



CAPPARIS SPINOSA L. ANTI-HYPOXIA ACTIVITY OF POLYSACCHARIDE ASSEMBLAGES FROM THE ROOT PART OF THE PLANT

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Hypoxia is one of the leading factors in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular and neurological diseases, ranking first among other pathological conditions in the body in terms of prevalence and death. Most often, the state of hypoxia is observed together in various pathological conditions that occur mainly in diseases of the cardiovascular system, respiratory system, as well as in some infectious diseases and acute poisoning. Hypoxia is one of the leading factors in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular and neurological diseases, ranking first among other pathological conditions in the body in terms of prevalence and death. Most often, the state of hypoxia is observed together in various pathological conditions that occur mainly in diseases of the cardiovascular system, respiratory system, as well as in some infectious diseases and acute poisoning. The number of medicinal plants with medicinal peels in our country is increasing every year, as a result of the fundamental reforms carried out in this regard. One such medicinal plant is *Capparis spinosa* L. all parts of the plant have medicinal bark from Root to leaf. According to folk medicine, it is widely used in the treatment of hepatitis A, neurosis, venereal diseases, tepki, salivary gland, armpit colds, skin ulcers and white spots on the body. for the treatment of diseases of the liver and spleen, for the treatment of diseases of teeth, gums, seizures, paralysis, hemorrhoids and Bulls, for asthma and gastrointestinal tract

Purpose of the study: *Capparis spinosa* L. it consists of studying in different models of hypoxia of the aggregate of polysaccharides isolated from the rootstock of the plant.

Method and styles: *Capparis spinosa* L. the anti-hypoxia property of the collection of polysaccharides isolated from the root part of the plant is 162 pieces, body weight is 20-22 g. the offspring were transferred in white male mice without offspring. The experimental animals were brought from a special nursery and quarantined for 10 days in vivaria conditions. **Method and styles:** *Capparis spinosa* L. the anti-hypoxia property of the collection of polysaccharides isolated from the root part of the plant is 162 pieces, body weight is 20-22 g. the offspring were transferred in white male mice without offspring. The experimental animals were brought from a special nursery and quarantined for 10 days in vivaria conditions. In this, the animals were kept under standard vivarian conditions with a natural 12-hour light cycle, at an air temperature of 25 ± 2 °C. The "normobaric hypoxia" model is made of transparent glass of the same shape, closed in glass containers with a hermetic lid of 250.0 ml, each experimental animal is placed separately, the time frame in the container and the time period in which the death situation occurred was reached again. The "chemically hypoxia" model, a 3% aqueous solution of sodium nitrite, was called by injecting it into the abdominal cavity of experimental animals at a dose of 300.0 mg/kg. The "normobaric hypoxia" model is made of transparent glass of the same shape, closed in glass containers with a hermetic lid of 250.0 ml, each experimental animal is placed separately, the time frame in the container and the time period in which the death situation occurred was reached again. The "chemically hypoxia" model, a 3% aqueous solution of sodium nitrite, was called by injecting it into the abdominal cavity



of experimental animals at a dose of 300.0 mg/kg. A 0.2% solution of the "cytotoxic hypoxia" model of the sodium substance nitroprussid was called by injecting it under the skin of experimental animals at a dose of 20.0 mg/kg. Animals selected for the experiment were divided into groups, each group received 6 mice. Capparis spinosa L. research experiments have been conducted on the anti-hypoxia effects of polysaccharide assemblages isolated from the root part of the plant.

Results. The results of the experiment obtained showed that in a normobaric hypoxia model called by hypercapnia, Capparis spinosa L. results. The results of the experiment obtained showed that in a normobaric hypoxia model called by hypercapnia, Capparis spinosa L. from among all the sent doses of the aggregate of polysaccharides extracted from the root of the plant 25.0-50.0-100.0 mg/kg doses extended the survival to 40.6% -42.6% -45.0% compared to control animal indicators, with a 5.0 mg / kg

Conclusions. Screening studies have shown: Capparis spinosa L. conclusions. Screening studies have shown: Capparis spinosa L. when anti-hypoxia specificity of the collection of polysaccharides isolated from the root part of the plant was studied by comparing the normobaric, hemic and cytotoxic models of hypoxia with the drug careferens, it was found that the doses of the newly studied substance that most actively affect the state of hypoxia from all dosages, depending on the models that arise, are 25.0-50.0 mg/kg This will provide the basis for further study of the pharmaco-toxicological properties of this substance in the future.