
591.576.42:577.35.

-
COLUBER ELAPHE, :

03.00.08 - , 03.00.13 -

- 2012



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"_____" _____ 2012 . ____
.015.10.01 (

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100095, , . , 1, : (99871) 2460718, :
(99871)1206791. -mail: zool_uz@rambler.ru :

"_____" _____ 2012 .

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1803 (, , 2003). 297
Coluber Elaphe,
Coluber Elaphe
(1956, 1960, 1965, 1992),
(1997), (2000), (2011).
Coluber Elaphe
: «
» (01.97.0005384, 1997-1998), «
1998-2000), « 01.97.0005378,
01.200009888, 2000-2003).
» (

• :
 • :
 • - *Coluber*
 • *Elaphe;*
 • ,
 • ;
 • ;
 • , ;
 • ;
 • ;

Coluber Elaphe, - -
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 , .
 , .
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 .

• , *Coluber Elaphe*
 • ;
 • - *Coluber ravergieri,*
 • *Coluber tyria Elaphe dione;*
 • *Coluber Elaphe;*
 •

• .
 , -
 ,
 • *Coluber Elaphe*
 .

» (: « , « », 2010. - 66 .),

: 15th World ongress on Animal, Plant and
Microbial Toxins, (Glasgow, Scotland, 2006); «
» (, 2011), V –
20-
« » (, 2011).

(5.05.2011),

(26.03.2012).

13

9

3

101

20

9

125

66



Elaphe,

Coluber

1997-2011

65

: 45

10 -

(, 1953),
(,

, 1949).

+25⁰

TSK- HW-55, HW-65.

Rana temporaria.

()
()

()
(, 1963).

al., 1963).

. (Mueller et

1978).

. (Folch et al., 1957)

, (Hara, Rudin,

7-30

10^{12}

(S hneider, Hogeboom, 1951).

HCL- 0.01 ., 7.4, 1 . : 0.25 ., -

10 1 . 8 -

600 g 10 0,-2⁰ .

(5000 g 15).

0,1

0-2⁰ .
(., 1973).

1955). (Chance et al.,
in vivo

(Lowry et al., 1951)
570 .

Excel. Origin 6.1

Coluber Elaphe,

Coluber tyria.

$$+ 16^0, \quad - +19^0,$$

$$90 \quad 110$$

$$- 3$$

$$2- \quad ($$

)

$$18$$

Elaphe dione.

$$- 50-69$$

$$2$$

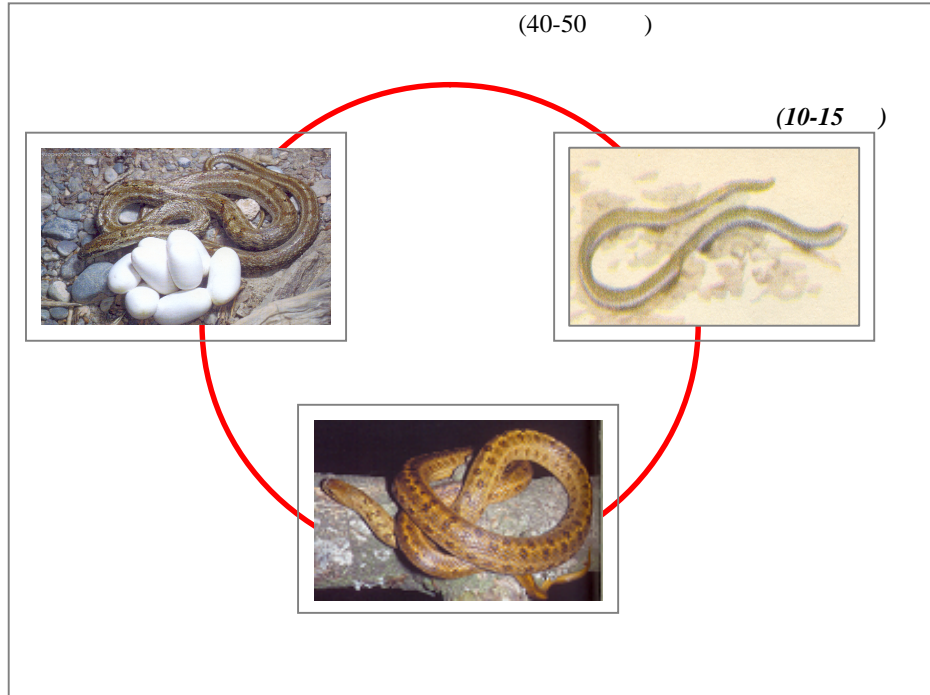
4-16

5

10-15

25-27

(.1).



.1.

Elaphe dione ()

10
17

- *Elaphe dione*

- *Coluber*

ravergieri.

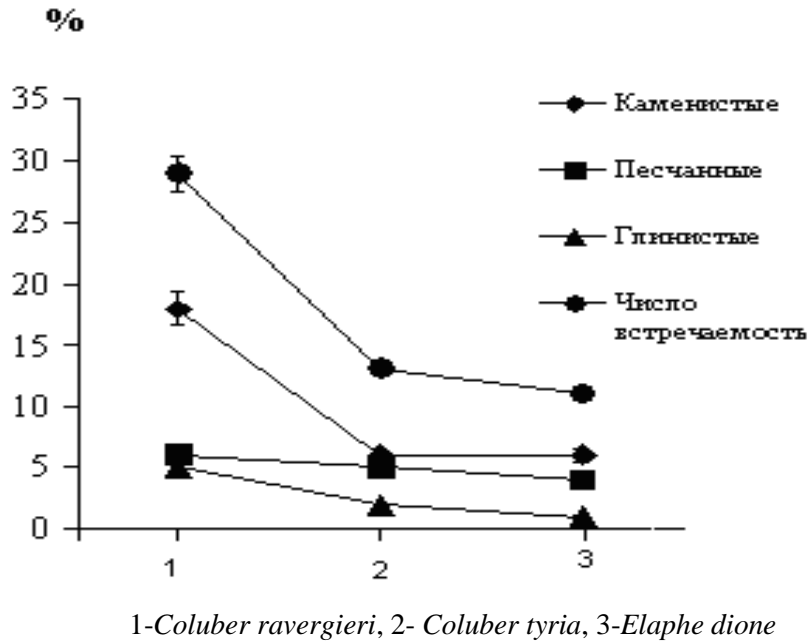
21 . 189-223

1200

, 70-99

(. 2).





.2.

45 .
190-220 .

5-18 17-24 30-

18 2007 .

- 210 - 5 .

12 .
- 28,3±1,5 , - 17,7±0,7 -

9,8±0,8 . 27

85-90%.

25 .

32- . 100%-

6,078±0,38 , 3 . - 240,7±10,5 , -

- 189,2±5,5 . - (. 1).

1-1,5 ,

Coluber ravergeri

	,	,	,
	86±1,2	56±0,8	2,1±0,1
	240±1,4	180±0,2	6,9±0,4
	1100±1,8	840±1,0	145±1,4

Coluber, Elaphe

(Jidex, 1971).

(.3).

),

(

2-4

3-4

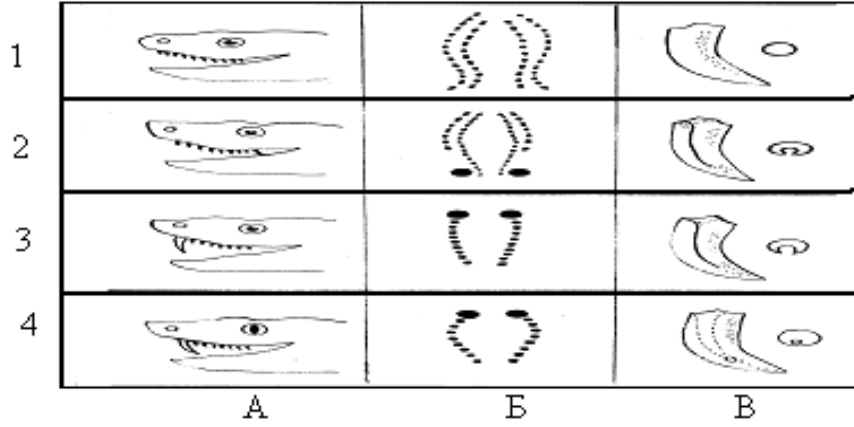
()

0,4

12±5

0,3-

()



1 ; 2 - ; 3 - ; 4 - () , ; - .
.3. ()

- 0,15 / .* ,
 () - 560 / , - 70-80%.
 - 0,17 / .*
 () - 585 / ,
 70-80, - 0,18 ± 0,02
 () - 800 ± 49,2 / .

- 0,22 / .*
 , 0,30 / .* - , 0,27 ± 0,035
 / .

17-20- , - 3-5-
 , - 2 .

in vivo
laphe.

oluber

(. 2).

2

(n=9-12)

	V ₀	V ₃	V ₄		/0
	5				
	28,4 ±2,2	84,3±6,0	26,6±4,2	3,47	1,8±0,16
	55,6±4.3	68,2±3,3	42,4±2,7	1,70	1,79±0,18
	44,4±3,8	88,4±9.1	39,4±4,6	2,7	1,75±0,34
	42.3±7,8	87,3±9.0	38,4±2,4	2,22	1,73±0,28

: P < 0,05 (n = 8 - 12).
- 9,84 / - 7,96 / - 9,65 /

in vivo

7,95 /

9,65 / 9,84 /

V₃.

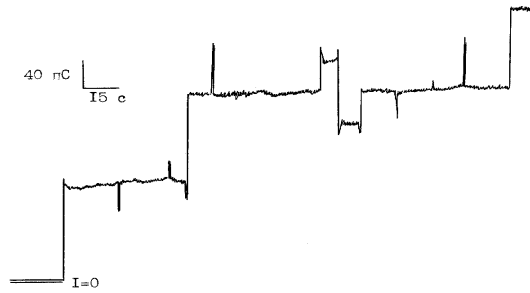
V₄

1,0 /

0,20 /

(.4).

0,30 /



.4.

(
 : 0.1 KCl, 5 -HCl, - 0.10-0.25 / = 7.5).

200 /

3

(40-80 / 4.)

10 /

3
II

4.

4.

III, IV, V

Coluber ravergeri

$1-5 \times 10^{-6}$ /

()

Coluber ravergeri

Naja naja oxiana,

Coluber Elaphe,

Coluber Elaphe

2003;

, 1985;

(, 1992; , 2006).

Coluber Elaphe,

raergieri,

Coluber

Coluber raergieri.

Coluber raergieri



1. *Coluber laphe.* *Coluber ravergeri, Coluber tyria*
2. *Elaphe dione.* *(Coluber ravergeri) (Coluber tyria)*
3. 7-8 () () - 2 -
4. *Elaphe dione* *C. ravergeri, C. tyria*
5. *Coluber tyria, Elaphe dione.* *Coluber ravergeri,*
() LD_{50}
7,96±0,61; 9,65±0,67; 9,84±1,0
6. *Coluber ravergeri*
7. - *Coluber ravergeri.*
- 8.

1. . . Anthony T.Tu. *Natrix tessellata* (Brandt) // , 2003. - 2. - .8-12.
2. . . *Coluber ravergeri* // . - , 2003. - 1-2. - .13-15.
3. . . (*Coluber tyria* Linn eus) (*Elaphe dione* Pallas) // . - , 2003. - 1-2.- .37-42.
4. . . (. Colubridae) // . - , 2003. - 1-2.- .55-70.
5. . . Colubridae // . - , 2003. - 1-2.- .32-34.
6. . . (*Elaphe dione* Pallas) . Colubridae // . - , 2004. - 1.- .99-103.
7. . . Colubridae. // . - , 2004. - 5/6.- C.41-43.
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10. . . « . . » -2010.- 66 .
11. Akhmedov K., Kazakov I., Abubakirova M. I., Reimbaeva R.S. Effect of snake venom (Duvernoys gland secretions *Coluber ravergeri* on frog nerve-

muscle preparation // 15th Annual Congress on Animal Pland and Micr biol
Toxins, Sunday 23rd July to Friday 28th July 2006.- Glasgow, Scotland, -
2006. - .186.

12.
. Colubridae //
60-
. 2011.- .29.
- 13.Kazakov. I., Abubakirova M.I., Reymbayeva R.S., Rahmatullaev E.A.
Toxicology of Colubridae (rear-fanged snakes) venom from Uzbekistan // V
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technical society of Uzbekistan “TINBO” “The strategy of development of
science and technology in XXI century”.-Tashkent., Uzbekistan, 6-7 July
2011. -P.140-141.

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: *oluber laphe,*

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03.00.08 -

, 03.00.13 -

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: *Coluber Elaphe.*

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Coluber

Elaphe

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03.00.08 –

03.00.13 -
« *oluber laphe*

-

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() : , , , ,
 , : , *oluber laphe* :
 - *Coluber ravergeri* (), - *Coluber tyria*
 - *Elaphe dione*.
 : *oluber laphe*

-

oluber laphe

oluber laphe

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RESUME

Thesis of Reymbaeva Roza Sapparbaevna on the scientific degree competition of the doctor of Philosophy in biology on specialities 03.00.08 - zoology and 03.00.13 - physiology of the person and animals, subject: “A characteristic of the morpho-biological and membrane activity of the venom of *oluber* and *laphe*”

Key words: snake, morphology, biology, venoms, neurotoxins, ion channels, mitochondria.

Subjects of research: snakes: *Coluber ravergeri*, *Coluber tyria* and *Elaphe dione*.

Purpose of work: the purpose of this work is the study of the ecological-biological characteristic of the *oluber* and *laphe* snakes, comparative studies of the membrane activity of the secrets venomous snakes of Uzbekistan, the characteristic of their biological traits.

Methods of research: zoological, ecological, physiological, biophysical and biochemical methods of work are applied in this work.

The results obtained and their novelty: several snake species of the *oluber* and *laphe*, in relation to their daily and seasonal activity, conditions of habitation and breeding in biogeocenoses of Uzbekistan have been characterized.

During the study of the effect of crude venoms of *oluber* and *laphe* snakes on biological membranes, neurotoxic components, which are the basis for further studies on the isolation of individually pure neurotoxins, were revealed.

Practical value: the results which were taken are very important to produce the way of keeping biodiversity types of snakes being learnt in Uzbekistan.

It is possible to use zootoxin effect of the animals under study on the functional parameters of membranes create prerequisites for the use of these venoms and target tools in studies in the sphere of membranology and zootoxicology.

Degree of embed and economic effectivity: results obtained during the study of venoms and components are a prerequisite for the search of new pharmacological preparations in the system of public health for the treatment of various cardio-vascular diseases, including the prophylaxis of blood coagulation.

Field of application: nature conservation, public health, physiology, biophysics.