



ӘЛ-ФАРАБИ АТЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ
КАЗАХСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ АЛЬ-ФАРАБИ
AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

БИОЛОГИЯ ЖӘНЕ БИОТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ФАКУЛЬТЕТІ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ БИОЛОГИИ И БИОТЕХНОЛОГИИ
FACULTY OF BIOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
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МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ

Алматы, Қазақстан, 6-8 сәуір 2023 жыл

МАТЕРИАЛЫ

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MATERIALS

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The object and methods of the research: the cultivars Alyans and Ushkonyr, laminar box, dark room

The results of the research: All tubers that were treated with 20 ppm GA3 were healthy and resulted with the de novo tubers which shows the effect of 100 % in sprouts formation. The high percentage of tubers that were treated with 2 ppm GA3 didn't show any sprout formation. Some formed 1-2 new sprouts.

Scientific advisor: Candidate of Biological Sciences, Assoc. Prof. Ernazarova G.I.

STUDY OF GROWTH DYNAMICS OF LACTOSE-DEGRADING YEAST IN MILK WHEY AND PRODUCTION OF BIOETHANOL BASED ON IMMOBILIZED YEAST CELLS

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Milk whey is recognized as a unique valuable protein and carbohydrate raw material containing more than 200 vital nutrients and biologically active substances. At present, the processing of milk whey to produce ethyl alcohol, which is widely used as a fuel has been proposed. Bioethanol is an alternative form of liquid fuel for gasoline engines. It is ethyl alcohol that is produced from biomass or biodegradable waste components and used as a biofuel. The production of bioethanol can provide economic benefits to farmers and rural communities by creating jobs and generating income. It is a renewable fuel, which means it can be produced sustainably without depleting natural resources or causing significant harm to the environment.

The aim of the research work is to study the growth dynamics of lactose-splitting yeast in milk whey, and to obtain bioethanol based on the immobilization of yeast cells on various sorbents.

Yeast cultures of the collection of microorganisms of the Laboratory of Applied Microbiology KazNu - strains *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *Kluyveromyces marxianus* АИ1 - were used as objects of study. Milk whey from the company "Amiran", cow's milk serum and kurt were used as a substrate. The study of the general microflora of dairy products was carried out by traditional microbiological methods - the Koch method, the Bradford method, the microscopy method, the optical density, the morphological and cultural properties of pure cultures of isolated yeasts were studied and growth dynamics of yeast cultures in milk whey.

During the research work, to study the general microflora of dairy products, samples were cultivated in nutrient agar and facultative media for the cultivation of yeast and Saburo dextrose agar. The total microbial amount of cow's sour cream was – 2.7×10^6 CFU/ml, the amount of yeast – 1.9×10^6 CFU/ml, in kurt samples it was found that the total microbial number is – 5.8×10^6 CFU/ml, the amount of yeast – 3.8×10^6 CFU/ml.

The dynamics of growth in the optimized milk whey of yeast cultures *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *Kluyveromyces marxianus* was studied. The growth dynamics of yeast cultures in condensed milk serum was studied for 144 hours. Yeast growth was monitored every 24 hours by counting colonies growing in solid nutrient media using the Koch method, by determining the optical density of yeast biomass collected in whey using the Bradford method. The study showed that the most active growth time of yeast strain *Kluyveromyces marxianus* was 4 days, for *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* 6 days highest values were for *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* – 5.8×10^6 CFU/ml, and *Kluyveromyces marxianus* – 7.6×10^6 CFU/ml. The highest quantity of protein value was recorded in the strain *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* for 6 days - 1,093 nm whereas for *Kluyveromyces marxianus* was 2.137 nm on 4 days. Immobilization of the yeast cells were carried out in two sorbents sodium alginate and carrageenan. The highest obtained amount of alcohol for *Kluyveromyces marxianus* was 4,1% as for *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* 3,7% during the 48 hours in carrageenan. The largest value of the amount

of biomass was recorded in the strain *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* - 1,093nm for *Kluyveromyces marxianus* 1.906 nm – 4 days. Summing up the results of the study, it was found that whey is the preferred substrate for the growth of lactose-splitting yeast. This indicates the possibility of using whey as a substrate in the process of immobilizing yeast with sorbents. Currently, the use of bioethanol on the market not only reduces the need for crude oil, but also has a positive impact on the environment. Therefore, the production of bioethanol in industry is a promising direction.

Scientific advisor: Abdiyeva G. Zh.

STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL ROLE OF MAGNESIUM IN NEW RUST RESISTANT SPRING WHEAT MUTANT LINES

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The stripe (yellow) and leaf rust, fungal diseases, conditioned by *Puccinia striiformis* f. sp. *tritici* (Pst) and *Puccinia triticina* Eriks. (Pt), respectively, are the most important constraints in wheat production throughout the world causing significant losses of grain yield owing to reduced grain weight and number and reduction in main characteristics of grain quality. Among rust diseases of wheat, stripe rust is presently one of the most economically essential with yield losses reaching up very huge level in susceptible varieties. Mutagenesis is a strong treatment to extend genetic variation and has been mainly applied for increase of yield however has been not extensively used for the grain improvement in terms of nutritional value and no for the relation of rusty disease resistance and main quality characteristics. Magnesium (Mg) is an essential element in plant metabolism. For instance, Mg plays a role in the stability of all polyphosphate compounds in the cells, including those associated with the synthesis of DNA and RNA, it is the fundamental component of chlorophyll (Chl) pigments in the light-capturing complex of chloroplasts and, hence, is involved in photosynthetic CO₂ assimilation. Mg also acts as a cofactor of numerous enzymes (more than 300). To broaden genetic variation for searching new spring bread wheat (*T. aestivum* L.) rust-resistant genotypes, grains of rust-resistant variety *Kazakhstanskay-19* released and cultivated in Kazakhstan. The grains of *Kazakhstanskay-19* were treated with 300 Gy irradiation doses from a ⁶⁰Co source at plant breeding and genetics laboratory, the IAEA laboratories in Seibersdorf, Austria. Grains of selected rust resistant 300 Gy-dosed mutant lines along with the parent were analyzed for nutritionally important mineral (Mg) and distribution of metal in leaves, roots and stems of 42-days plants grown in the hydroponic system according to described (Kenzhebayeva et al., 2023). The variation was 2202.0 – 3330.0 mg/kg for Mg. In mutant lines, the highest of t increases in Mg content when compared to the parental cultivar had more than 1.4 times. The pattern of distribution of Mg in plants organs showed genotype-dependent profile with the biggest content in leaves, and less stems and roots.

Scientific supervisor: *Kenzhebayeva S.S Doctor of Biological Sciences, professor*

ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF PHYTOANTISEPTICS

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Kazakhstan has a huge number of plants with antimicrobial activity that are used individually as medicinal herbs, but not as a combined extract of several herbs for antiseptic purposes.

Тұрыскелді Ш.С., Саметова Ж.Ж. ВАКЦИНА ӨЗІРЛЕУ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯСЫНДА МИКРОТАСЫМАЛДАҒЫШТАРДЫ ҚОЛДАНУ	334
Уразова Ж.К., Усманова А.Д. ПОЛУЧЕНИЕ АНТИМИКРОБНЫХ ПЛЕНОК НА ОСНОВЕ МИКРОБНЫХ ПОЛИМЕРОВ.....	335
Файзуллаева М.Р. СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ АНТИМИКРОБНОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ ЭКСТРАКТОВ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ, ПРОИЗРАСТАЮЩИХ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ.....	335
Фаттахетдинова А. Ф., Таугумбай К. К., Шүкүрбек М. Ж. АШЫТҚЫЛАРДЫҢ СҮТ САРЫСУЫНДА ӨСУ ДИНАМИКАСЫН ЗЕРТТЕУ ЖӘНЕ ИММОБИЛИЗДЕНГЕН АШЫТҚЫ КЛЕТКАЛАРЫ НЕГІЗІНДЕ БИОЭТАНОЛ АЛУ	336
Шаймерденова Ұ.Т. МҰНАЙ ПЛАСТ СУЛАРЫНАН БӨЛІНП АЛЫНҒАН BACILLUS ТУЫСЫНЫҢ ШТАМДАРЫНА ЛИХЕНИЗИН ГЕНІНЕ СКРИНИНГ ЖҮРГІЗУ	337
Шакирова Ә.Е., Күнжан Д.Е. ТАМАҚ ҚАЛДЫҚТАРЫНАН ОРГАНОМИНЕРАЛДЫ ТЫҢАЙТҚЫШТАРДЫ АЛУДЫҢ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ СХЕМАСЫН ӨЗІРЛЕУ	338
Шақтай Н. Қ., Серік А. А. ФОТОТРОФТЫ МИКРООРГАНИЗМДЕРДІҢ ӨСІМДІКТЕРДІҢ ӨСУІН ЫНТАЛАНДЫРАТЫН ҚАСИЕТТЕРІ	339
Шамран А.Қ. ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПАРАМЕТРОВ ВЫДЕЛЕНИЯ МАСЛА РАПСА В УСЛОВИЯХ СВЕРХКРИТИЧЕСКИХ СРЕД.....	340
Шамшиманова А.С., Бегдильдаева Н.З. УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ МОЛОЧНОКИСЛЫХ БАКТЕРИЙ ВЕРБЛЮЖЬЕГО МОЛОКА К СОЛЯМ ЖЕЛЧНЫХ КИСЛОТ ЖЕЛУДОЧНО-КИШЕЧНОГО ТРАКТА (IN-VITRO)	341
Шарипханова А.М. РЕСУРСҮНЕМДІ СҮТҚЫШЫҚЫЛДЫ ӨНІМНІҢ ТҮРЛЕРІН АЛУ	341
Шисенбаева Н.Ж. ӨРТҮРЛІ АУЫР МЕТАЛДАРМЕН ЛАСТАҒАН СУ ЭКОЖҮЙЕЛЕРІН БИОРЕМЕДИАЦИЯЛАУ ҮШІН ФОТОТРОФТЫ МИКРООРГАНИЗМДЕРДІҢ ШТАМДАРЫН ІРІКТЕУ	342
Шисенбаева Н.Ж., Қаншора Ә.С. ЕРТІС ӨЗЕНІ АЛБГОФЛОРАСЫНЫҢ ТҮРЛІК АЛУАНТҮРЛІЛІГІН ЗЕРТТЕУ	343
Ыбраи С., Амантаева А.Т., Баймұқан С. СУ ЭКОЖҮЙЕЛЕРІНЕН ЦИАНОБАКТЕРИЯ ДАҚЫЛДАРЫН БӨЛІП АЛУ	344
Ыбраи С., Нурмухамедова Р., Баймухамбет Ш. ӨРТҮРЛІ NaCl КОНЦЕНТРАЦИЯСЫНДА ЦИАНОБАКТЕРИЯ ШТАМДАРЫНЫҢ ӨСУ БЕЛСЕНДІЛІГІН АНЫҚТАУ	345
Alimbayeva M.K. ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF AEROBIC BACTERIAL STRAINS FROM LOW-RANK COALS....	346
Bazargazina A., Bussurmanov Zh., Bayazbekova T., Tolegenova A., Sandybayeva S.K. CAROTENOID COMPOSITION OF NEW ISOLATED CYANOBACTERIAL STRAINS FROM DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS OF THE ALMATY REGION.....	347
Bexultan A., Balkhayeva Zh., Kanat Zh., Kalybaev Zh. ASSESSMENT OF BACTERIAL TREATMENT OF SEEDS ON PLANT GROWTH UNDER PETROLEUM CONTAMINATED SOIL.....	348
Dzhuraeva M.M., Birkeland N.-K., Bobodzhanova Kh.I. INSIGHTS INTO THE MICROBIAL DIVERSITY AND METAGENOME-ASSEMBLED GENOMES FROM A HIGH-ALTITUDE GEOTHERMAL SPRING IN TAMDYKUL, TAJIKISTAN.....	349
Idrisova D.A. PATHOGENESIS OF SARS-COV-2 CORONAVIRUS CAUSED BY MIRNA.....	349
Jamalova D.N., Mustafina F.U. CALLUS INDUCTION OF FERULA TADSHIKORUM PIMENOV.....	350
Kozhahmetova M.H., Tagayeva A.S. ASSESSMENT OF BIOLOG ECOPLATE METHOD FOR FUNCTIONAL METABOLIC DIVERSITY OF COAL AND MANURE MICROBIOTA.....	351
Kumar M. COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY CONTROL AND PREPROCESSING TOOLS FOR METAGENOMIC DATA ANALYSIS.....	351
Magazova P.K. THE INFLUENCE OF GIBBERELLIC ACID ON STIMULATION OF SPROUT FORMATION.....	352
Malik A.M., Shukurbek M.Z., Zhumabekova B.A., Kabdrakhmanova B.B.	353

STUDY OF GROWTH DYNAMICS OF LACTOSE-DEGRADING YEAST IN MILK WHEY AND PRODUCTION OF BIOETHANOL BASED ON IMMOBILIZED YEAST CELLS.....	
Sadykbek T., Mukasheva A. STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL ROLE OF MAGNESIUM IN NEW RUST RESISTANT SPRING WHEAT MUTANT LINES.....	354
Shapiyev A., Sadykov A., Kuanyshbai M., Kozhanova E. ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF PHYTOANTISEPTICS.....	354
Tayirova D.B, Shermatova H.B DEVELOPMENT OF THE TECHNOLOGY OF PREPARATION OF ELIXIR EFFECTIVELY EFFECTIVE ON DIABETES FROM THE LIQUID EXTRACT OF GREEN BEAN (PHASEOLUS VULGARIS).....	355
Thakur H., Yeszhanova G.A. DEVELOPMENT OF ANTIOXIDANT JELLY CANDY SUPPLEMENTED WITH MENTHA PIPERITA LEAF EXTRACT.....	356
Tolegenova A., Bayazbekova T., Bazargazina A., Bussurmanov Zh., Sandybayeva S.K. ENHANCING EXTRACTION YIELD OF MICROALGAL BIOPIGMENTS USING DIFFERENT SOLVENTS.....	357
Utemuratova D.M., Kanalbek G.K. SELECTION OF PROMISING STRAINS OF PREDATORY FUNGI FROM KAZAKHSTAN.....	357
Xoshimova N., Zairova X.T. GETTING HYALURONIC ACID FROM THE POULTRY CROWN.....	358
Yestay D. SETTING UP A MODEL EXPERIMENT FOR ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY USING BACILLUS STRAINS ISOLATED FROM AKINGEN OILFIELD.....	359
Zhantlessova S.D. IMMOBILIZATION OF PROBIOTIC BIOFILMS INTO A POLYSACCHARIDE MATRIX.....	359
5 СЕКЦИЯ ҒЫЛЫМҒА БАСТАМА (МЕКТЕП ОҚУШЫЛАРЫНА АРНАЛҒАН) СЕКЦИЯ 5 СТАРТ В НАУКЕ (ДЛЯ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ) SECTION 5 START IN SCIENCE (FOR SCHOOL STUDENTS)	361
Абылқасым Е.Ғ., Есентаева Д.Ш., Өндіріс Б.Ғ. МҰХИТТАҒЫ ҚОҚЫСТАРДЫ ТАЗАЛАУДЫҢ МАҢЫЗЫ.....	362
Адаева Аружан СКРИНИНГ ЭНДОФИТОВ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ -ПРОДУЦЕНТОВ БАВ ДЛЯ BIOTEХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ И МЕДИЦИНЫ.....	363
Амангелді А., Баисова А. ЖАСӨСПІРІМ ҚЫЗДАРДЫҢ РЕПРОДУКТИВТІ ДАМУЫНА АЛКОГОЛЬДІҢ ЖӘНЕ ЗИЯҢДЫ ЗАТТАРДЫҢ ӘСЕРІ.....	363
Андахов Алимұхаммед ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ПСИХОФИЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ ДЕТЕЙ В ЗАВИСИМОСТИ ОТ ВРЕМЕНИ РАБОТЫ НА КОМПЬЮТЕРЕ.....	364
Асратов Билал, Болтенков Константин, Иордан Алиса ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ АГРОТЕХНИКИ РАСТЕНИЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЗАКРЫТОГО ГРУНТА ШКОЛЬНОЙ ТЕПЛИЦЫ.....	365
Асылбек А ҚАЛҚАНША БЕЗ АУРУЛАРЫНЫҢ ЖҮРЕК-ҚАН ТАМЫРЛАР ЖҮЙЕСІНЕ ӘСЕРІ.....	366
Большаков Фариз Русланович "ЗЕЛЕНАЯ АПТЕКА" РАЗНОВИДНОСТЬ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ, ИХ ЛЕЧЕБНЫЕ СВОЙСТВА И ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ПРИ НЕКОТОРЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯХ.....	367
Горелкина Мария и Пильганская Ника ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ МИКРОБНЫХ ПОЛИМЕРОВ ДЛЯ ЗАЩИТЫ РАСТЕНИЙ.....	368
Джанат Жанеля СҰЛЫ СЫҒЫНДЫСЫ НЕГІЗІНДЕ ЕМДІК САБЫН АЛУ.....	369
Джилкибаева Лаура ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ФЕРМЕНТАТИВНОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ ТЕРМОФИЛЬНЫХ БАКТЕРИЙ.....	370
Жақып Ұ., Ахметова А. АЛМАТЫ ҚАЛАСЫНЫҢ ЭКОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ АХУАЛЫН ЖАҚСARTУ ЖОЛДАРЫ.....	371
Жеңіскызы А., Еркін М. СҰТ ҚЫШҚЫЛДЫ ӨНІМДЕРДІҢ BIOTEХНОЛОГИЯСЫ.....	372
Жукеш Даяна АЛЮМИНИЙИНДУЦИРОВАННЫХ НАРУШЕНИЯХ ПОВЕДЕНЧЕСКИХ РЕАКЦИЙ СТАРЫХ КРЫС В ТЕСТЕ «ОТКРЫТОЕ ПОЛЕ».....	373