

DYNAMICS OF TRIGLITSRIN IN BLOOD IN DIFFERENT CONDITIONS

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Annotation

It has been found that sheep in different natural conditions exhibit specific dynamics of changes in serum triglycerine in the physiological stages of postnatal ontogeny in relation to living conditions. Changes in sheep blood were mostly reversible at 6 months and 60 months of posnotol ontogenesis.

Keywords: sheep, postnatal ontogeny, triglycerides, blood, living conditions.

Introduction. The main plasma protein is triglycerin, which makes up 60% of all available proteins and has a very important functional purpose. The albumin fraction synthesized by hepatocytes (cells of the liver parenchyma) regulates the colloid-osmotic pressure of the fluid portion of the blood by solving important problems every minute, often referring to this fraction as "serum albumin". It is the same albumin present in the blood (plasma) and in addition in some other body fluids, such as cerebrospinal fluid, hence the name (serum albumin) is used in the subsequent description of this protein. [1] Separation from antibody-bound free triglyceride was performed using a second antiserum directed against the Fc component of rabbit IgG. FIA has been used to establish data ranges for serum albumin levels in lambs, normal sheep, and sheep undergoing a long-term vaccination course. The mean levels of serum albumin for these three groups were 38.8, 51.3, and 37.8 gL⁻¹, respectively. The sensitivity of the assay allows it to monitor albumin levels in sheep blood or therapeutic products obtained [3].

Protein synthesis is one of the most pressing issues in the growing animal body. According to the authors, the laws of protein biosynthesis are quite complex and multifaceted, and many aspects, such as the relationship between young people, growth rate, and protein biosynthesis in the body of small cattle are complete. remains unexplored [4]. The genetic capacity of sheep allows them to produce up to 500 g per day. Animals that grow at this rate spend most of their food and energy on growth. The authors also acknowledge that the mechanism responsible for the accumulation of lipids relative to proteins in tissues and organs as the animal matures has not been fully elucidated. When the chemical composition of 8-month-old rams was studied [5], 71.25% water, 9.05% fat and 18.70% protein were retained. In addition, the chemical composition of the broad shoulder muscle in 8-month-old sheep of the Volgograd breed was 72.64% water, 7.11% fat, and 19.32% protein; At 18 months, it contained 72.72% water, 7.01% fat and 19.33% protein. Vaccine against infectious agalactia. The sheep and goats are not reactogenic immunosuppressbosim action and reco correction. The concentration of albumin in the serum of the vaccine that is, reducing orgia- globuli ingns 28.5% and b – globulinia 36.8% a positive effect increased g-globulins 31.5% ga, activate humoral degrees immunity.

It is known that minerals play an important role in the complete nutrition of animals because the organic components of the feed are fully utilized only when the mineral part is present. The work of researchers [6] proved that the lack of mineral elements leads to disruption of various aspects of metabolism, changes in physiological and biochemical status, the weakening of functional functions of organs.

With the addition of Nat-Min 9000 mineral supplement to the diet of sheep, high levels of total protein were observed in the blood of experimental animals. Thus, in the second experimental group, the difference with control was 4.4%, in the third - 5.1%, and in the fourth - 8.0%. However, the albumin-globulin coefficient was the same in all groups, except for animals fed with a 2% supplement on feed weight. High levels of globulin fraction in the blood were observed in these animals. Triglycerins in the blood are carriers of antibodies and perform a protective function. It was found that the observed change in the amount of globulin in the blood of sheep may be due to the reaction of the animal organism to the introduction of 0-1 mm grinding additive and its formation [7].

The main indicator that reveals the picture of metabolism in the body of animals is blood. Thanks to a well-developed network of blood vessels and capillaries, it comes into contact with the cells of all tissues and organs, thus providing the possibility of their nutrition and respiration. Any effect on body tissues affects the composition and properties of blood [8, 9]. Based on the biochemical parameters of the blood, an assessment was made of the protein, carbohydrate and mineral exchanges occurring in the animal body. Since urea produced in the liver is one of the end products of protein metabolism, the state of protein metabolism was assessed by its concentration in the blood serum of experimental animals [10, 11].

It was noted that the amount of alpha-globulins in the blood of sick was low in the first days of the pathological process and increased as a result of treatment. [12] Thus, the stabilization of the hematological parameters of the blood of productive cows with purulent pododermatitis in connection with the application of treatment methods is 20-22 days of treatment in sick cows in the experimental group, and 24 days in sick in the control group treated with farm method. It was observed to coincide with the 26th day.

Method and materials of inspection. The research was conducted in sheep in Mirishkor district of Kashkadarya region and Koshrobot district of Samarkand region. Scientific studies were performed on serum triglycerides of animals at 3-day, 3, 6, 12, 18, 36, and 60-month stages of postnatal ontogeny. Before feeding the sheep in the morning, blood was taken from the jugular vein, blood plasma was separated and taken into a test tube (sterile 22GX1-1 / 2). Indicators were determined on the device -100. All numerical data obtained as a result of scientific research were mathematically processed by the method of K. Mercury.

Mathematical-statistical analysis was performed on a computer Microsoftexcel spreadsheet using student and fisher criteria.

The results obtained and its discussion. Scientific studies have shown that naturally cared for sheep at 3 days 3, 6, 12, 18, 36, and 60 months of age have specific changes in blood plasma triglycerides in the natural habitat of animals at different physiological stages of postnatal development.

Sheep blood triglyceride levels in Mirishkor district increased from 38.66 ± 1.13 to 44.6 ± 1.63 ($p < 0.04$) from 3 days to 3 months of postnatal ontogeny, and from 6 days to 40.33 ± 0.88 ($p < 0.03$), 22.33 ± 0.73 ($p < 0.04$) at 12 months, 42.96 ± 1.54 ($p < 0.04$) at 18 months, Significant decreases in proportion to its linear dimensions at 36 months were observed at 17.66 ± 0.73 ($p < 0.05$) and at 60 months at 22.0 ± 1.06 , ($p < 0.05$). The highest triglyceride level in sheep blood was 44.6 ± 1.63 at 3 months and the lowest was 17.66 ± 0.73 at 36 days.

Sheep blood triglyceride levels in Koshrobot district increased from 40.0 ± 0.93 to 45.66 ± 1.42 ($p < 0.04$) at day 3 to 3 months of postnatal ontogeny, and at 6 months to 42.33 ± 1.08 ($p < 0.03$), 26.0 ± 0.35 ($p < 0.02$) at 12 months, 44.3 ± 1.75 ($p < 0.05$) at 18 months, a significant decrease in proportion to the linear dimensions was observed at 20.33 ± 0.88 ($p < 0.05$) and 23.0 ± 1.06 ($p < 0.05$) at 60 months. The highest triglyceride levels in sheep blood were 45.66 ± 1.42 at 3 months and the lowest at 20.33 ± 0.88 at 36 months.

Conclusions:

- Increase in serum triglyceride in proportion to the physiological state of the animal, regardless of their living conditions, during the period up to the first 3 months of postnatal ontogeny, and the highest in the 6-month period compared to all studied ages manifestations were observed;
- The serum triglyceride level of sheep was found to be higher in Mirishkor district than in Koshrobot district;
- sheep serum triglyceride levels were found to increase between 3 days and 60 months of postnatal ontogeny.

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