

**MIKROBIOLOGIYA FANIGA KIRISH.  
OZIQ-OVQAT MIKROBIOLOGIYASI VA  
BIOTEXNOLOGIYASI O'TMISHDA, HOZIR VA  
KELAJAKDA**

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## **Oziq –ovqat mikrobiologiyasi va biotexnologiyasi fani va uning rivojlanishi, maqsadi va vazifalari.**

Mikrobiologiya (lotin tilida mikrobiologiya – micros-mayda, bios-hayot, logos-fan) mayda ko‘zga ko‘rinmaydigan organizmlarning morfologiyasi, anatomiysi, ko‘payishi va rivojlanishi, hayotiy jarayonlari, o‘zgaruvchanligini, sistematik holati, tabiatda tarqalishi va h.k. larni o‘rganuvchi fan.

Hozirgi kunda bu fan umumiq, qishloq xo‘jaligi, sanoat, tibbiyat, veterinariya, dengiz va kosmik mikrobiologiyalariga tarmoqlanib ketgan.

Mikrobiologiya kun sayin rivojlanib bormoqda, u ayniqsa, bioximiya, molekulyar biologiya, biotexnologiya, fitopatologiya, epidemiologiya, genetika va boshqa fanlar bilan uzviy bog‘liqdir.

Mikroorganizmlar kichik o‘lchamga ega bo‘lishidan qathiy nazar tabiatda moddalar almashinuvida, murakkab organik moddalarning parchalanishida faol ishtirok etadilar.

XX asrda mikrobiologiyadan viruslar dunyosini o‘rganuvchi virusologiya fani ajralib chiqdi. Bu fanning asoschisi (1892 y.) rus olimi D.I.Ivanovskiydir. Ba’zi kasalliklar: quturish, qizamiq, chechak, poliomielit kabilarning qo‘zg‘atuvchilarining faqatgina morfologiyasini elektron mikroskop kashf qilingandan so‘nggina o‘rganish mumkin bo‘ldi

**Adabiyotlarda “Biotexnologiya” atamasiga mutaxassis olimlar tomonidan turli xil ta’riflar berib kelinmoqdaki, fanning hozirgi rivojlangan davrida ham birorta aniq to‘xtamga kelinmagan. Quyida biotexnologiya sohasining yetuk olimlari tomonidan ushbu atamaga berilgan ta’riflarga to‘xtalib o‘tamiz.**

**Anbash, A.Xemferi, N.Millislarning** (1975) fikriga ko‘ra “Biotexnologiya” - yangi biokimyoviy ishlab chiqarishlar mahsulidir (vitaminlar, antibiotiklar).

“Biotexnologiya - moddalarni biosintez usuli orqali oziqa olish fanining bo‘limi bo‘lib, u “bioinjeneriya” sohasi bilan bog‘liqdir.

**A.Xasting** (1983) fikri bo‘yicha “Biotexnologiya” - pivo, vino, pishloq, vitaminlarni sanoat asosida ishlab chiqarish jarayonidir.

1980 yilda o’tkazilgan **Yevropa federatsiyasi Kengashining** muhokamasida “Biotexnologiya” - biologik tizimlar asosidagi sanoat jarayoni deb qaralgan.

1983 yil **Bratislavada bo‘lib o’tgan kengashda** “Biotexnologiya” -moddalarni katta miqdordagi sanoat asosida (biokatalizatorlar orqali) olish va atrof muhitni himoya qiladigan fan deb ta’riflangan.

**A.A.Bayev** (1986), **Yu.A.Ovchinnikov** (1982) “Biotexnologiya” biologik jarayonlarni ishlab chiqarishga joriy etish to‘g’risidagi fan deb ta’riflashgan.

## **Fanning paydo bo‘lishiga hissa qo‘shgan xorijiy va mahalliy olimlar haqida ma’lumotlar, erishgan yutuqlari va muammolari.**

**Gippokrat** (460 - 377 yillarda), **Lukretsiy** (95 - 55 yillarda) va o‘sha davrning boshqa yirik olimlarining ishlarida turli-tuman yuqumli kasallikkarning sababchisi tirik tabiatga xos ekanligi ko‘rsatilgan edi.

15 asrgacha kasallikkarning sabablari kasal tug’diruvchi «miazmalar» (havoda tarqalgan ayrim bug’simon moddalar) deb hisoblashgan. Keyinchalik italiyalik vrach **Frakastro** (1478-1553 yillar) bir individdan ikkinchisiga o’tadigan «kontagiy»lar mavjudligi haqidagi nazariyani ilgari suradi.

Osiyo xalqlari chechak, lepra (moxov) va boshqa kasalliklar to‘g’risida ma’lumotlarga ega edi. **Abu Ali ibn Sino** (980-1037 ) bu kasallikkarning sababchilari tirik mavjudotlar ekanligini va ular suv va havo orqali tarqalishini aytgan edi.

17 asrning 40 yillarida rimlik professor **A.Kirxer** (1601-1680) kattalashtiruvchi qurilma orqali har xil ob’ektlarni kuzatadi va o‘ta mayda «chuvalchanglarni ko‘radi». Bu mikroorganizmlar edi. Ammo bu tajribalar tasodifiy kashfiyotlar edi.

Mikroorganizmlarning ochilishi birinchi mikroskopni kashf etilishi bilan boqlikdir. Birinchilar qatori **Gans va Zaxariy Yansen**, so‘ngra **G.Galiley va K.Drebbel** tomonidan eng sodda mikroskoplar yaratildi va yanada takomillashtirildi.

Mikroorganizmlar haqida yanada ko‘proq ma’lumotlar to‘plagan shaxs mikrobiologiya tarixining «morfologiya» davrini boshlab bergan gollandiyalik **Antoni van Levenguk**(1632-1723) bo‘ldi

Rus olimi, harbiy vrach **D.S.Samoylovich** (1744-1805) mikroskopik tekshirishlar yordamida toun (chuma) kasalliginiig qo‘zg’atuvchisini tekshirib, odamlarni bu kasallikka qarshi emlash usulini taklif etgan. Uning bu kashfiyoti boshqa yuqumli kasalliklarning sababchisini o‘rganish uchun asos bo‘ldi.

Angliyalik vrach **E.Djenner** (1749 - 1823) 1798 yilda chechakka qarshi emlash muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligini ko‘rsatib bergan edi. XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab ancha takomillashtirilgan mikroskoplar yaratildi. Mikroskopning ixtiro etilishidan boshlab mikroorganizmlar to‘g’risida qilingan ishlar mikrobiologiya tarixida 1 davr «**Mikrobiologiya rvojlanishining morfologiya davri**» deb yuritiladi.

Shved olimi **K.Linney** (1707-1778) hamma tirik mavjudotlarni bir sistemaga solgan bo‘lsa ham, mikroorganizmlarni bir «xaos» (tartibsiz, tartibga solib bo‘lmaydigan) guruhga kiritadi.

Mikroorganizmlarning birinchi sistematikasi daniyalik **Myuller**ga (1786) taalluqlidir. U suv va tuproqdagi «animalkullar» ni sistemaga soladi va ularning «infuzoriyalar» deb atadi. Sekin-asta mikroorganizmlarni o‘rganish ko‘لامi kengaya boshladi.

Keyinchalik **M.M.Terexovskiy** (1740 – 1810) ham mikroorganizmlar ustida ishlab «Sarstvo info‘zoriy Linneya» degan mavzuda doktorlik dissertatsiyasini yoqladi (1770). U har xil qaynatmalardagi mikroorganizmlarni o‘rgandi. Harorat, elektr toki va zahar ta’sirida mikroorganizmlarning xalok bo‘lishini aniqladi.

XIX asr o‘rtalarida **P.F.Goryainov** tomonidan yozilgan «Zoologiya» asarida mikroorganizmlarga ayrim bo‘lim ajratildi va u «Infuzoriyalar bo‘limi» deb ataldi. Shu vaqtlar F.Kon (1828-1898) va K.Negelilar (1817 - 1891) bakterilardan ba’zilarining tabiatini o‘rgana boshladilar.

Mikroorganizmlarni o‘rganishning ikkinchi davri - «**fiziologiya davri**» - buyuk fransuz olimi **Lui Paster** (1822-1895) ishlaridan boshlandi. U ko‘pgina bijg‘ish jarayonlarining, yaxni spirtli, sut kislotali, sirkal kislotali bijg‘ish hamda boshqa tur bijg‘ishlarning biologik mohiyatini aniqladi.

# MIKROBIOLOGIYA LABORATORIYASI:



Mikrobiologiya laboratoriyasida ishlash jarayoni

# MIKROBIOLOGIYA LABORATORIYASI USKUNALARI:



PrevColorGram

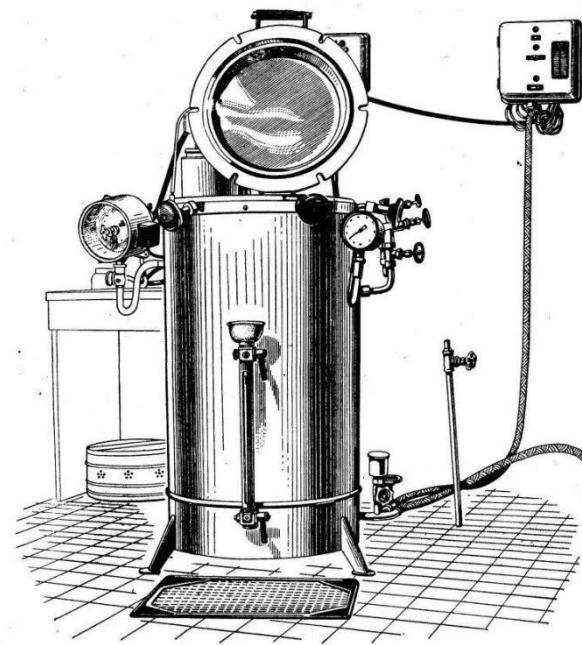
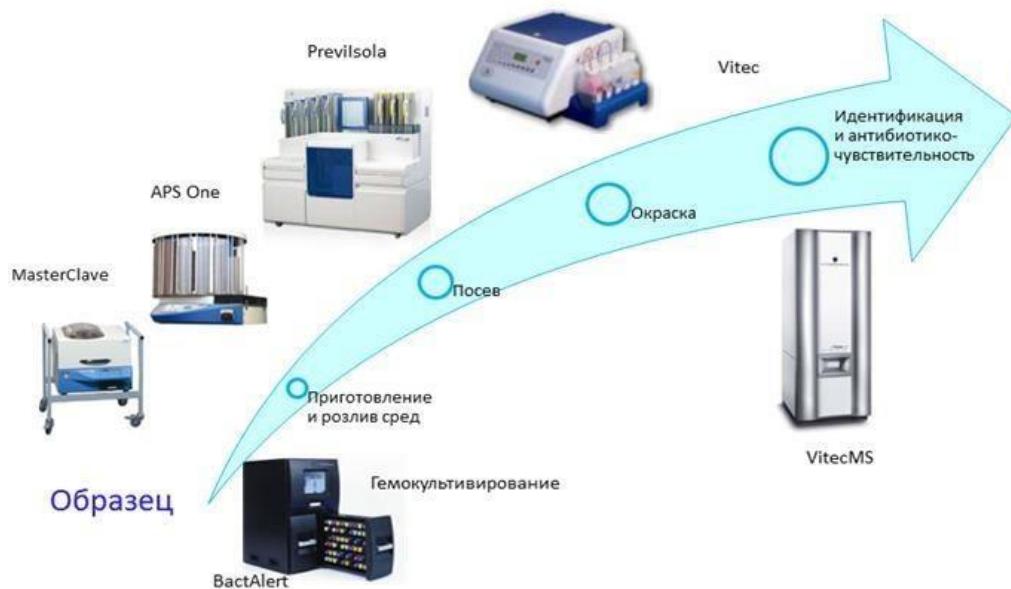


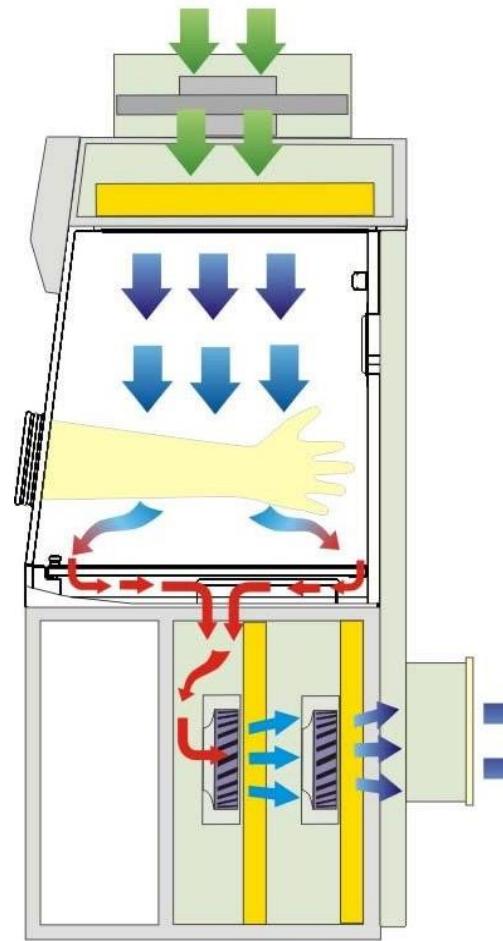
Рис. 24. Автоклав.

microbiology.kz.org



Sentrifuga

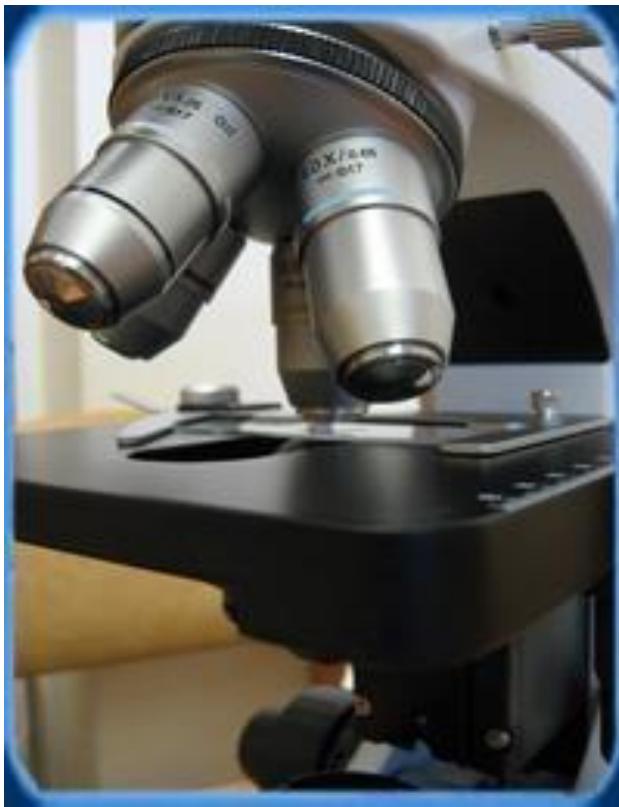
# MIKROBIOLOGIYA LABORATORIYASI USKUNALARI:



[www.oborudunion.ru](http://www.oborudunion.ru)

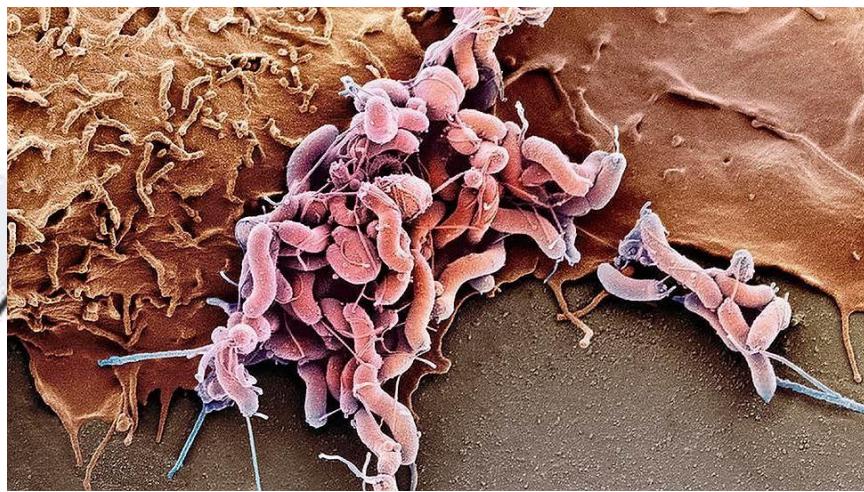
Mikrobologik laminar boks va unda ishlash jarayoni

# MIKROBIOLOGIYA LABORATORIYASI USKUNALARI:



Yorug'lik mikroskopi va obyektiv xillari

# MIKROBIOLOGIYA LABORATORIYASI USKUNALARI:



Elektron mikroskopi va mikroorganizlar rasmlari

# MIKROBIOLOGIYA LABORATORIYASI USKUNALARI:



Sentrifuga

# MIKROBIOLOGIYA LABORATORIYASI USKUNALARI:



[www.oborudunion.ru](http://www.oborudunion.ru)

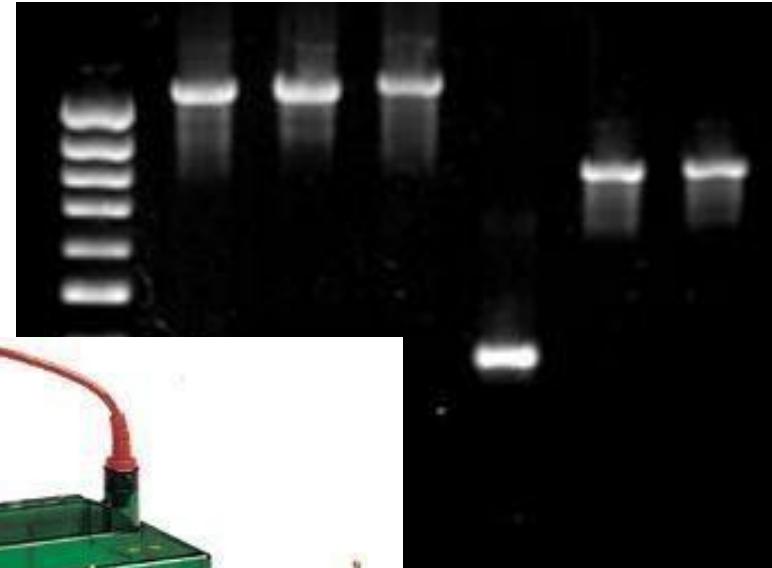
Termostat va uning ichki tuzilishi



# MIKROBIOLOGIYA LABORATORIYASI USKUNALARI:



# MIKROBIOLOGIYA LABORATORIYASI USKUNALARI:



Elektroforez va PSR mahsulotini gelda ajrlish jarayoni

# MIKROBIOLOGIYA LABORATORIYASI USKUNALARI:



Avtoklav turlari

gix.satu.kz

# MIKROBIOLOGIYA LABORATORIYASI USKUNALARI:

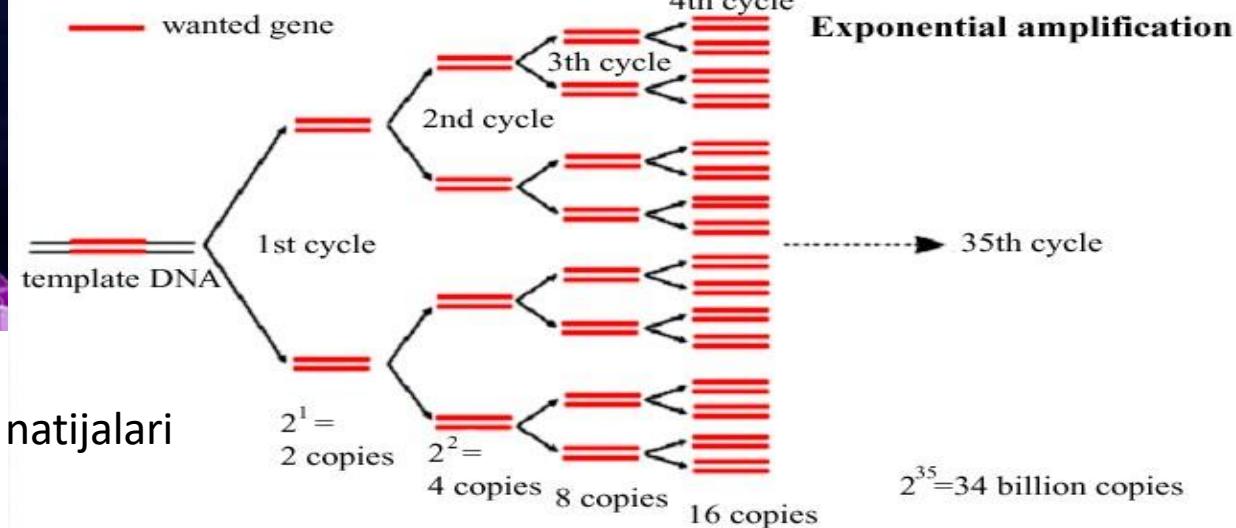


Kachalka va pH-metr

# MIKROBIOLOGIYA LABORATORIYASI USKUNALARI:



PSR jarayoni va uning natijalari

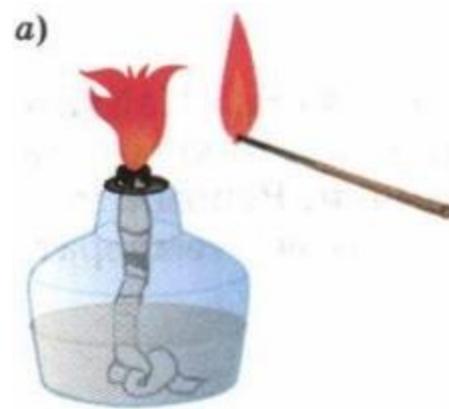


# MIKROBIOLOGIYA LABORATORIYASI USKUNALARI:



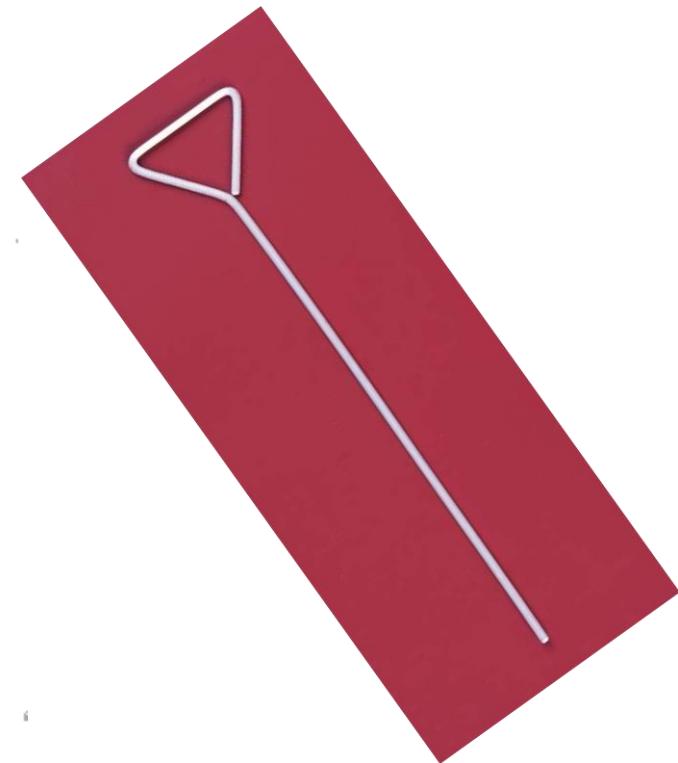
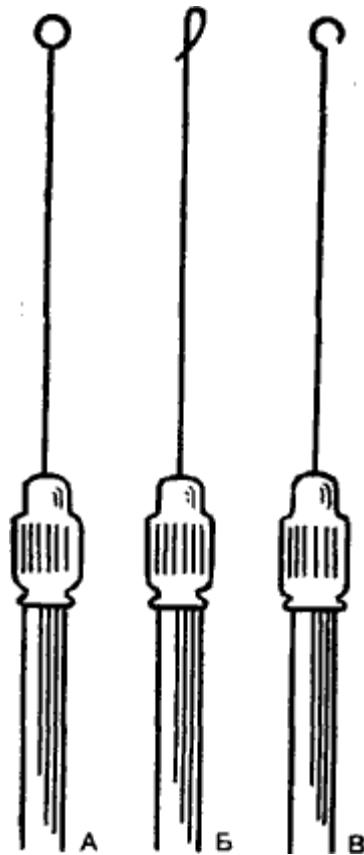
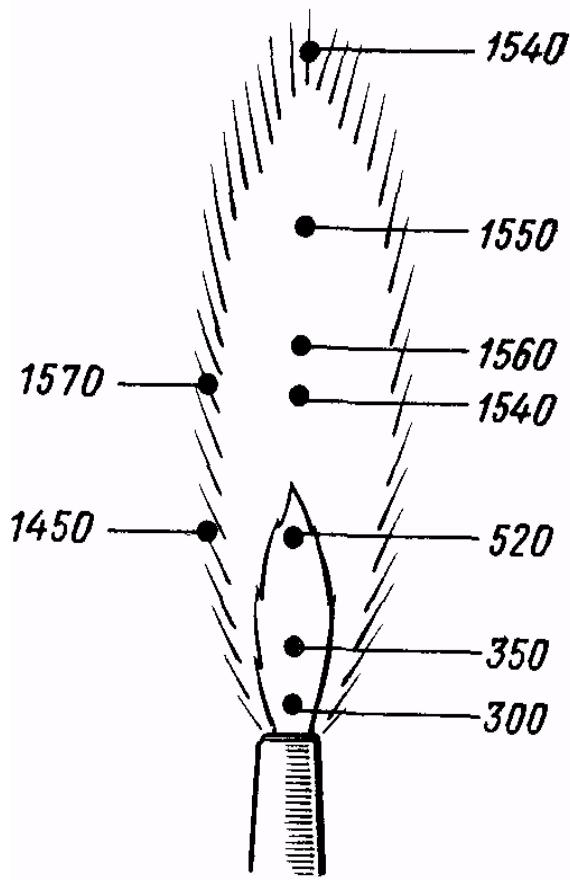
Petri chashkasi va unda mikroorganizmlarni o'stirish

# MIKROBIOLOGIYA LABORATORIYASI USKUNALARI:



Spirit lampasi, gaz gorelkasi va unda to'g'ri ishlash jarayoni

# MIKROBIOLOGIYA LABORATORIYASI USKUNALARI:



Olov turli qismalarining harorati va bakteriologik ilmoq va Draglskiy shpatelining ko'rinishi

# MIKROBIOLOGIYA LABORATORIYASI USKUNALARI:

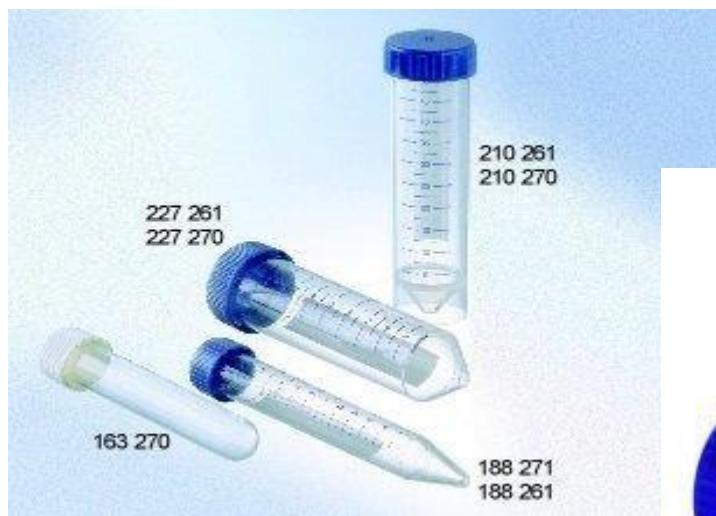


Laboratoriya pipetkalari va uning turlari

# MIKROBIOLOGIYA LABORATORIYASI USKUNALARI:



Epindorf



Probirkalar

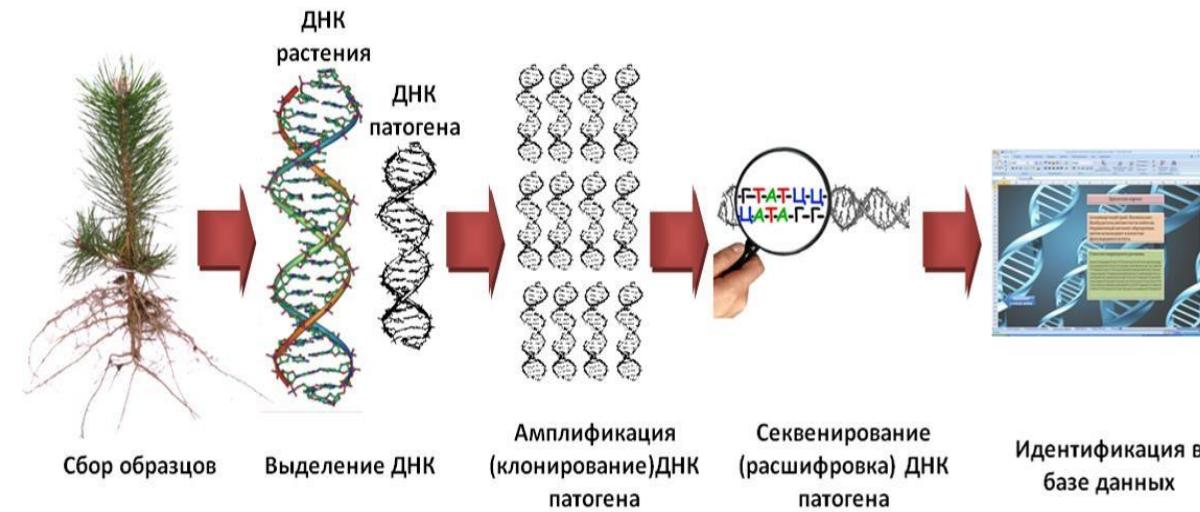
# TADQIQOT MATERIALLARI:

- Tuproq
- Suv
- Tirik organizm qoldiqlari
- Qon
- So'lak
- Siydik
- Naja

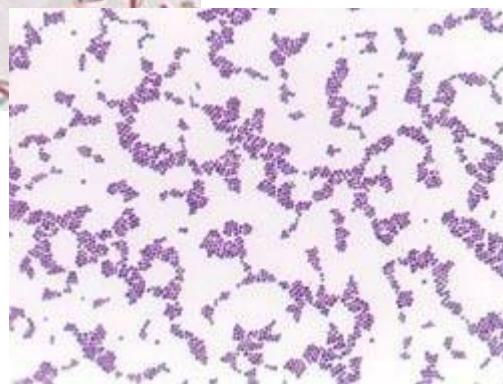
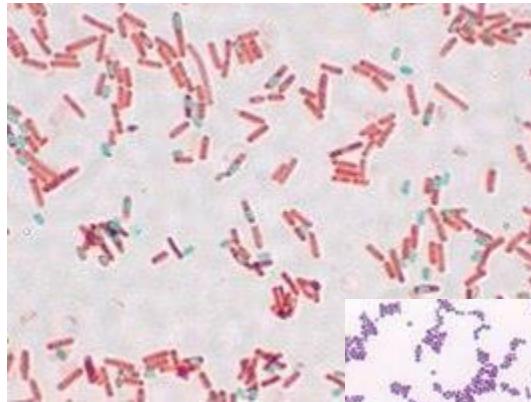


# MIKROBIOLOGIYA METODLARI:

- Mikroskopiya
- Bakteriologik
- Biologik
- Molekulyar-genetik
- Serologik

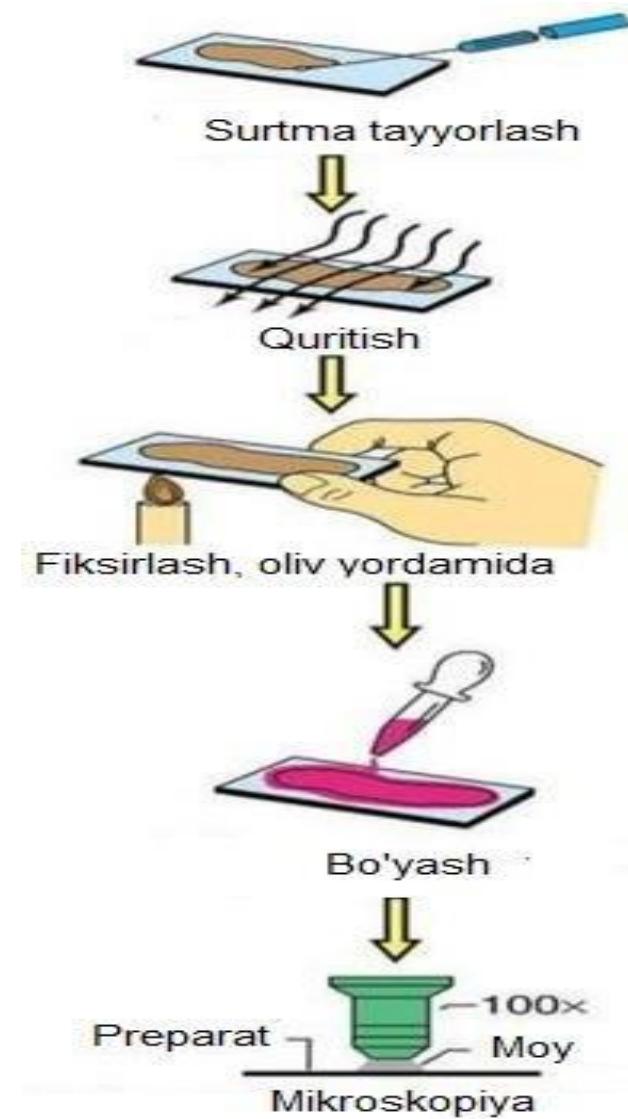


# MIKROSKOPIYA USULI:



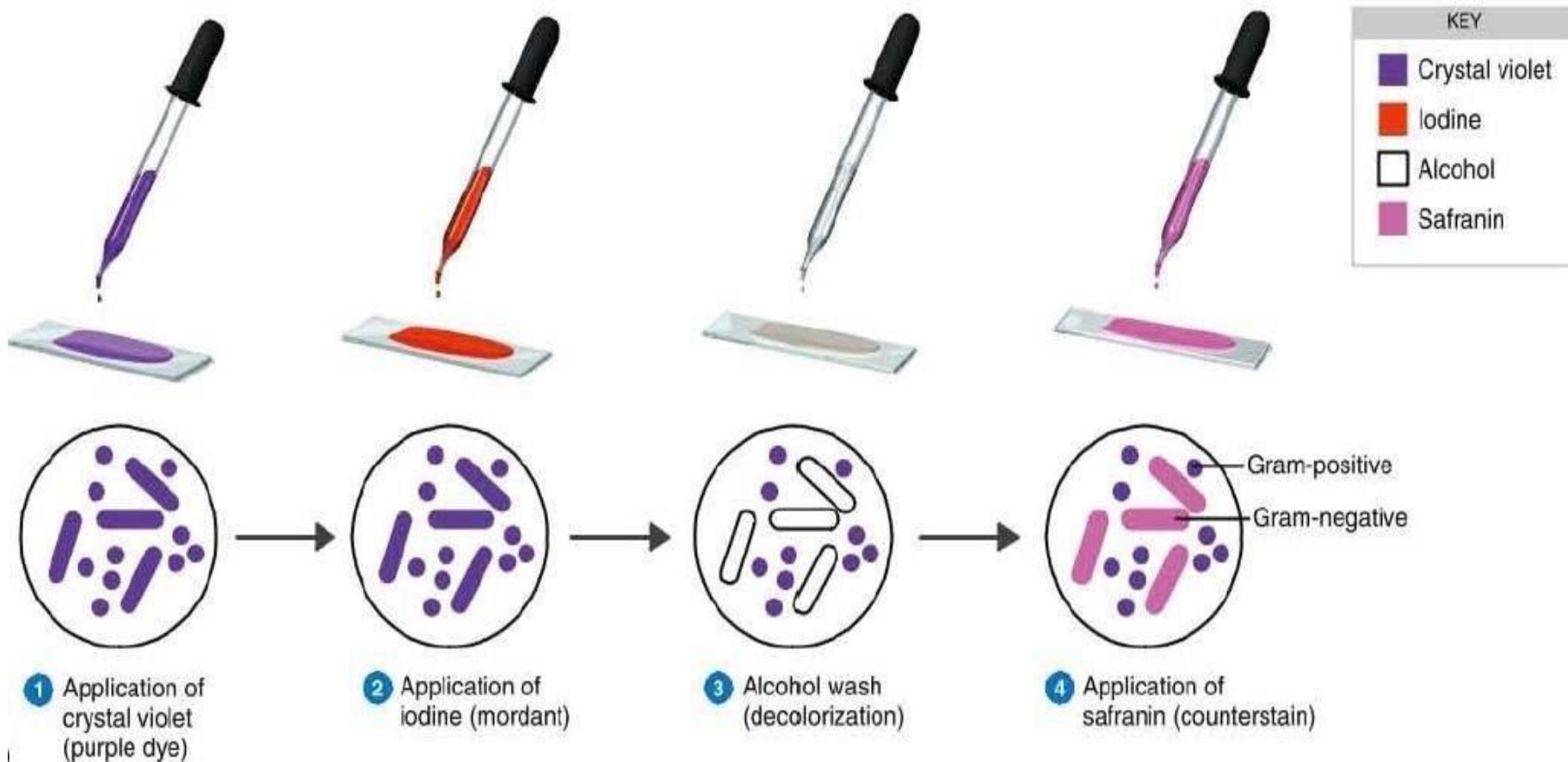
# MIKROSKOPIYA TADQIQOT BOSQICHLARI:

- Biologik materialni tayyorlash
- Materialni buyum oynasiga qo'yish
- Surtma tayyorlash
- Quritish
- Fiksirlash
- Bo'yash
- Mikroskopda ko'rish

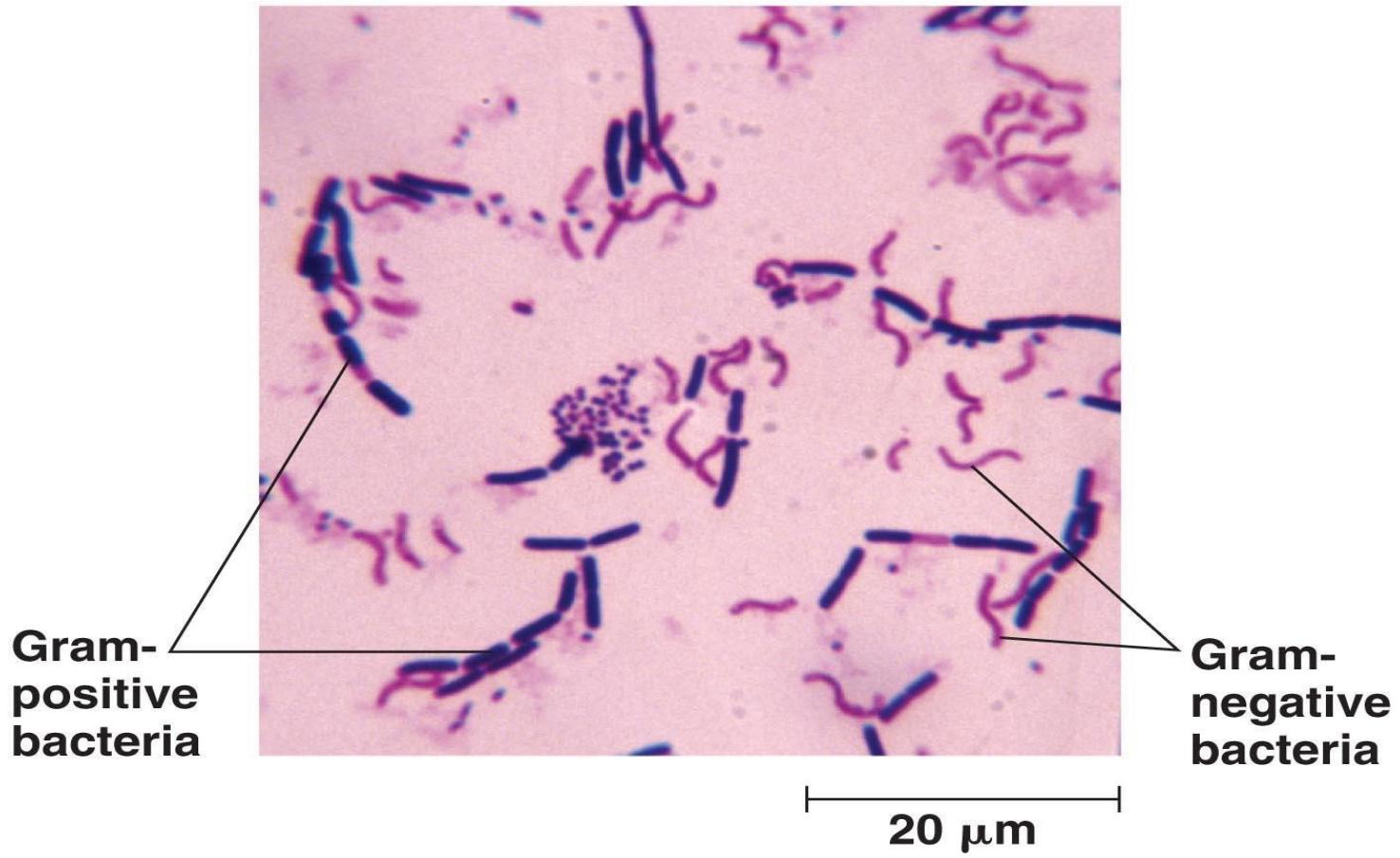


Fiksirlangan, bo'yalgan preparat tayyorlash jarayoni

# GRAMM USULIDA BO'YASH:



# GRAMM USULIDA BO'YASH:



# MIKROSKOPIYA:

- Yorug'lik mikroskopiysi
- Lyumenstsensiya
- Elektron mikroskopiya

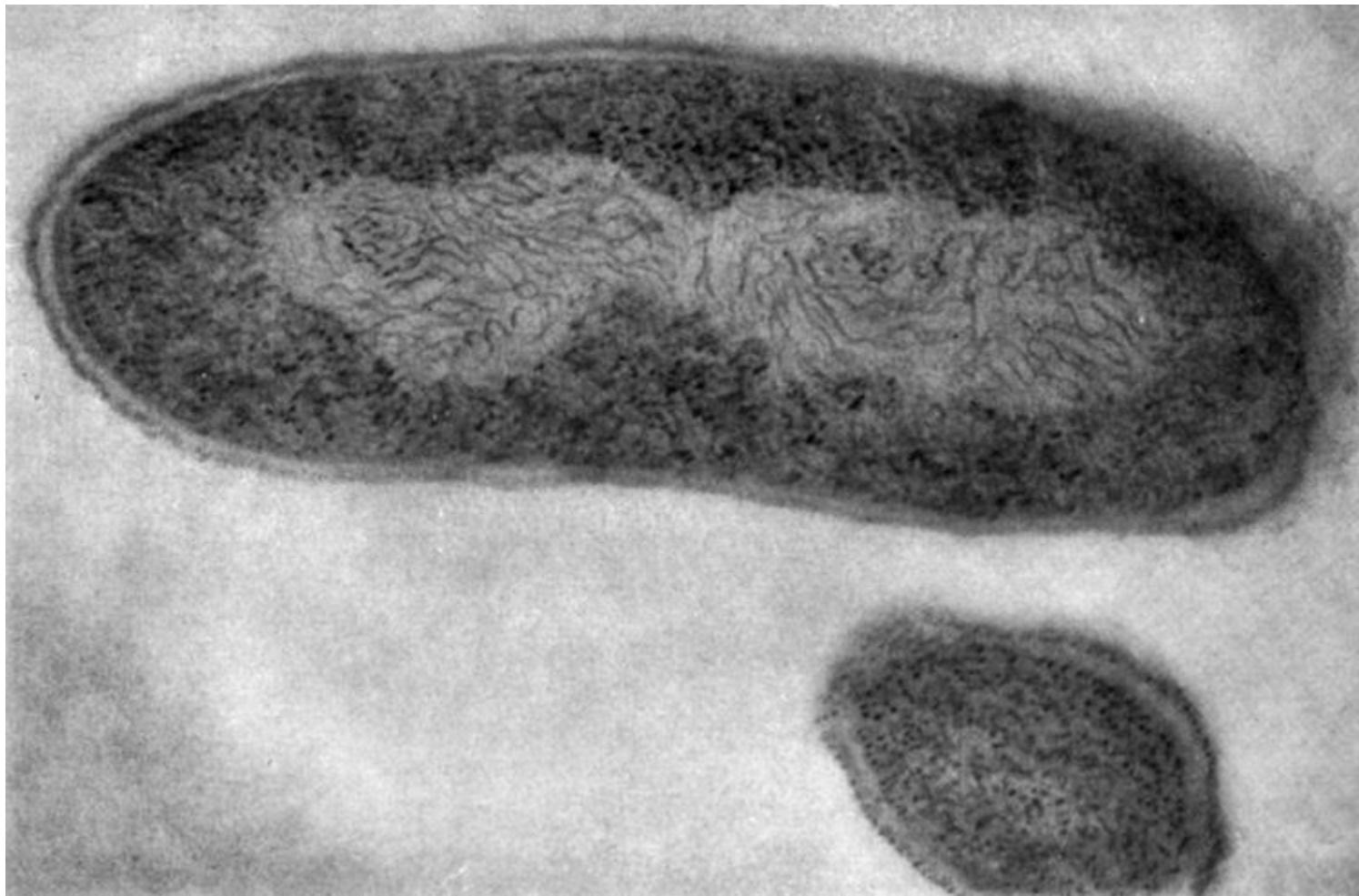


# ELEKTRON MIKROSKOPIYA:



Skanerlovchi elektron mikroskop, model: COXEM, Janubiy Kareya.

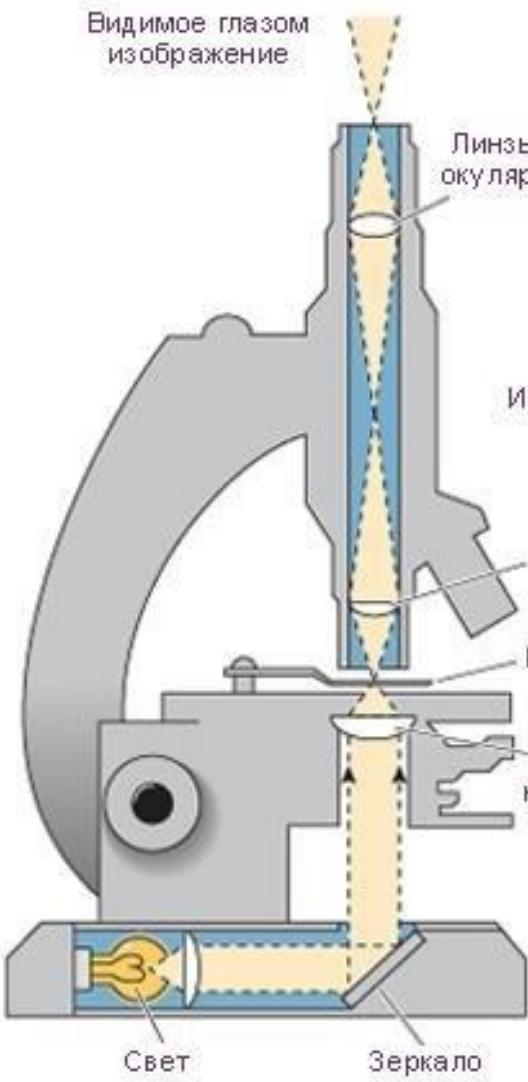
# ELEKTRON MIKROSKOPIYA:



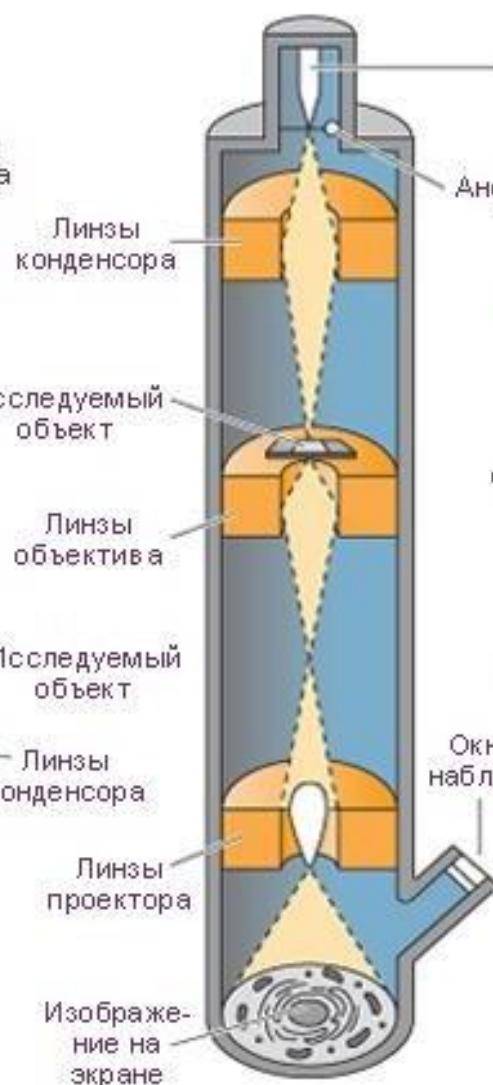
E. coli bakteriyasining elektron mikrofotografiyası

# MIKROSKOPDA OBYEKT TASVIRINING HOSIL BO'LISHI SXEMASI:

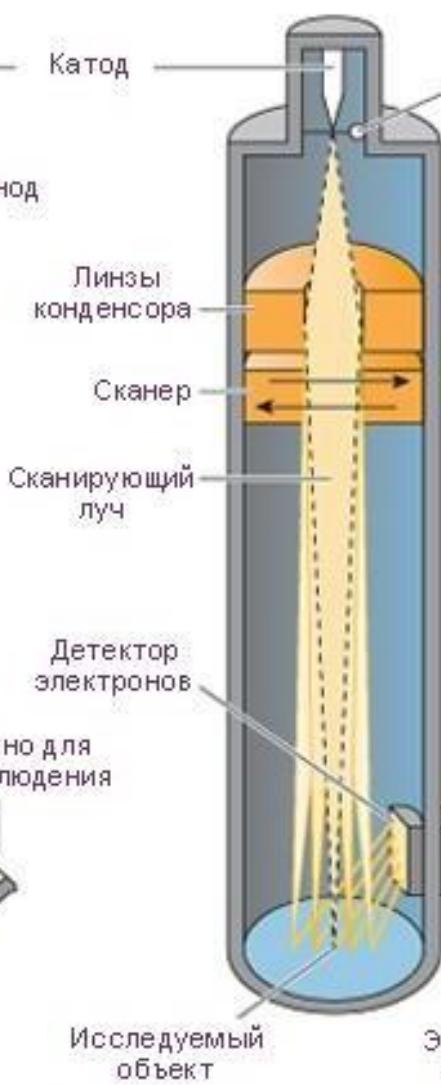
Видимое глазом изображение



Световой микроскоп

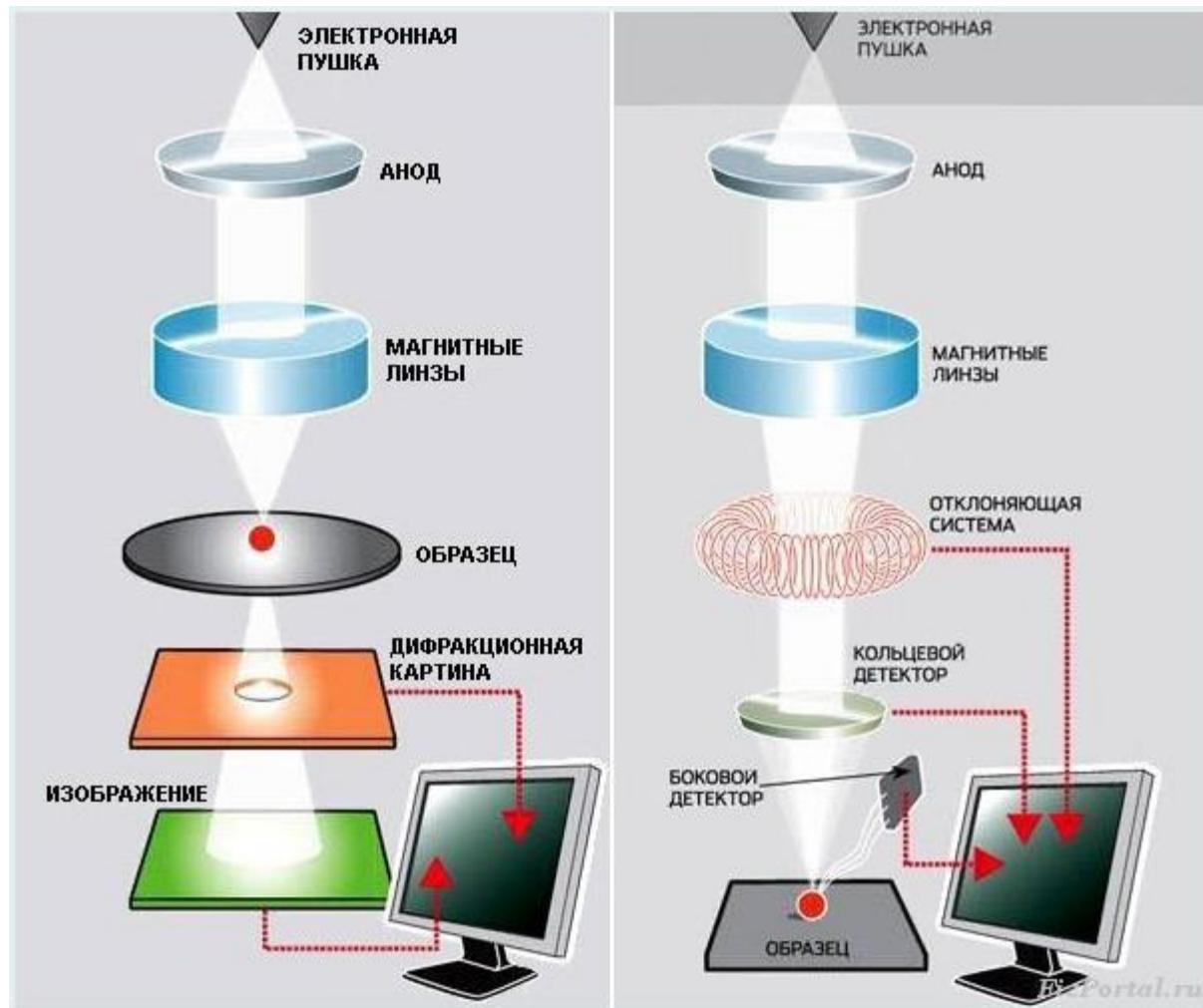


Трансмиссионный электронный микроскоп

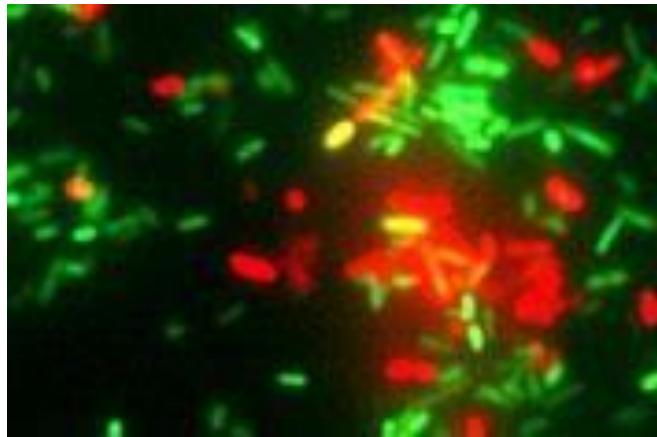
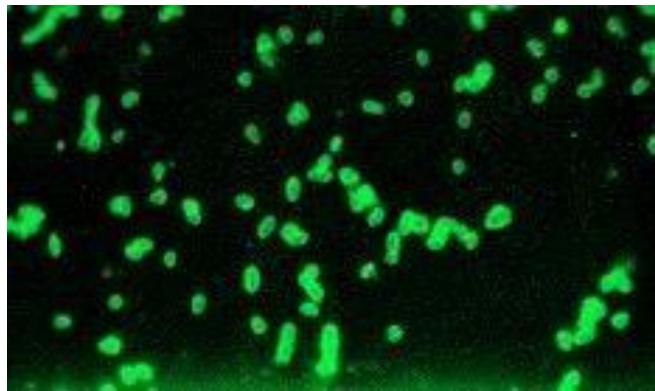


Сканирующий электронный микроскоп

# ELEKTRON MIKROSKOPDA ОBYЕКТ TASVIRINING HOSIL BO'LISHI SXEMASI:



# LYUMINISTENT MIKROSKPIYA:



Lyuministsent mikroskop  
(Биомед 6 ЛЮМ ПР1)

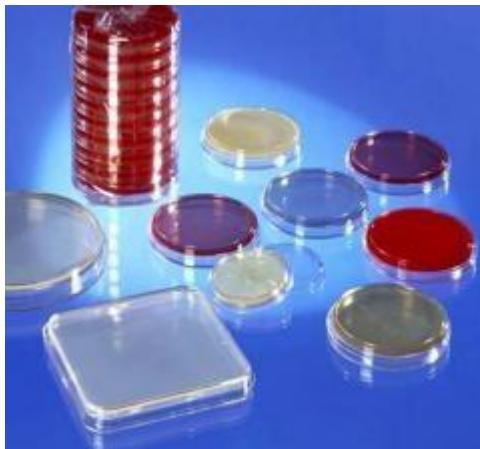
# MIKROORGANIZMLARNI O'RGANISHINING BAKTERIOLOGIK USULLARI:

- Bu usul o'z ichiga quyidagi bosqichlarni oladi:
- Mikroorganizmlarni ajratish
- Ko'paytirish
- Identifikatsiya qilishni oladi.

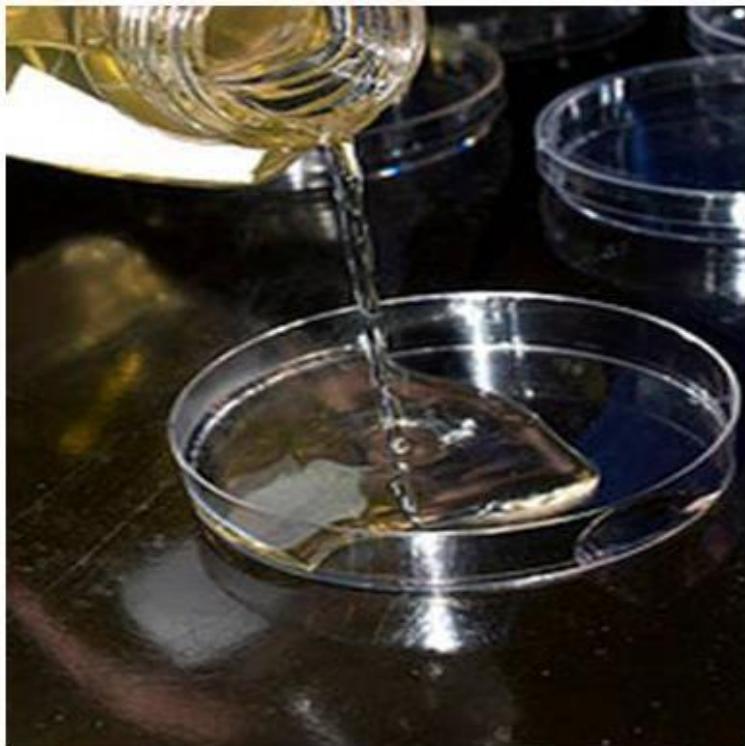
Mikroorganizmlarni ajrtishning bugungi kungacha bir qator turlari ishlatilib kelinmoqda. Ulardan eng ko'p ishlatiladigani qattiq ozuqa mihti yordamida ajratish hisoblanadi. Shunday ekan, mikrobiologiyada ozuqa muhitlarining ahamiyati beqiyosa hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun quyida ozuqa mihitlariga to'xtalib o'tamiz.

# OZUQA MUHIT TURLARI:

- Universal
- Differensial-diagnostik
- Selektiv
- Maxsus
- Suyuq
- Yariq suyiq

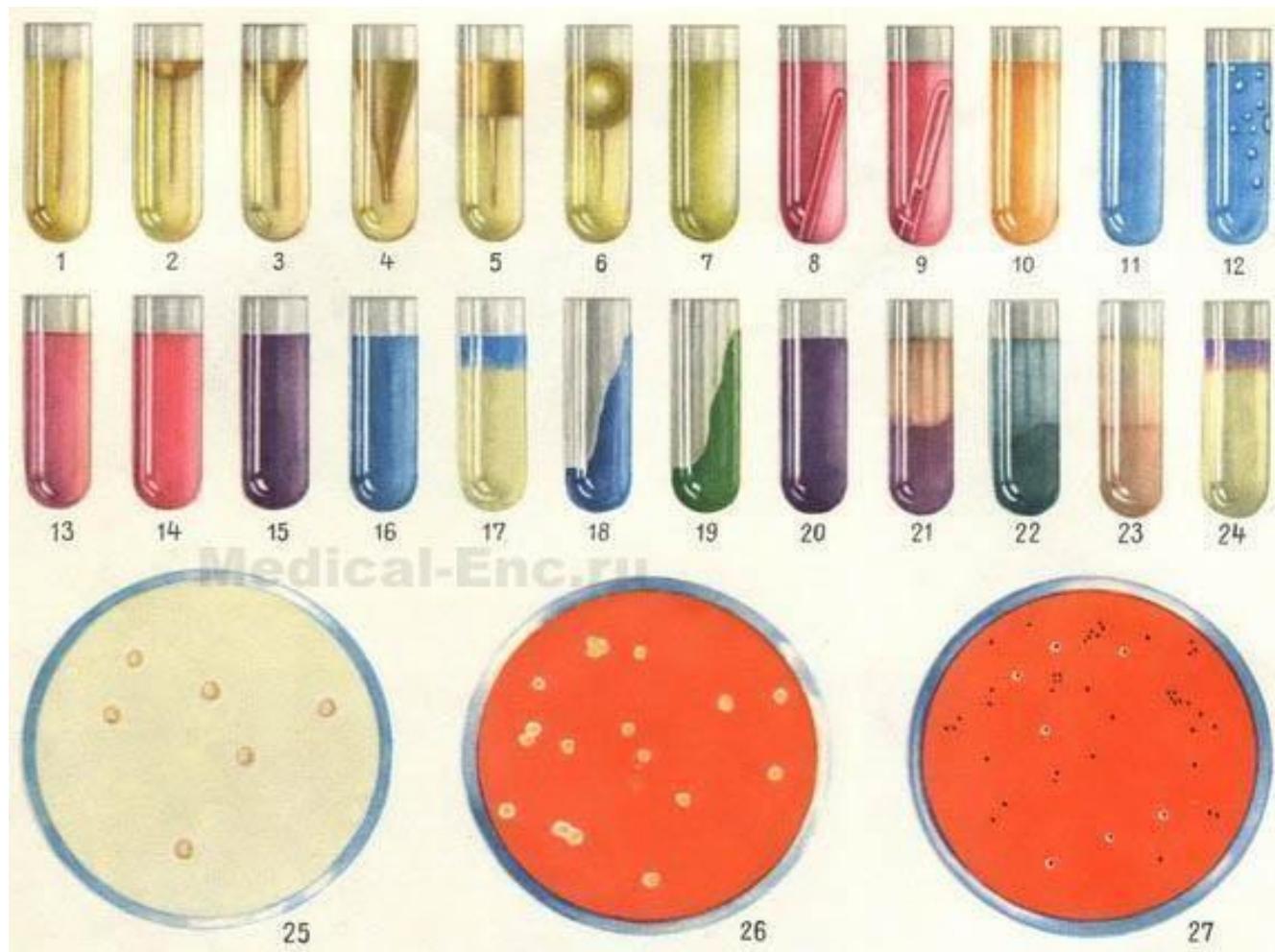


# ODDIY (UNIVERSAL, ASOSIY) OZUQA MUHITLARI:



- GO'SHTLI-PEPTON BULYONI (**GPB**) - suyuq ozuqa
- GO'SHTLI-PEPTON AGARI (**GPA**) – qattiq ozuqa
- Ko'pgina bakteriyalar o'sishini ta'minlaydi
- Murakkab ozuqa muhitlarini tayyorlashda asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

# DIFFERENSIAL-DIAGNOSTIK OZUQALAR:



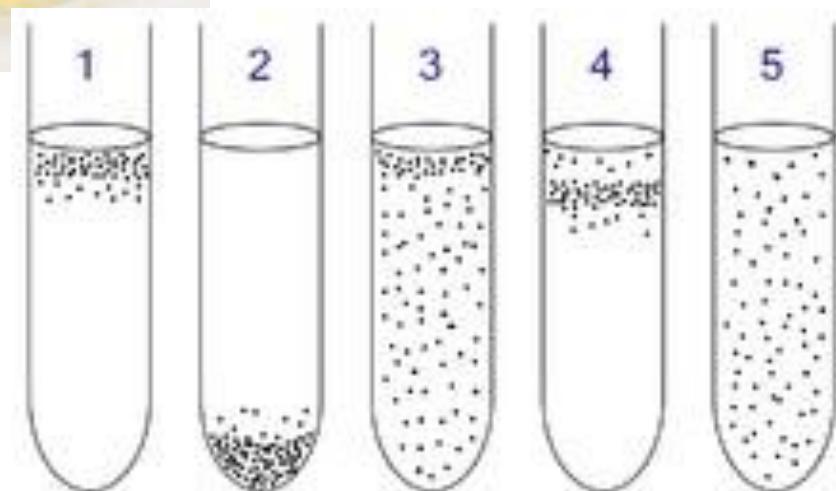
# SELEKTIV OZUQALAR:

- **Pepton buloni** – ammonifikatorlar uchun
- **Vinogradskiy muhiti** - nitrifikatorlar uchun
- **Giltay muhiti** - denitrifikatorlar
- **Eshbi muhiti** - erkin yashovchi azotfiksatorlar uchun
- **Rushman muhiti** - moy kistlotali bakteriyalar uchun
- Kletchatkani aerob parchalovchilar uchun  
**Getchinson va Kleyton muhiti**

# MIKROORGANIZMLARNI AJRATISH USULLARI:

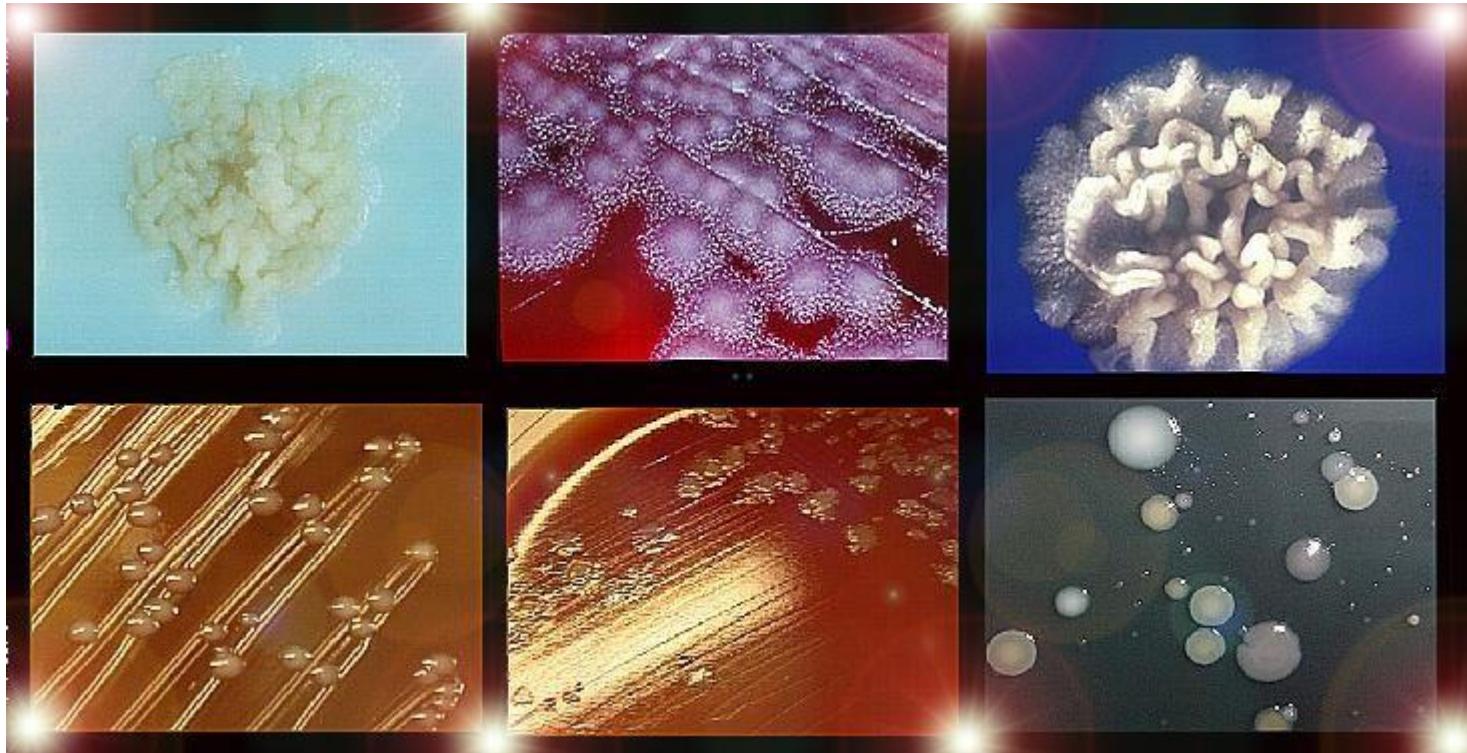


- Qattiq ozuqa muhiti yuzasida o'stirish
- Ozuqa muhiti qatlamida o'stirish

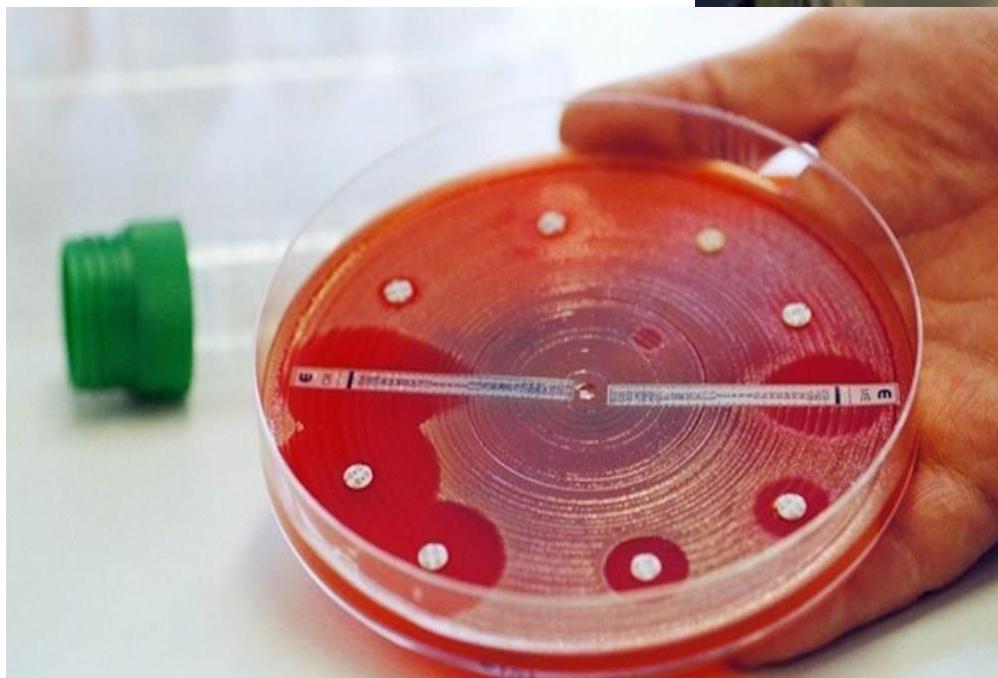
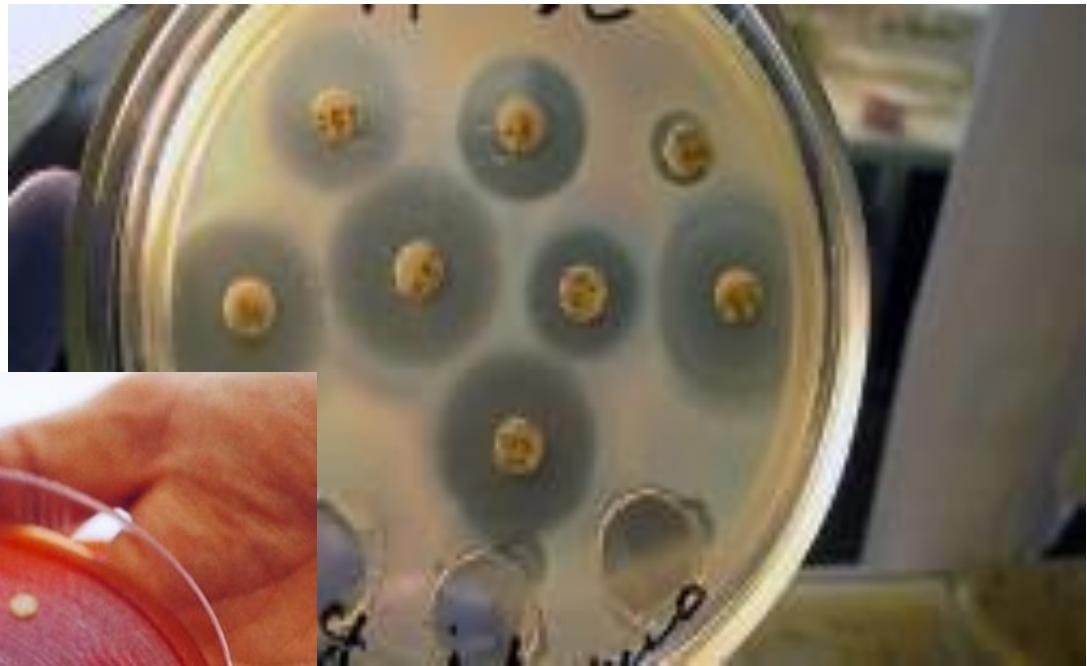


# IDENTIFIKASIYA QILISH:

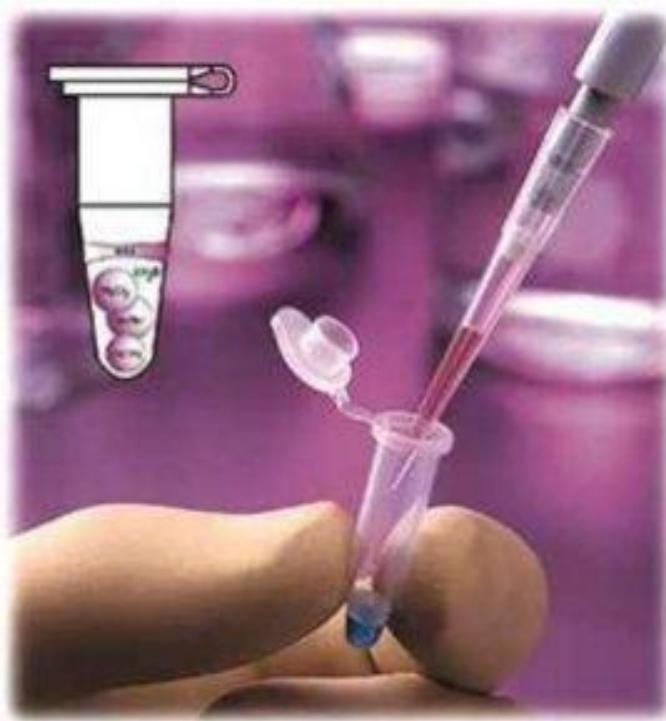
- Koloniya morfoloyiyasiga asoslangan
- Biokimyoviy identifikasiya
- Molekulyar-genetik identifikatsiya



# ANTIBIOTIKKA SEZGIRLIGINI ANIQLASH:

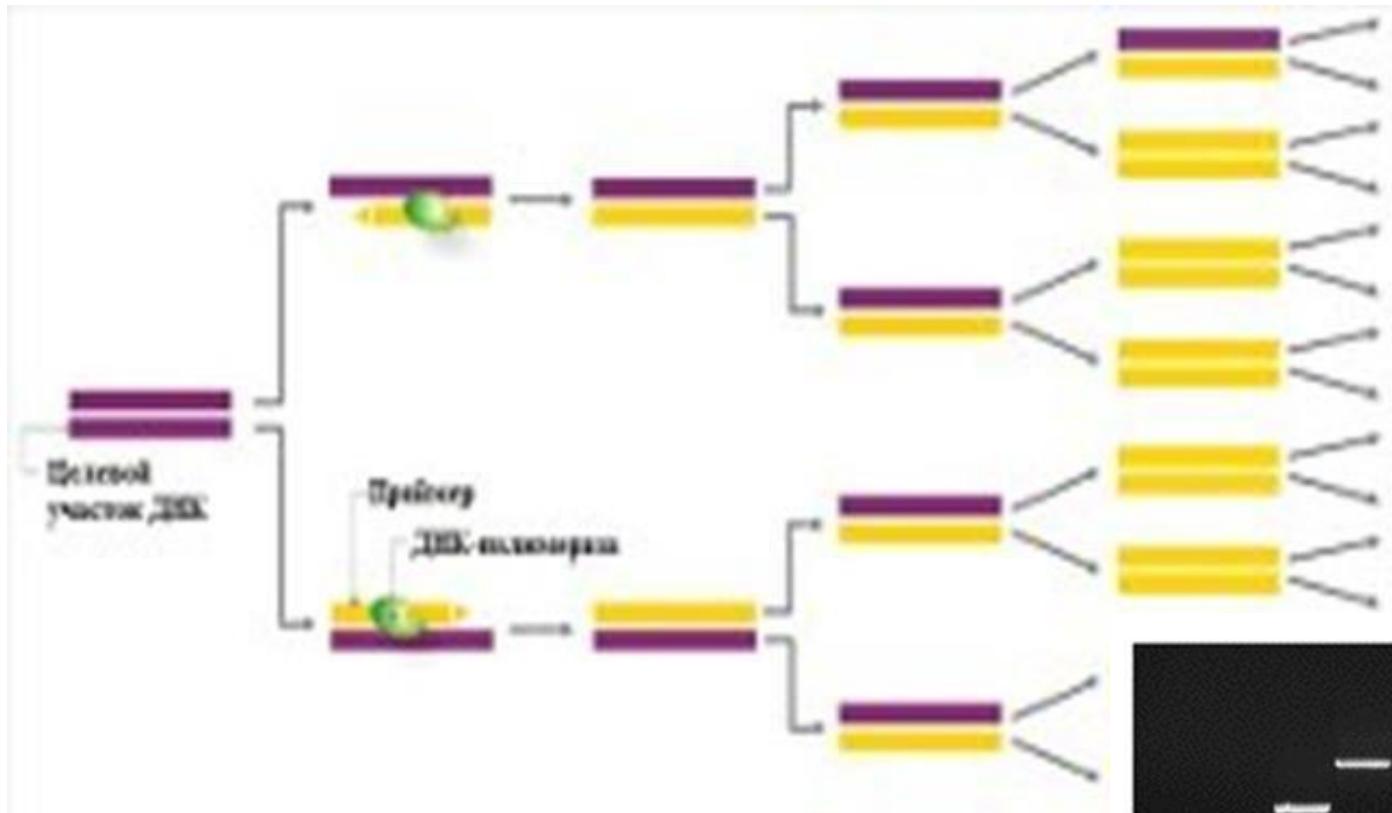


# MOLEKULYAR-GENETIK IDENTIFIKATSIYA:

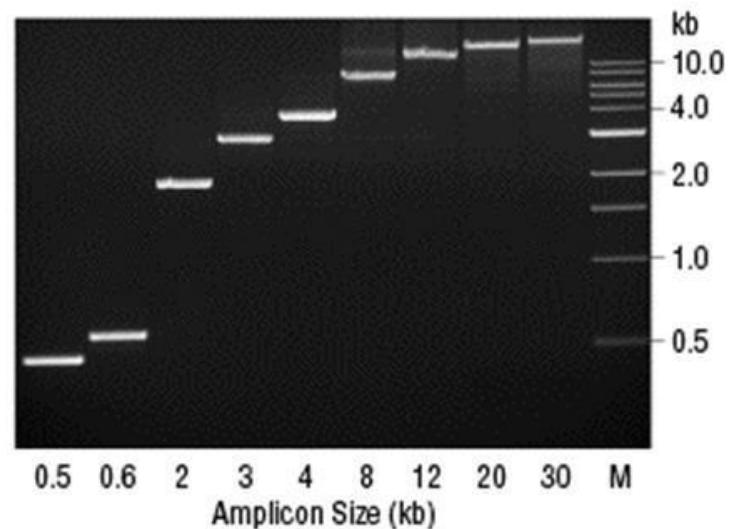


PSR amplifikator qurilmasi:

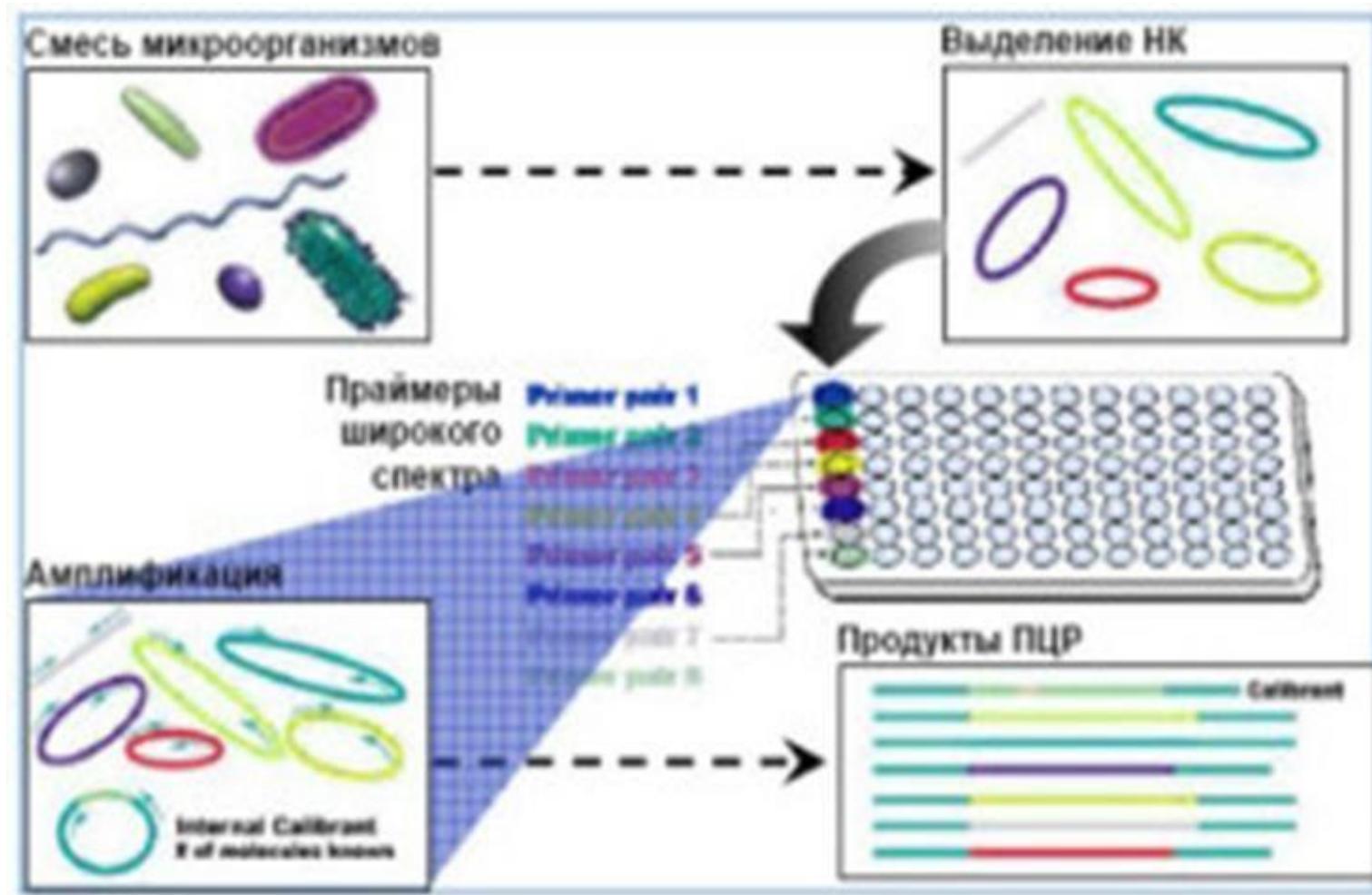
# MOLEKULYAR-GENETIK IDENTIFIKATSIIA:



PSR jarayonida DNK molekulasining ko'payish sxemasi va mahsulotning gelda taqsimlanishi:

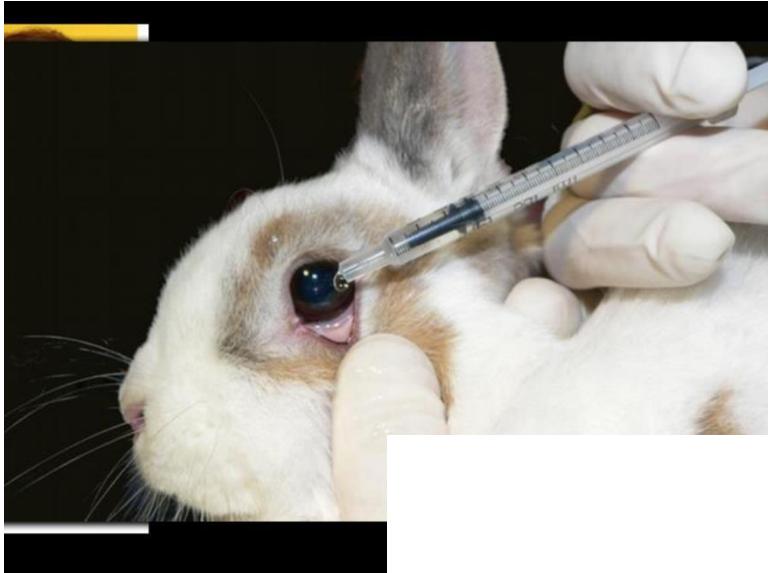


# MOLEKULYAR-GENETIK IDENTIFIKATSIIA:

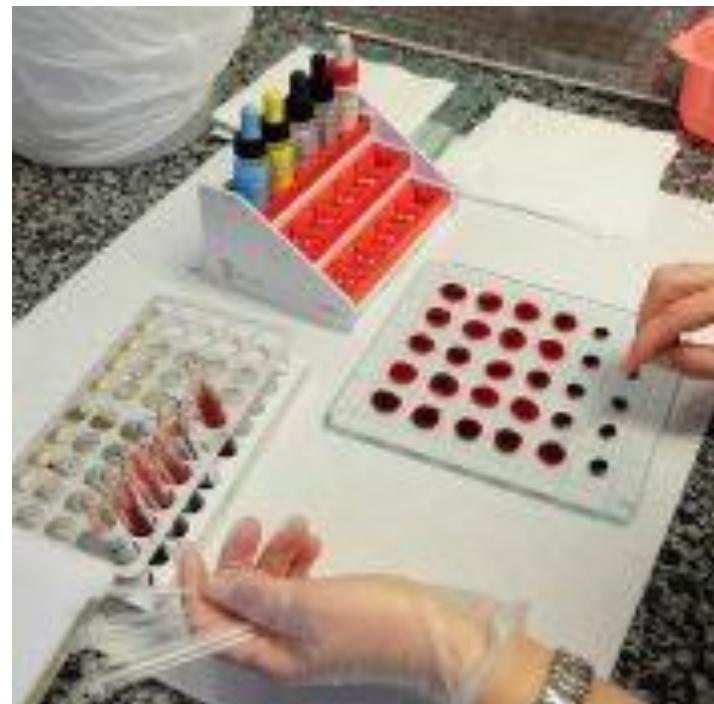
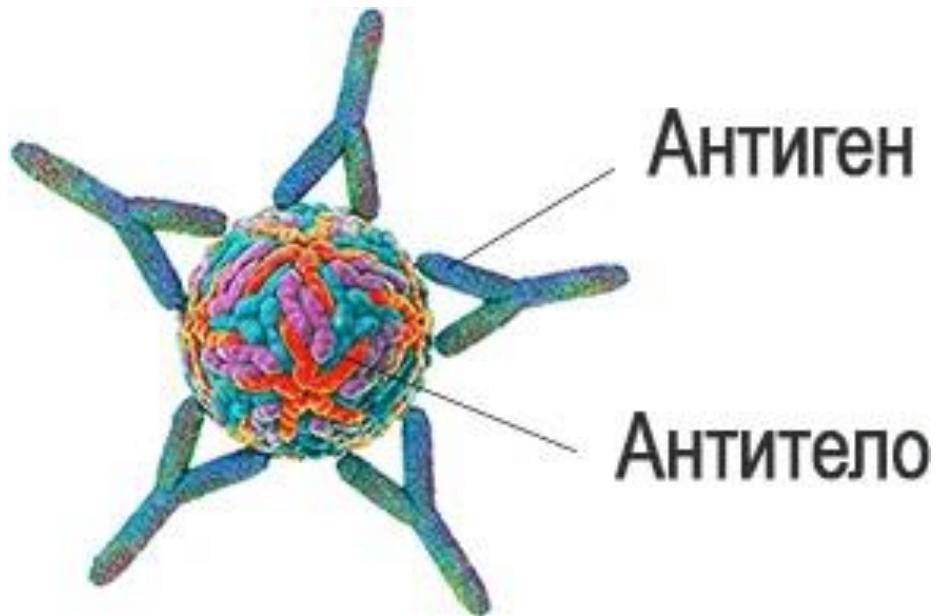


Mikroorganizmlarni PZR yordamida identifikasiya qilish sxemasi:

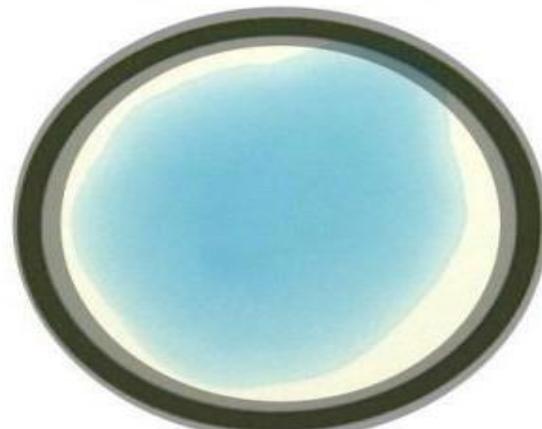
# BIOLOGIK METODLAR:



# SEROLOGIK METODLAR:



# TOMCHI USULI:

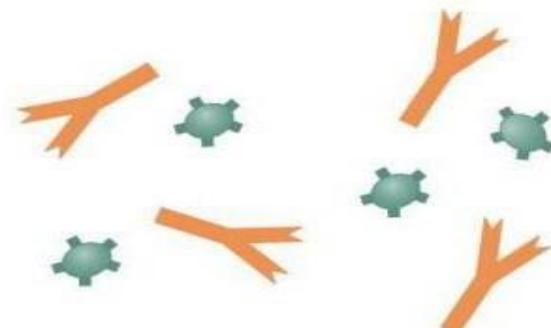


(a)

Negative result

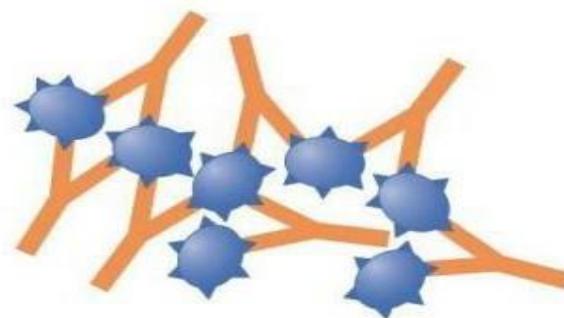


Positive result



(b)

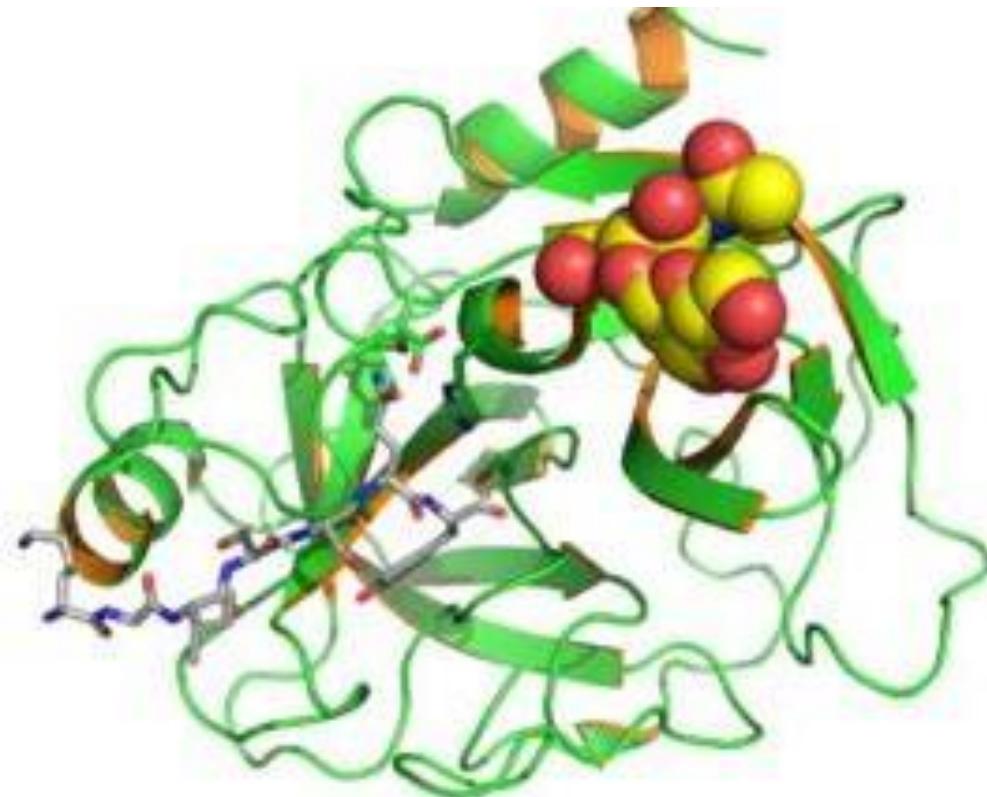
Negative result



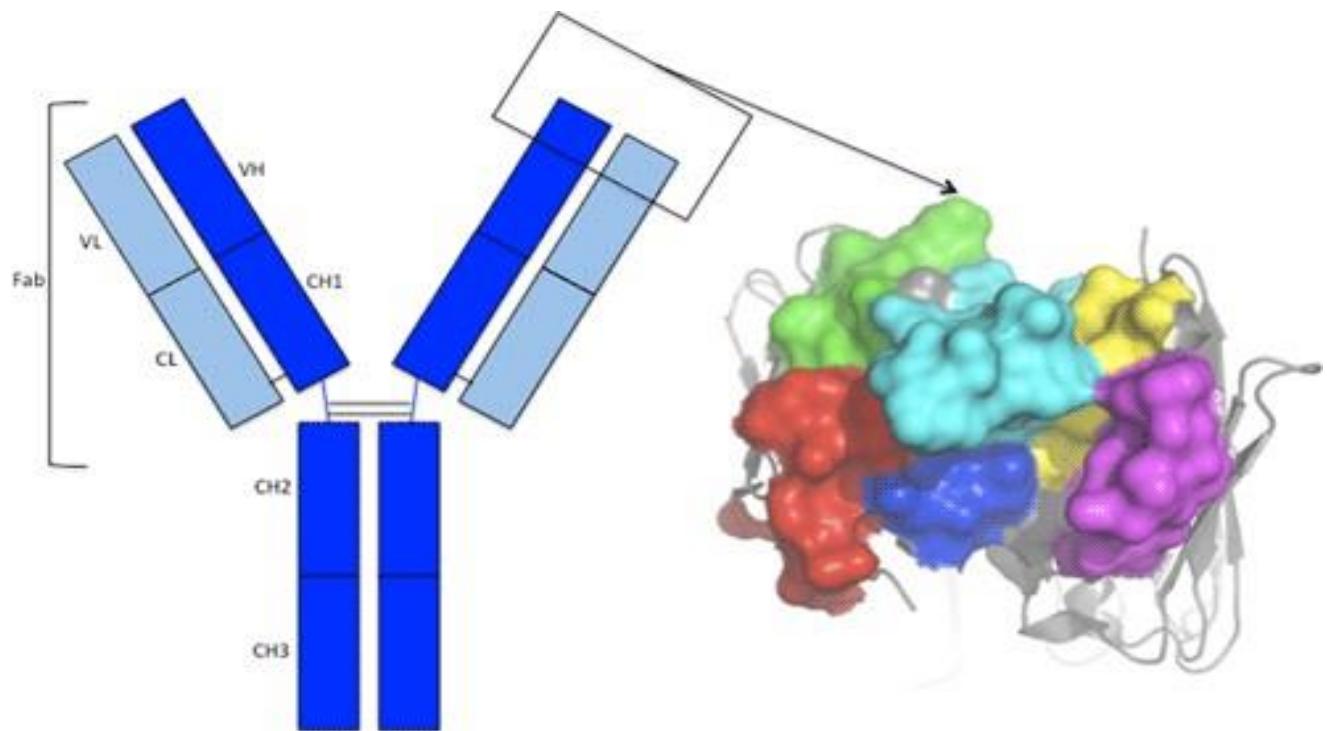
Positive result

# ANTIGENLAR:

- Oqsillar
- Polisaxaridlar
- Nuklein kislotalar
- Gaptenlar

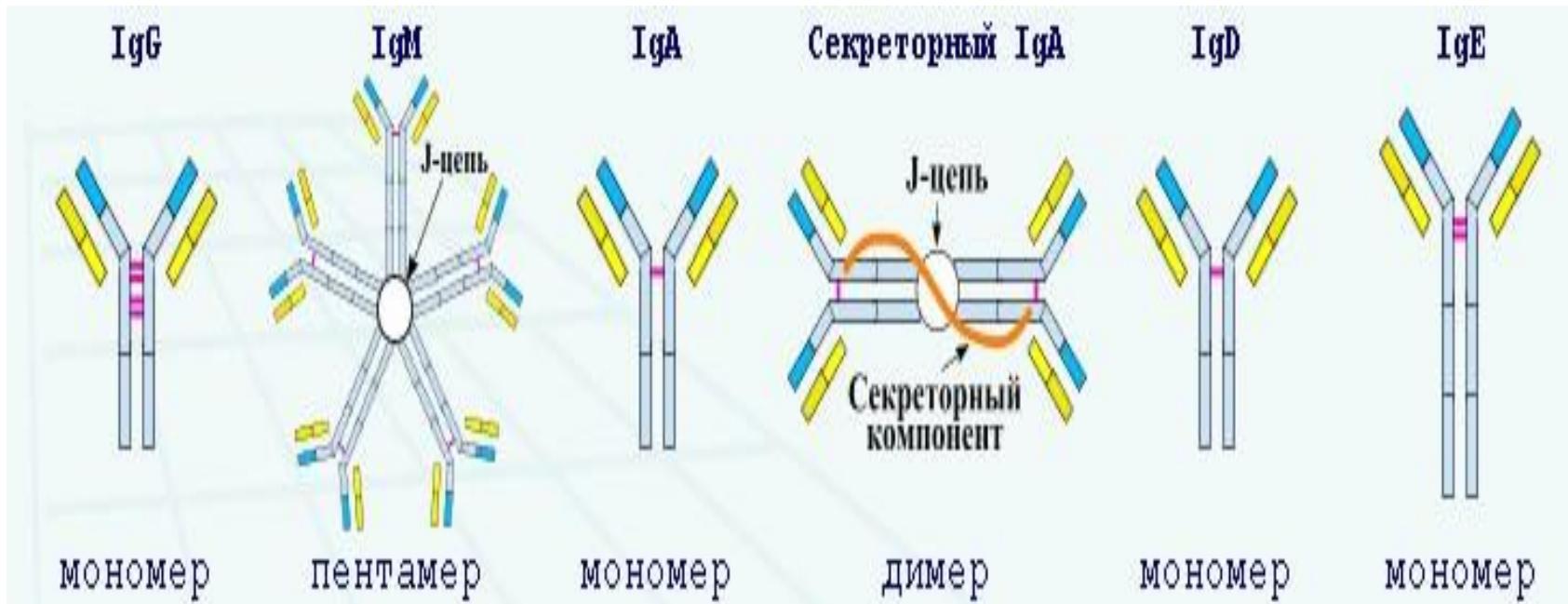


# ANTITELO:



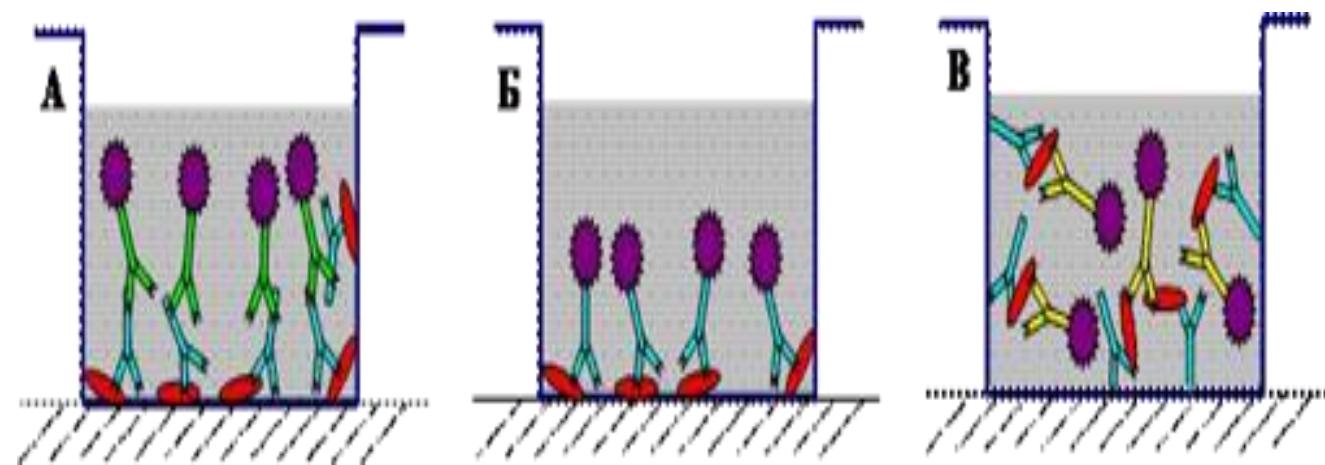
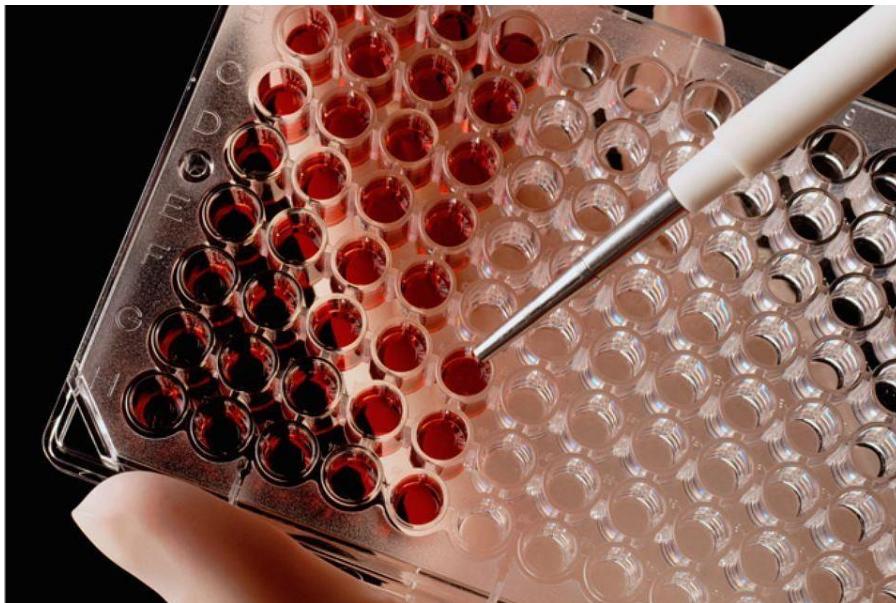
Antitana va uning umumiyo ko'rinishi:

# ANTITELO TURLARI:

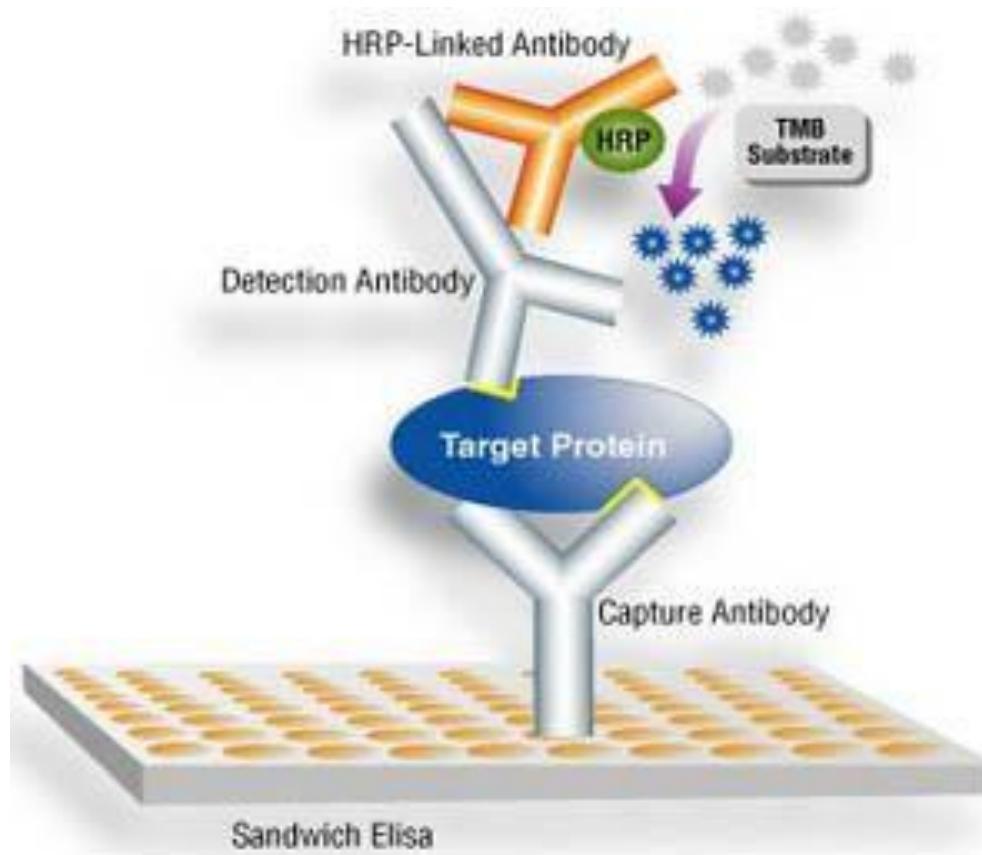


Antitanalarga mansub bo'lgan immunoglobulinlar:

# IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE ANALYSIS:



# IMMUNOFERMENT ANALIZI:



IFA sendvich variant va uning sxematik ko'rinishi:

E'TIBORINGIZ UCHUN RAHMAT!