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## **GIPERKAPNIYA ORQALI CHAQIRILGAN NORMOBARIK GIPOKSIYA MODELIDA SCUTELLARIA ADENOSTEGIA L. BRIQ O'SIMLIGIDAN AJRATIB OLINGAN FLAVONGLIKOZIDLAR YIG'INDISI, SUVDA ERUVCHI UGLEVODLAR YIG'INDISI HAMDA ULARNING 1:1 NISBATDAGI KOMBINATSIYASINING NORMOBARIK GIPOKSIYA MODELIDA SICHQONLAR YASHOVCHANLIK DAVRIGA TA'SIRI**

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**Annotatsiya.** Mazkur tadqiqot *Scutellaria adenostegia* L. Briq o'simligidan ajratib olingan flavonglikozidlar yig'indisi, suvda eruvchi uglevodlar fraksiyasi hamda ularning 1:1 nisbatdagi kombinatsiyasining giperkapniya orqali chaqirilgan normobarik gipoksiya modelida sichqonlar yashovchanlik davriga ta'sirini eksperimental baholashga bag'ishlangan. Tajribalar germetik yopiq idishda kislorod tanqisligi hosil qilish orqali amalga oshirildi. Natijalar flavonglikozidlar fraksiyasining 1.0 mg/kg dozada maksimal (73.1%) antigipoksik faollik ko'rsatganini, bu

ko'rsatkich referens preparat Mildronat neo (71.4%) ta'siridan yuqori ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Olingan ma'lumotlar o'simlik fraksiyalarining antigipoksik xususiyatlarini tasdiqlaydi

**Kalit so'zlar:** scutellaria adenostegia L. Briq, normobarik gipoksiya, giperkapniya, flavonglikozidlar, suvda eruvchi uglevodlar, antigipoksik faollik, yashovchanlik davri.

### **Kirish**

Gipoksiya organizm to'qimalarida kislorod yetishmovchiligi bilan tavsiflanadigan patologik holat bo'lib, hujayra metabolizmining buzilishi va bioenergetik resurslarning kamayishiga olib keladi. Normobarik gipoksiya modeli organizmning umumiy kislorod tanqisligiga moslashish imkoniyatini baholashda keng qo'llaniladi. Tabiiy manbadan olingan biologik faol moddalar orasida flavonoidlar va uglevod fraksiyalari antigipoksik xususiyatlari bilan alohida qiziqish uyg'otadi. Tadqiqotda *Scutellaria adenostegia* L. Briq o'simligidan ajratib olingan flavonglikozidlar yig'indisi, suvda eruvchi uglevodlar fraksiyasi va ularning 1:1 nisbatdagi kombinatsiyasi normobarik gipoksiya sharoitida baholandi. Nazorat guruhida yashovchanlik davri  $23.4 \pm 2.6$  daqiqani tashkil etdi. Referens preparat — Mildronat neo 5.0 mg/kg dozada 71.4% faollik ko'rsatdi. Flavonglikozidlar fraksiyasi 1.0 mg/kg dozada 73.1% bilan eng yuqori natijani qayd etdi. Uglevodlar fraksiyasi maksimal 67.5% (5.0 mg/kg) samaradorlik namoyon etdi. 1:1 kombinatsiya 1.0 mg/kg dozada 65.4% faollik ko'rsatdi. Yuqori dozalarda (25–100 mg/kg) barcha fraksiyalarda ta'sirning bosqichma-bosqich pasayishi kuzatildi, bu optimal doza diapazoni mavjudligini ko'rsatadi. Tadqiqotlar laboratoriya oq sichqonlarda (n=6) olib borildi. Normobarik gipoksiya hajmi 250 sm<sup>3</sup> bo'lgan germetik idishda kislorod miqdorini kamaytirish orqali hosil qilindi. Hayvonlarning yashovchanlik davri fiziologik kollaps kuzatilgunga qadar qayd etildi. Preparatlar per os usulda 60 daqiqa oldin yuborildi. Natijalar statistik tahlil qilindi ( $P \leq 0.05$ ). Flavonglikozidlar fraksiyasi eng yuqori antigipoksik faollikni namoyon etdi (73.1%). Mildronat neo 71.4% natija ko'rsatdi. Uglevodlar fraksiyasi 67.5% maksimal samaradorlikka ega bo'ldi. Kombinatsiya ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatgan bo'lsa-da, monofraksiyalardan ustun natija bermadi. Doza oshirilganda samaradorlik pasayishi qayd etildi.

### **Xulosa**

O'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar *Scutellaria adenostegia* L. Briq o'simligidan ajratib olingan flavonglikozidlar yig'indisi normobarik gipoksiya sharoitida yuqori antigipoksik faollikka ega ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Optimal samaradorlik kichik–o'rta dozalarda kuzatildi. Olingan natijalar ushbu o'simlik fraksiyalarini antigipoksik vosita sifatida keyingi chuqurlashtirilgan tadqiqotlar uchun istiqbolli deb baholash imkonini beradi.

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