O‘simlik viruslarining vertikal va gorizontal yuqishi

Toshtemirova Muazzam Akmaljonovna
Farg‘ona davlat universiteti, Zoologiya va umumiy biologiya kafedrasi dotsenti.

Annotatsiya. O‘simlik viruslarining yuqishi biologik va evolyutsion jihatdan murakkab jarayon bo‘lib, u asosan vertikal (ota-onadan avlodga) va gorizontal (xo‘jayinlar o‘rtasida) transmissiya turlariga bo‘linadi. So‘nggi yillarda ushbu ikki yuqish turi o‘rtasidagi evolyutsion bog‘liqlik “Uzluksizlik gipotezasi” (Continuum hypothesis) asosida o‘rganilmoqda. Ushbu gipotezaga ko‘ra, vertikal va gorizontal transmissiya bir-biridan mustaqil emas, balki virulentlik darajasi bo‘yicha uzluksiz spektrning ikki qarama-qarshi chekkasini ifodalaydi. Vertikal yuqishda parazitlar xo‘jayin reproduktiv muvaffaqiyatiga bog‘liq bo‘lgani uchun virulentlik past bo‘ladi, gorizontal yuqishda esa yuqori virulentlik evolyutsion jihatdan afzal bo‘lishi mumkin. Mazkur maqolada o‘simlik viruslarida transmissiya shakllarining evolyutsiyasi, ularning molekulyar asoslari va epidemiologik ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar:O‘simlik viruslari, vertikal transmissiya, gorizontal transmissiya, virulentlik, uzluksizlik gipotezasi, evolyutsiya, epidemiologiya, plant virology.

Abstract

The transmission of plant viruses is a biologically and evolutionarily complex process, which is mainly classified into two modes: vertical (from parents to offspring) and horizontal (between hosts). In recent years, the evolutionary relationship between these two transmission modes has been studied within the framework of the “Continuum hypothesis”. According to this hypothesis, vertical and horizontal transmission are not independent processes but represent two opposite ends of a continuous spectrum of virulence levels. In vertical transmission, parasites depend on host reproductive success; therefore, virulence tends to be low. In contrast, horizontal transmission may favor the evolution of higher virulence. This article analyzes the evolution of transmission modes in plant viruses, their molecular basis, and their epidemiological significance.

Keywords: Plant viruses, vertical transmission, horizontal transmission, virulence, Continuum hypothesis, evolution, epidemiology, plant virology.

O‘simlik viruslari qishloq xo‘jaligida katta iqtisodiy zarar keltiruvchi patogenlar hisoblanadi. Ularning tarqalish mexanizmlarini tushunish virus kasalliklariga qarshi samarali kurash strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Viruslar o‘simliklarga turli yo‘llar bilan yuqishi mumkin bo‘lib, bu jarayonlar asosan vertikal va gorizontal transmissiya sifatida tasniflanadi.

Vertikal transmissiya virusning ota-ona o‘simlikdan urug‘, chang yoki vegetativ ko‘payish orqali avlodga o‘tishini bildiradi. Gorizontal transmissiya esa virusning bir o‘simlikdan boshqasiga hasharot vektorlar, mexanik shikastlanish yoki boshqa ekologik omillar orqali tarqalishini anglatadi.

Zamonaviy evolyutsion biologiyada virus transmissiyasini tushuntiruvchi eng muhim nazariyalardan biri Uzluksizlik gipotezasidir. Bu gipotezaga ko‘ra, vertikal va gorizontal transmissiya o‘zaro qarama-qarshi strategiyalar bo‘lib, ular virulentlik darajasi bilan chambarchas bog‘liq.

Vertikal transmissiyada virus xo‘jayin organizmning ko‘payishiga bog‘liq bo‘lgani sababli, virusning xo‘jayinga zarar darajasi past bo‘lishi evolyutsion jihatdan foydali hisoblanadi. Chunki xo‘jayin yashab qolishi va ko‘payishi virusning keyingi avlodga o‘tishini ta’minlaydi.

Aksincha, gorizontal transmissiyada virus yangi xo‘jayinlarga tez tarqalishi kerak bo‘ladi, shuning uchun yuqori replikatsiya tezligi va ko‘proq virulentlik afzallik beradi.Virulentlik – bu virus infeksiyasining xo‘jayin organizmga salbiy ta’siri darajasidir. Uzluksizlik gipotezasiga ko‘ra, vertikal va gorizontal transmissiya o‘rtasida , ya’ni evolyutsion muvozanat mavjud.Bu muvozanat quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

Vertikal transmissiya → past virulentlik

Gorizontal transmissiya → yuqori virulentlik

Demak, viruslar evolyutsiya jarayonida ushbu ikki ekstremal holat o‘rtasida turli strategiyalarni shakllantiradi.

O‘simlik viruslari turli ekologik va biologik yo‘llar orqali tarqaladi:

Hasharot vektorlari orqali transmissiya (shiralar, oqkanotlar, tripslar)

Mexanik transmissiya (o‘simlik shikastlanishi orqali)

Urug‘ va chang orqali transmissiya

Vegetativ ko‘payish materiallari orqali transmissiya

Tuproq va nematodalar orqali transmissiya

Ayniqsa hasharotlar orqali gorizontal transmissiya eng keng tarqalgan mexanizm hisoblanadi.So‘nggi tadqiqotlar virus transmissiyasi genetik va molekulyar darajada boshqarilishini ko‘rsatmoqda. Virus oqsillari xo‘jayin immun tizimini bostirish, hujayra ichida replikatsiyani kuchaytirish va vektor organizmlar bilan o‘zaro ta’sirni kuchaytirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi.RNA interferensiya (RNA silencing) mexanizmi o‘simliklarning viruslarga qarshi asosiy himoya tizimi hisoblanadi. Viruslar esa bu tizimni bloklash orqali o‘z yashovchanligini oshiradi.

Uzluksizlik gipotezasi o‘simlik virus epidemiyalarini boshqarishda muhim nazariy asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Virusning transmissiya turi uning tarqalish tezligi va epidemiyaning intensivligini belgilaydi.Vertikal transmissiya ustun bo‘lgan viruslar odatda sekin tarqaladi, ammo uzoq muddatli infeksiyalarni saqlab qoladi. Gorizontal transmissiya ustun bo‘lgan viruslar esa tez epidemik tarqalish xususiyatiga ega.O‘simlik viruslarining vertikal va gorizontal transmissiyasi evolyutsion jihatdan bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog‘liq jarayonlardir. Uzluksizlik gipotezasi bu ikki transmissiya turini alohida emas, balki virulentlik spektrining ikki chekka holati sifatida talqin qiladi. Ushbu yondashuv virus evolyutsiyasi, epidemiologiyasi va kasalliklarni boshqarish strategiyalarini tushunishda muhim ilmiy asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

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