

History of DNA sequencing technology in development

Urmanov Khurshid Nurzhanovich,
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute
Teacher of the Department of biology,
E-mail: cosmopolit-1975@mail.ru

Annotation: This article discusses the stages of development of DNA sequencing technologies from the first (FGS) to the third generation (TGS).

At present, the introduction of new advanced methods, technologies, innovative ideas into our lives is being carried out at a high pace, using the achievements of Science in the whole Jahon and in our country, effectively applying the achievements of fundamental and Applied Research. The development of new technologies and their improvement, the reduction of their cost in order to satisfy human extirpation and increasing their effectiveness became a necessity of the period. In addition, the creation of advanced methods of biological science will greatly help in solving the problems facing the medical, agricultural and national spheres

The chemical degradation method proposed by Maxam and Gilbert, the chain deoxy-terminology method created by Senger and his team in 1977, and automatic sequencing technologies through celebrated fluorescence developed in the 1990s formed the first generation of sequencing (FGS). Due to its simplicity, the Senger method has become the dominant method in FGS. Sequencing in the Senger method made it possible to read the complete genome of Phix 174 bacteriophage, consisting of 5375 nucleotides. In 2003, within the framework of the international project of the consortium "human genome" (HGP), a map of it was created sequencing the complete human genome, which lasted 13 years in World laboratories.

The second generation of sequencing (SGS), or the next generation of sequencing (NGS), is able to sequencing millions or billions of DNA strands by belonging to high-product technologies for determining DNA nucleotide coherence. In doing so, the sequence detection process allows multiple sequencing of the intended regions and high permeability properties. The third generation of sequencing (TGS) is characterized by the addition of one nucleotides, which provide long and accurate sequencing results, and amplification technologies are not used. Single-cell sequencing belongs to xam TGS technologies.

The development and improvement of methods for determining DNA molecule sequences has been serving in genomics, gene engineering, criminalistics, the creation of new varieties and breeds, economic and environmental innovation. The rise of methods in this direction has its effect on the treatment of hereditary diseases, the correction of genomes, the development of molecular phylogenetic studies, Pharmaceuticals.

In the field of education, teaching topics devoted to sequencing on the basis of Jahan standards takes a place in the light of correct and understandable delivery to the listener. In recent years, we will have to develop a program for the further development of the system of higher educational institutions and introduce it into life.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES FOR DETERMINING THE SEQUENCE OF NUCLEOTIDES OF A DNA MOLECULE.

It has been several decades since the revolutionary method of reading DNA nucleotide sequences developed by Frederick Senger and his hamkasbs was created. This is due to the fact that research in the field has led to the improvement of new methods and the possibility of rapid implementation of the cheap concentration of DNA.

After the " Human Genome " Project, the time interval between sequencing technologies decreased, and at the same time scientific knowledge continued to grow in the form of geometric progression. After sequencing on Senger, which was adopted as the first generation, new generations of DNA sequencing began to be introduced into practice one after another.

The development of next generation (NGS) sequencing technologies has served greatly in reducing costs and obtaining tremendous sequencing data.

Currently, three generations of sequencing technologies are allocated.

At present, NGS technologies belonging to the second generation of widely used sequencing are formed from the stages of preparation, amplification and sequencing of bibliotechs, while nucleic acids are directly sequenced in Aloxii in order to create the property of uniformity and high permeability from systemic errors in the third generation sequencing.

The creation of new generations of sequencing has found its own study in a wide range of fields of Molecular Biology, eliminating barriers to traditional methods for determining DNA nucleotide sequences.

On the other hand, along with the development of next-generation technologies, many technical problems arise that arise with the task of their deep evacuation and evaluation.

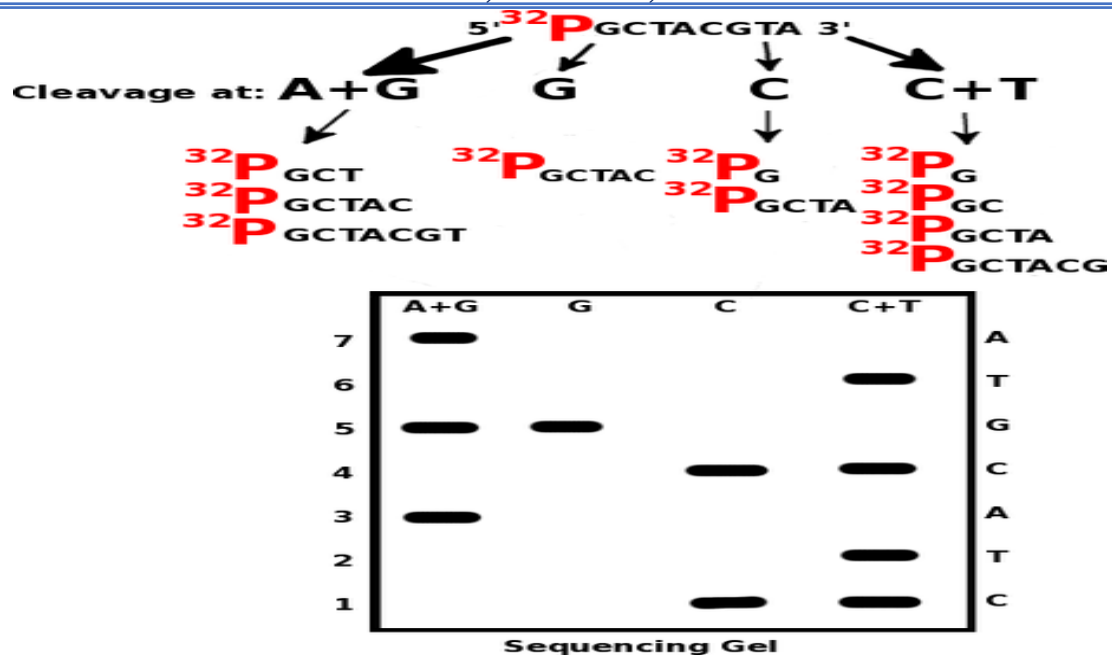
In this article, we will get acquainted from the first generation of DNA nucleotide sequence detection technologies (first generation sequencing (FGS) to the third generation sequencing methods (third generation sequencing (TGS)).

THE FIRST GENERATION OF DNA SEQUENCING TECHNOLOGIES

The late 1970s marked the beginning of the 1980s, an extremely critical period for the sciences of genetics and Genomics. The discovery of the polymerase chain reaction (PZR) laid the foundation for the creation of early technologies for sequencing DNA, which could read the entire genome, realizing the possibilities of DNA amplification.

The first-generation sequencing techniques of sequencing according to xisobed Senger and sequencing according to Maxam-Gilbert have been practicing genomics for almost 40 years. They laid the foundation for future technologies of sequencing.

Sequencing according to Maxim – Gilbert (Maxam – Gilbert) is considered one of the earliest platforms for sequencing DNA. This method of sequencing is common in science as a method of chemical decomposition. This technique was developed in 1977 by Harvard University student Allan Maxam Hamda Walterom Gilbertom, based on the nucleotide-specific chemical degradation that occurs when DNA is treated with various chemical agents. Due to the complexity of the technical specification, the method has now lost its actuality.



Picture. 1. Sequencing according to Maxam – Gilbert is based on the specific breakdown of the DNA strand from which DNA fragments are obtained, which are marked differently in size.

Sequencing according to Sanger is due to the early methods of DNA sequencing.

Frederick Sanger, together with his colleagues, began sequencing technologies first for insulin, then for RNA and finally for DNA. His research led to the creation of the sequencing method of the Sanger chain break in 1977.

In 1980, for this discovery, Sanger received the second Nobel Prize in chemistry. The technology was commercialized by Applied Biosystems. This method is considered to be the method carried out by Sanger sequencers in many laboratories around the world, sequencing the complete DNA of a person within the framework of the " Human Genome " Project.

Automated DNA Sequencing

The techniques of Sanger and Maksama – Gilbert —were complex and difficult. In 1986, Leroy Hood and his hamkasb began to use fluorescent badges instead of radioactive tokens, improving the Sanger sequencing method. Of the four fluorescent dyes, one is used in the marking of nucleotide primers.

Each dye is used in the flame reaction of sequencing using one of four ddNTP. After reaching the sequencing reaction nihoya

all four reactions are mixed to form polyacrylamide (lane) in a single corridor of gel. The application of four different ddNTP using a celebrated fluorescent target of four different wavelengths allows the sequencing reaction to be conducted in a single test tube rather than in four flames.

This technique was improved in the early 1990s by Harold Sverdlov and hamkasbs as a result of their use of capillaries in sequencing DNA. These capillaries are small in size (inner diameter 50 μm) and work under some high voltage in order to save working time.

1993 year B.L Karger aliasd polyacrylamide with a low-thickness separating Matrix, later in 1995 Zyang developed a non-cross-linked polymer with a constant temperature of 60 °C in order to obtain high-quality nucleotide consistency.

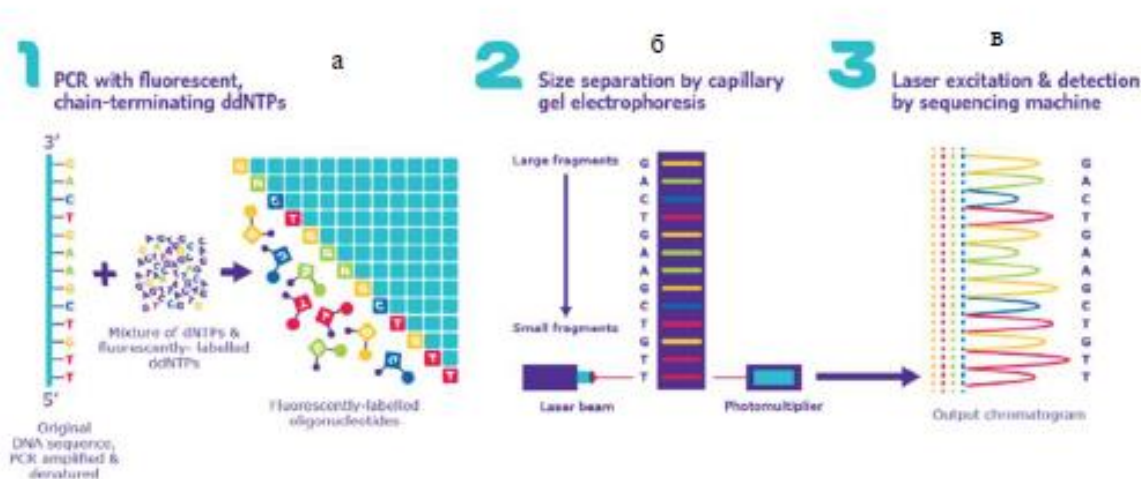


Photo 2. Automatic DNA sequencing.

a-capillary electrophoresis system; laser recording of B —fluorescent characters; V — DNA sequence electrophoregram.

Pirasekvenslash. Pyrosequencing entered into practice starting in 1987 as continuous monitoring of DNA polymerase activity (Nyren, Lundin). In 1988, Edward Hyman continued his DNA sequencing technique.

In 1996, the pyrosequencing platform was created by Ronagi and others. Almost 10 years later, in 2005, Rozberg and hamkasbari presented the first commercial next-generation sequencer based on the pyrosequencing method created in 1996. Later, 454 Life Sciences developed a parallel variant of pyrosequencing purchased by Roche Diagnostics.

SECOND GENERATION OF DNA SEQUENCING TECHNOLOGIES

Sequencing on Senger has been used for almost 30 years. In carrying out this process, the notoriety of cost and time was evident as a major problem. The next wave of sequencing technologies, known as the second generation of sequencing, appeared in the mid-2000s, and it was focused on the goals of reducing outputs, increasing speed and being free from electrophoresis.

Sequencing by synthesis Illumina/Solexa. The Illumina / Solexa platform is the research product of Shankar Subramanian and David Clenerman, scientists from the University of Cambridge, who have contributed a great deal to the Human Genome Project. They enriched their properties in sequencing through developments known by the name of a new method of synthesizing fluorescent-marked dyes and complement chains using polymerase, sequencing by synthesis. Later they

They founded Solexa Inc (June 1998). In 2004, Solexa acquired molecular clustering technology from Manteia. 2006 Solexa its first sequencer -

Genome introduced Analyzer, which became a powerful machine capable of sequencing 1 gigabyte of data in one burn. In 2007, Solexa was acquired by Illumina, and since then, the Illumina/Solexa platform has been considered the most leading and widespread method of Jaxon in sequencing.

Ligase sequencing: ABI/Solid. Abi binding by sequencing and oligonucleotide detection (Sequencing by Oligonucleotide Ligation and Detection, SOLiD) —such a method of sequencing uses DNA - ligase enzyme rather than DNA - polymerase in the binding process.

In 2008, SOLiD System acknowledged this technology as the only technology of NGS with a precision level of > 99.94%.

The length of study in ABI/SOLiD technology is from 25 to 35 g. Approximately 40 million readings (rids) are sequenced, and the output data of sequencing is from 2 to 4 gigabytes. Initially, the device was released to the market in 2007, and the output of the devices was discontinued in 2016.

Ion semiconductor Ion Torrent sequencing. Ion semiconductor sequencing technology (Ion semiconductor sequencing) DNA Electronics Ltd. licensed by the company. This technology differs from other technologies in that it does not apply modified nucleotides and optical loops.

Ion semiconductor sequencing is also referred to as Ion torrent sequencing, rn-related sequencing, or semiconductor sequencing.

Ion Torrent offers its systems as fast, compact and economical sequencers.

THIRD GENERATION OF SEQUENCING TECHNIQUES

While second-generation sequencing technologies have allowed sequencing several genomes at a lower price, major structural changes in taxliil and de novo sequencing pose a challenging task for these techniques. The next step in synchvensing DNA is to use DNA amplification to form and aim to provide longer readings in one attempt. However, such technologies Hamon is at the stage of research and research.

Unicamolecular sequencing. Real-time unicamolecular sequencing (Single-mole real-time sequencing (SMRT)) is part of the third generation of DNA sequencing.

This method is used in Real-time reading of relatively long sections of DNA sequences. Technology Pacific Biosciences of California, Inc. developed and patented by 2011. PacBio RS was the first product to be sold commercially.

In April 2013, the company launched a new generation of sequencer called PacBio RS II, which allows for longer readings and has a high bandwidth. In September 2015, the company introduced the seven times more productive, modified and innovation Sequel System sequencer than the PacBio RS II.

Nanoparticles sequencing. The development of nanopore sequencing technologies began before NGS sequencing. In the early 1990s, Dwid Drimer and George Chyorch discovered that single-stranded DNA (ssDNA) independent of one another could be sequenced by passing through nanopores. In 1996, Drimer, Brenton and Kasyanovich published the result of their research, the passage of DNA through the alpha – geiolizin Nanopore.

The big jump in nanopore sequencing technologies occurred in 2001, with the discovery of solid nanopores. In 2005, the Oxford Nanopore Technologies Company was founded. This is the first company to offer commercial sequencers operating on the basis of nanoparticles technology.

Conclusion

After the terminology method of chemical chains, introduced by Maxim and Gilbert in 1977, the Senger method, which was discovered in this year, created a revolution in biology. These techniques resulted in the sequencing of even larger genomes, culminating in the emergence of its high peak, the "human genome" loyix. As a next step, one can cite the example of sequencing projects carried out on a large scale with the aim of studying human variations. However, for such large projects, the Senger method was an extremely expensive and long-lasting method. In 2004, the National Institute for Human Genome Research (NHGRI) launched a program to reduce the cost of studying a full genome to \$ 1,000 in 10 years.

This laid the foundation for the creation of fast and affordable NGS technologies that multiply by many million reactions in one cycle. The main advantage of NGS Technologies was the release from the bacterial cloning of DNA fragments from the electrophoretic separation of forgings and sequens products. Currently, the jaxon market is led by the NGS technologies of the Illumina company. Due to its low cost

NGS technology has created genome sequencing capabilities for small laboratories. Human genome-a cheap target route from \$ 1000 was carried out several years ago. Currently, NGS technologies are the main consideration in biology and are widely used in clinical and agronomic research.

Used literature:

1. *Maxam A.M., Gilbert W.* A new method for sequencing DNA // Proc Natl Acad Sci USA. 1977. Vol. 74, no. 2. P. 560–564. DOI:10.1073/pnas.74.2.560
2. *Sanger F., Air G.M., Barrell B.G., Brown N.L., Coulson A.R., Fiddes J.C. et al.* Nucleotide sequence of bacteriophage φX174 DNA // Nature. 1977. Vol. 265(5596). P. 687–695. DOI: 10.1038/265687a0
3. *Karki G.* Sanger’s method of gene sequencing. 2017. URL: <https://www.onlinebiologynotes.com/sangersmethod-gene-sequencing/>
4. *Wallis Y., Morrell N.* Automated DNA sequencing // Methods Mol Biol. 2011. Vol. 688. P. 173–185. DOI:10.1007/978-1-60761-947-5_12
5. *Harrington C.T., Lin E.I. et al.* Fundamentals of pyrosequencing // Arch Pathol Lab Med. 2013. Vol. 137, no. 9. P. 1296–1303. DOI: 10.5858/arpa.2012-0463-RA
6. *Mardis E.R.* Next-generation DNA sequencing methods // Annual Review of Genomics and Human Genetics. 2008. Vol. 9. P. 387–402.
7. *Heather J.M., Chain B.* The sequence of sequencers: the history of sequencing DNA // Genomics. 2016. Vol. 107, no. 1. P. 1–8. DOI: 10.1016/j.ygeno.2015.11.003
8. *Kchouk M., Gibrat J.-F., Elloumi M.* Generations of sequencing technologies: from first to next generation // Biol Med. 2017. Vol. 9, no. 3. URL: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/317594687_Generations_of_Sequencing_Technologies_From_First_to_Next_Generation
9. David Clark, Nanette Pazdernik, Michelle McGehee Molecular Biology 3rd Edition Hardcover ISBN: 9780128132883 eBook ISBN: 9780128132890
10. “Бугунги кундаги биозарарланиш муаммоси – инсон фаолияти доирасидаги муҳим муаммо” ТШ Рузиевна “Илм ва таълимнинг ривожланиш истиқболлари” 4 (www.openscience.uz), 157-160 p.
11. “Ўқувчиларнинг касбга йўналтиришнинг педагогик асослари” ТШ Рузиевна Наманган давлат университети илмий ахборотномаси 8 (Наманган давлат ...
12. A healthy lifestyle and its importance RN Mominova, D Ibragimova The American Journal of Applied sciences 3 (03), 1-6
13. A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE IS A KEY FACTOR IN THE EDUCATION OF DEVELOPED PERSONS R Inoyatkhon, A Mohiyatkhon Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal 2 (05), 147-150
14. About the practice of using excursions in natural lessons GM Mahkamov, RY Ruzmatov ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal 11 (3), 2066 ...
15. Absolution Capacity of Irrigated Gray-Brown Fulvous Soils IZ Jaloldinovich INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND INNOVATIVE ...
16. ALGOFLORA OF TYPICAL GRAY SOILS FOR CONTINUOUS TILLAGE SA Tursunova, ST Mamasoliev Chief Editor
17. Alkaloids from *Convolvulus lineatus* and *C. olgae* growing in Uzbekistan AM Gapparov, NA Razzakov, SM Abdullabekov, SF Aripova Chemistry of Natural Compounds 44 (2), 270-271

18. Alkaloids from the aerial part and roots of *Convolvulus pseudocanthabrica* indigenous to Uzbekistan AM Gapparov, SF Aripova *Chemistry of Natural Compounds* 47 (4), 673-674
19. Biogeochemistry of the onion (*Allium cepa* L.) in irrigated soils M Isagaliev, I Zokirjon *Journal of Natural Remedie* 21 (12), 2
20. Biological aspects of human adaptation to environmental conditions SR Toshmatova, SO Usmonov *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* 11 (3), 2185 ...
21. BIOXILMA XILLIKNI SAQLASH VA QO'RIQLANADIGAN MINTAQALARNING AHAMIYATI ZJ Isomiddinov, XA Ma'murov *Научная дискуссия: вопросы математики, физики, химии, биологии*, 89-93
22. Derivatives of the alkaloid convolvine and their pharmacological activity AM Gapparov, II Okhunov, SF Aripova, A Nabiev, VU Khuzhaev *Chemistry of Natural Compounds* 47 (4), 608-611
23. DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' CREATIVITY TD Sobirhonovna *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact ...
24. Development of the Parasite Nematode *Echinuria Uncinata* (Nematoda: Acuariidae) in the Intermediate Host in Uzbekistan MJMAE Kuchboev, HK Abdunazarov, AO Olimlonovich *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology* 25 (6), 3118-3124
25. Distribution of the *Pulicario salviifolia*, *P.gnaphalodes*, *P.uliginosa* in the Fergana valley SKA H.K.Алиева *International Journal of Botany Studies*, 1234-1238
26. DUDUQLANISHNING KELIB CHIQISH SABABLARI VA OLDINI OLISH SM Umarova, X Murodova *Интернаука*, 57-58
27. Genetic diversity in *Gossypium* genus IY Abdurakhmonov, A Abdukarimov, AE Pepper, AA Abdullaev, ... *IntechOpen* 338, 313
28. Geografiya Ta'limida Geografik Axborot Tizimlaridan Foydalanish OA Qo'chqorov, SE Otajonov, XA Ma'murov *Интернаука*, 66-68
29. HEPATOPROTECTIVE POTENTIAL OF POLYPHENOLS IN CCL4-INDUCED HEPATIC DAMAGE TO Mamirovna, PM Komiljonovich, MR Rasuljonovich *European science review*, 3-8
30. HISTORY OF BIOINFORMATICS YI Mirsaydaliyevich *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN ...
31. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON INTEGRATED EDUCATION SYS Ravshanova Inoyatkhon Erkinovna *Natural emergencies* 3 (e-ISSN : 26203502), 170-171
32. KASB BU-HAYOT U Muxayyoxon, U Xilolaxon *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnal* 1 (5), 327-333
33. METHODS OF DETERMINING THE MINERALIZATION OF THE SOIL: <https://doi.org/10.47100/conferences.v1i1.1393> I Yusupov *RESEARCH SUPPORT CENTER CONFERENCES*
34. Molecular mapping of photoperiodic flowering in cotton F Kushanov, U Shapulatov, H Urmonov, O Turaev, SE Shermatov, ... *Proceedings of the International Cotton Genome Initiative 2010 Conference* ...
35. Morphological and ecological features of some nematodes of the genus *Rhabdochona* in marinka obtained from Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan AE Kuchboev, EK Najmidinov, MA Mukhamediev, RR Karimova, K Yildiz *Journal of Parasitic Diseases* 45 (4), 1084-1089
36. ON ANALYSIS OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS IN THE SOIL-ONION SYSTEM: <https://doi.org/10.47100/conferences.v1i1.1343> Z Isomiddinov *RESEARCH SUPPORT CENTER CONFERENCES*
37. O'SMIRLAR UCHUN KELAJAK KASBINI TANLASHDA INDIVIDUAL MAYLLARINI ANIQLASH UMS Qizi, UX Yuldashevna Ta'lim fidoyilari, 481-487

38. Pedagogical factors of preparation of future teachers of biology for professional-pedagogical activities MM Isabayeva, SR Otajonova ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal 11 (6), 48-51
39. PESTS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS IN THE TERRITORY OF KOKAND: <https://doi.org/10.47100/conferences.v1i1.1318> S Otajonova RESEARCH SUPPORT CENTER CONFERENCES
40. Phytoecdysteroids-containing extract from *Stachys hissarica* plant and its wound-healing activity NS Ramazanov, ID Bobayev, UY Yusupova, NK Aliyeva, FR Egamova, ... Natural product research 31 (5), 593-597
41. PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCY BUILDING FUTURE BIOLOGY TEACHER M Usmonova European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol 7 (12)
42. Protecting the Environment of Uzbekistan from Environmental Emergencies SM Umarova Journal of New Century Innovations 3 (4), 130-135
43. READING-INTELLIGENCE AS A CAPACITY-BUILDING TOOL MA Асқарова, СР Отажоновна, МБ Алимова, МД Ирматова Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University 2 (7), 398-402
44. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IS THE GUARANTEE OF A HEALTHY FAMILY ID Adxamovna, MT Turgunovich Modern Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities 4, 374-377
45. Role of physiological and psychological characteristics of a person in life safety IE Ravshanova, MS Ahmadjanova, YS Shermatova European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol 8 (1)
46. RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI Yusupov Ibragim Mirsaydalievich UMUMIY MIKROBIOLOGIYA 5110400-Biologiya o'qitish metodikasi DARSLIK Toshkent-2020 138-139 бетлар OVAO O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI Мувофиқлаштирувчи кенгашнинг ўқув-услубий бирлашма ва комиссиялари томонидан ...
47. Science of Genetics and a Brief History of Its Creation. the Creation of the Laws of Heredity AM Sadiyevna European Scholar Journal 1 (3), 14-15
48. SPECIES DIVERSITY AND PROSPECTS FOR CULTIVATION OF DECORATIVE SHRUBS OF JIZAK DU Ishankulova, KK Khaidarov Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University 2 (9), 100-104
49. Technology for Introducing a Healthy Lifestyle Into the Minds of Young People TT Meliboyev, DA Ibragimova European Journal of Research Development and Sustainability 2 (2), 56-58
50. The Impact of Mental Disorder on Childrens' Health MFR S. M. Umarova1 EURASIAN JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH 2 (5), 528-531
51. THE IMPORTANCE OF USING THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF IBN SINA IN THE TEACHING OF BIOLOGY IN GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION TS Xayrullaevna European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences 8 (12), 146
52. THE ROLE OF ALGAE IN WATER TREATMENT R Muminova, RY Ro'zmatov Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University 2 (9), 96-100
53. THE USE OF MENTAL MAPS IN TEACHING THE TOPIC OF EPISTASIS MC Ахмаджанова Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире, 9-11
54. Theoretical foundations of the organization of the agency for youth affairs AM Mansurovich, AD Gayratovna Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities 12 (4), 510-511
55. Use of Innovations and Foreign Experiences in Education of Students on Life Safety SY Sabirovna Eurasian Research Bulletin 7, 58-61

56. YER YUZASIDA TARQALGAN BIOSENOZ VA POPULYASIYANING ASOSIY XUSUSIYATLARI ZJ Isomiddinov, XA Ma'murov *Интернаука*, 38-40
57. Zooplankton of Sarikamish Lake (Uzbekistan) XX Abdinazarov, MJ Madumarov, SM Naydarov *Open Access Library Journal* 6 (3), 1-8
58. Биологическая очистка сточных вод гидролизных производств путем культивирования высших водных растений РШ Шоякубов, РН Муминова *Узбекский биологический журнал*, 35-38
59. Биология дарсларида Абу Али ибн Синонинг табиат ва инсон саломатлигига оид карашларидан фойдаланиш усуллари СХ Тожибоева *Современное образование (Узбекистан)*, 42-47
60. ВЛИЯНИЕ АБИОТИЧЕСКИХ ФАКТОРОВ НА РАСПРОСТРАНЕННОСТЬ И ПЛОТНОСТЬ ВИДОВ СЕМЕЙСТВ UNIONIDAE, PISIDIDAE, EUGLESIDAE И CORVICULIDAE В ВЫСОКОГОРНЫХ РАЙОНАХ ПРИБРЕЖНОЙ ЗОНЫ ... НЖ Ходжаева, ХТ Боймуродов, ХХ Абдиназаров, БХ Алиев *Бюллетень науки и практики* 7 (11), 28-33
61. Воспитание информационной и нравственной культуры у современной молодежи в интернете КД Облабердиева, ГМ Махкамов, РЯ Рузметов, ХА Абдупатгоев *Сборники конференций НИЦ Социосфера*, 116-118
62. ДЕВИАЦИЯ КАК СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКАЯ ПРОБЛЕМА ДШ Вахобова, ДА Ибрагимова, ЯС Шерматова *Исследование инновационного потенциала общества и формирование направлений ...*
63. ИЗБИРАТЕЛЬНАЯ СИСТЕМА РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН." КОДЕКС О ВЫБОРАХ" И ЕГО ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СО Усмонов, АА Мирзарахмонов *Ученый XXI века*, 21-25
64. Инновацион таълим мухитида соғлом турмуш тарзи кўникмаларини таркиб топтириш технологияси ММ Исабаева *Современное образование (Узбекистан)*, 46-51
65. Использование информационно-коммуникационных технологий на уроках биологии ХМ Рустамовна *Life Sciences and Agriculture* 1 (1), 149
66. КЕЙСЛАРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИБ “НУКЛЕИН КИСЛОТАЛАР, ДНК ВА РНК МОЛЕКУЛАСИ” МОДУЛИНИ ЎҚИТИШ ММ Азимов, ХН Урманов, СО Усмонов, РЁ Рўзиматов *Интернаука*, 54-55
67. КОМНАТНЫЕ РАСТЕНИЯ И ЭКОЛОГИЯ ЖИЛИЩА СС АРТЫКОВ, МР ХАЛИМОВА, ДС ТАШПУЛАТОВА *МОЛОДЕЖЬ И НАУКА: ШАГ К УСПЕХУ*, 138-140
68. О ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИИ УСТАЛОСТИ У ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ОМ ТУРДИЕВА, СХ ТОЖИБОЕВА, ША ТУРСУНОВА *БУДУЩЕЕ НАУКИ-2015*, 422-426
69. ОТНОШЕНИЕ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ К ИНКЛЮЗИВНОМУ ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ: КЕЙС ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ШКОЛ ГОРОДА АЛМАТЫ ДШ Юсупова, ММ Исабаев *Central Asian Economic Review*, 76-89
70. ОХРАНА ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ КАК СРЕДСТВО ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ ОМ ТУРДИЕВА *БУДУЩЕЕ НАУКИ-2015*, 419-422
71. ОХРАНА РЕДКИХ И ИСЧЕЗАЮЩИХ ПТИЦ СС АРТЫКОВ, МР ХАЛИМОВА, ДС ТАШПУЛАТОВА *МОЛОДЕЖЬ И НАУКА: ШАГ К УСПЕХУ*, 140-141
72. Педагогические и психологические проблемы обучения детей с нарушениями зрения ГМ Махкамов, РЯ Рузметов *Наука и мир* 2 (4), 84-86
73. ПЛАНЕТАМИЗДА ТИРИК ОРГАНИЗМЛАРНИ ТАРҚАЛИШ ЧЕГАРАЛАРИНИНГ АСОСИЙ ҚОНУНИЯТЛАРИ ҒХ Бердиев, ХА Маъмуров, ХН Урманов, ШЭ Отажонов, ММ Азимов *Интернаука*, 52-54
74. ПОВЫШЕНИЕ КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТИ ФИРМЫ В РАМКАХ ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ: ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫЙ ОБЗОР АМ Сейтказиева, ММ Исабаев, ЕМ Раушанов *Economics: the strategy and practice* 14 (4), 43-52

75. Развитие креативных способностей учащихся на уроках биологии ДС Тошпулатова Образование, наука, карьера 4 (4), 16-19
76. Редкие и исчезающие растения ДС ТАШПУЛАТОВА, МР ХАЛИМОВА Будущее науки-2017, 330-331
77. Республика худудларида интродукция килинадиган яхлит баргли Содак усимлигининг агротехнологияси ИДБ Н.К.Алиева актуальные вопросы защиты, производства переработки лекарственных и пряных ...
78. Состояние окружающей среды и её влияние на здоровье человека МС Ахмаджонова Инновационная экономика: перспективы развития и совершенствования, 29-31
79. ТАЛАБАЛАРНИНГ ПСИХОЛОГИК САЛОМАТЛИГИНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШНИНГ АСОСИЙ МЕЗОНЛАРИ ИЭ Равшанова, ЁС Шерматова Интернаука, 87-89
80. ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ КОНСТРУИРОВАНИЯ УЧЕНИЯ АВИЦЕННЫ НА УРОКАХ БИОЛОГИИ СТС Tojiboyeva) ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ 101 (2), 12
81. Forms of organizing the cognitive activity of students in the process of solving problems and exercises in biology АМ Mahmudovna, ММ Isaboeva Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal 3 (7), 68-76
82. МЕВАЛИ ДАРАХТЛАРНИ ЗАРАРКУНАНДАЛАРИГА УЙЎУНЛАШГАН КУРАШ ЧОРАЛАРИ МН Юсупова, ММ Ахмедова ЖУРНАЛ АГРО ПРОЦЕССИНГ 2 (8)
83. ЗАРАРКУНАНДАЛАРГА ҚАРШИ ФЙДАЛАНАДИГАН ЙИРТҚИЧ ЭНТОМОФАГЛАР ММ Ахмедова Интернаука, 43-44