqlangan va patogenlarga nisbatan faollikka ega bo'lgan modda sifatida tavsiflangan [17].

4. Atsetofenon ($\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}$) - yog' tabiatli aromati keton bo'lib, ayrim manbalarda metilfenilketon tarzida ham beriladi. *Beta vulgaris* va *B. maritima* o'simligidan ajratilgan *Streptomyces* sp., *B86*, *Pantoea* sp., *Dez632*, *Pseudomonas* sp., *Bt851* va *Stenotrophomonas* sp., *Sh622* endofit bakteriyalari shtammlar tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan uchuvchan moddalar, jumladan, atsetofenon ushbu shtammlarning qand lavlagi ildiz chirishi kasalligining qo'zg'atuvchisi *Bacillus pumilus* *Isf19* ga chidamli bo'lishini ta'minlaganligi qayd qilingan [17].

5. Tetrametilpirazin ($\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2$) - tarkibida azot saqlaydigan geterosiklik birikma. Antioksidantlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan mazkur modda hayvonlarda muhim funksiyalarni bajarishda ishtiroy etish bilan bir qatorda, o'simliklarda stress omillar ta'sirida vujudga keladigan oksidativ stress jarayonini yengishga yordam ko'rsatadi [7, 10].

6. Tetradekan ($\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{30}$) - asiklik uglevodorod (alkan) bo'lib, Dhouib va boshqalar (2019) tomonidan pomidor o'simligida vilt kasalligini keltirib chiqaruvchi zamburug'a nisbatan antifungal xususiyatga ega endofit bakteriyalar tomonidan ajratilgan metabolitlardan biri sifatida tavsiflangan [3].

7. Ftal kislota ($\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$) - turli birikmalar holida yuqori antifungal xususiyat namoyon qiluvchi modda hisoblanadi. Ilmiy manbalarda *G. uralensis* o'simligidan ajratib olingan *B. atropphaeus* XEGI50 shtammlarning *V. dahliae* fitopatogeniga chidamligigini ta'minlashda bakteriyadan ajraladigan ftal kislota birikmalarining ahamiyatini yuqoriligi qayd qilingan [11].

8. Geksadekan ($\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{34}$) - asiklik uglevodorod (alkan) hisoblaadi. *Lotus corniculatus* and *Oenothera biennis* o'simliklaridan ajratib olingan endofit bakteriyalarning *Rhodococcus* sp. shtammlaridan uchuvchan metabolit sifatida geksadekan ajralganligi to'g'risida ma'lumotlar mayjud [13].

Tajribalarda nazorat sifatida, bakteriyasiz M9 oziqa muhiti va *E. coli* kultural suyuqligidan foydalanildi. Tajriba natijalari 1-jadvalda keltirilgan.

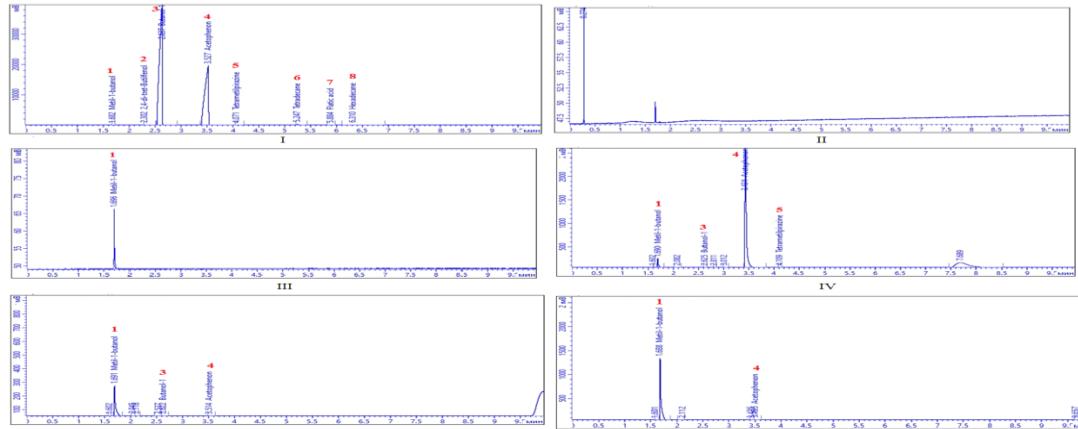
1-jadval

Mirob preparati uchun asos bo'ladigan shtammlarning uchuvchan ikkilamchi metabolitlari

Nº	Metabolitlarning nomi	Yutilish (minut)	Nazorat (Minimal ozuqa muhti)	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>B. amylolyticus faciens</i> HAPH2	<i>P. chlororaphis</i> HAST17	<i>B. pumilus</i> SSU4
1.	3-metil-1-butanol	1.685	-	+	+	+	+
2.	2,4-di-tret-butilfenol	2.302	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Butanol-1	2.637	-	-	+	+	-
4.	Atsetofenon	3.527	-	-	+	+	+
5.	Tetrametilpirazin	4.071	-	-	+	-	-
6.	Tetradekan	5.547	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Ftal kislota	5.884	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Geksadekan	6.310	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Standartga kiritilmagan moddalar (soni va yutilish vaqt)		1 (0.274)	-	5 (1.602; 2.082; 2.811; 3.012; 7.689)	4 (1.602; 2.045; 2.118; 2.537)	4 (1.601; 2.112; 3.425; 9.657)

Nazorat sifatida tekshirilgan minimal ozuqa muhiti (M9) GSX xromatogrammasi tahliliga ko'ra, ushbu namunada standartdagи moddalar uchramadi. Faqat unda yutilish vaqt 0.274 minutga teng bo'lgan, standartga kiritilmagan modda mavjudligi qayd qilindi (1-rasm, II). *E. coli* kultural suyuqligining GSX xromatogrammasi mazkur bakteriya kultural

suyuqligida standartga kiritilgan moddalardan faqat bittasi, ya'nii yutilish vaqtiga 1.685 minutga teng bo'lgan 3-metil-1-butanol uchrashini ko'rsatdi (1-rasm, III).



1-rasm. Bakterial kultural GSX xromatogrammasi (I - Standart namunalar; II - Minimal ozuqa muhiti (M9); III - *E. coli*; IV - *B. amyloliquefaciens* HAPH2; V- *P. chlororaphis* HAST17; VI - *B. pumilus* SSU4)

B. amyloliquefaciens HAPH2 shtammi kultural suyuqligining GSX xromatogrammasi tahlil qilinganda, ushbu bakteriya o'zidan 3-metil-1-butanol, butanol-1, atsetofenon va tetrametylpirazin kabi moddalarni ajratish mumkinligi qayd qilindi. Shuningdek, ushbu bakterial shtamm kultural suyuqligida yutilish vaqtiga 1.602; 2.082; 2.811; 3.012; 7.689 minut bo'lgan, jami 5 ta standartga kiritilmagan moddalar mavjudligi aniqlandi (1-rasm, IV). *P. chlororaphis* HAST17 shtammi kultural suyuqligining GSX xromatogrammasiga ko'ra, mazkur bakterial shtamm hayotiy faoliyati natijasida 3-metil-1-butanol, butanol-1 va atsetofenon bilan birgalikda standartga kiritilmagan jami 4 ta boshqa moddalar (yutilish vaqtiga 1.602; 2.045; 2.118; 2.537 minut) ham hosil qiladi (1-rasm, V). *B. pumilus* SSU4 shtammi kultural suyuqligining GSX xromatogrammasi tahlil qilinganda, ushbu bakteriya o'zidan 3-metil-1-butanol va atsetofenon kabi moddalarni ajratish mumkinligi qayd qilindi. Shuningdek, mazkur bakterial shtamm kultural suyuqligida yutilish vaqtiga 1.601; 2.112; 3.425; 9.657 minut bo'lgan, jami 4 ta standartga kiritilmagan moddalar mavjudligi aniqlandi (1-rasm, VI).

Bakterial shtammlar kultural suyuqligida nazorat sifatida tekshirilgan oziqa muhiti va *E. coli* kultural suyuqligidan farqlanuvchi moddalarning aniqlanganligi, galofitlardan ajratib olingen endofit bakteriyalar yuqori biologik faollikkaga ega bo'lgan metabolitlar hosil qilishini asoslaydi, ularning biologik faol moddalar sintezi yo'nalishda ham ma'lum darajada potensialga ega ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

Bir qator tadqiqotlarda o'simliklardan ajratib olingen endofit bakteriyalarning ikkilamchi metabolitlari o'rganigan. Aniqlangan metabolitlarning aksariyati alkaloidlar, steroidlar, terpenoidlar, peptidlар, poliketonlar, flavonoidlar, fenollar, antibiotiklar va boshqa guruhga kiradi. Endofit bakteriyalar ikkilamchi metabolitlarni sintezlash bilan bir qatorda, organik sintez jarayonlarini boshqarishda ishtirok etadigan birikmalar ham hosil qilishi mumkin [12]. Semenzato va boshqalar (2024) tomonidan olib borilган tadqiqotlarda *O. heracleoticum* L. dorivor o'simligidan ajratib olingen endofit bakteriyalarning *Bacillus* sp. va *Pseudomonas* sp. shtammlari ikkilamchi metabolitlar sifatida 2-etyl-1-geksanol, 2-propanol, 2-butanol, 1-butanol, 3-metil-1-butanol, atseton, izopirin kabi uchuvchan moddalarni hosil qilganligi aniqlangan [18]. Kai (2020) ning ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, *Bacillus subtilis* ning turli manbalardan ajratilgan 24 ta shtammining uchuvchan metabolitlari o'rganiganda, ulardan 10 ta shtamm benzaldegid, 7 ta shtamm atsetofenon, 6 ta izolyat trimetylpirazin, 5 ta izolyat asetoin, 1-butanol va 4 ta izolyat tetradekan, 3-metil-1-butanol, geksadekan hosil qilish xususiyatiga ega ekanligi qayd qilingan [5].

Xulosa. Tahlil qilingan ma'lumotlardan kelib chiqqan holda, *B. amyloliquefaciens* HAPH2, *P. chlororaphis* HAST17 va *B. pumilus* SSU4 shtammlari fitopatogenlarga nisbatan antagonistik xususiyatlarini namoyon qilish va stress omillar ta'siri ostidagi sharoitda o'simliklar o'sishini stimullash uchun o'zlarining ikkilamchi metabolitlaridan foydalanishga asoslangan mexanizmlarga ega, deb hisoblaymiz.

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