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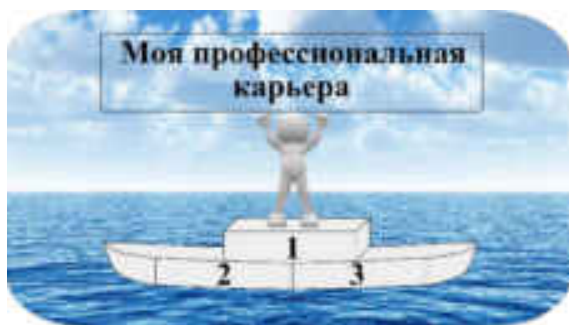


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**Международный научно-образовательный электронный журнал
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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Название научной статьи, ФИО авторов	Номер страницы
Eshmurodov Sanjar Bozorqobil ugli, G'iyozova Durdona G'ayrat kizi, Hamroqulova Mohichehra Sanoqul kizi, Ergasheva Xonoyim Abdukaxxorovna COLLAGEN-RELATED DISORDERS AND THE ROLE OF GLYCOSAMINOGLYCANS IN MEDICINE	16
Мурриков Бердимурат, Хоммадова Айна, Сапаркулиев Джумагельди ИСТОРИЧЕСКАЯ ЦЕННОСТЬ АХАЛТЕКИНСКИХ СКАКУНОВ В ТУРКМЕНИСТАНЕ	23
Перманова Шекер, Гулмурадова Айлар, Досов Касым АХАЛТЕКИНСКИЕ СКАКУНЫ КАК СИМВОЛ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ИДЕНТИЧНОСТИ ТУРКМЕНИСТАНА	27
Fayzullayeva Charos Uljaboy qizi, Ganiyeva Miyrbat Farxad qizi, Sattorova Ruxsora Abdug'affor qizi, Boltayev Farhod Ruzimovich ENERGY METABOLISM IN MICROORGANISMS: MECHANISMS OF ENERGY PRODUCTION AND FERMENTATION	31
Чопанов Мухаммет, Аманова Нязик, Хоммадова Огулмерджен РОЛЬ АХАЛТЕКИНСКИХ СКАКУНОВ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ ТУРКМЕНИСТАНА	38
Ganieva Miyrbat Farxad kizi, Nosirov Samadbek Dilshod ugli, Hojiakbar Ahmadjanov Sodiqjon ugli, Ergasheva Xonoyim Abdukaxxorovna THE ROLE OF THYROID DYSFUNCTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF METABOLIC SYNDROME	42
Евшанов Селимберди, Махмудова Сульгун, Язмурадова Сельбинияз АХАЛТЕКИНСКИЕ СКАКУНЫ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО ИМИДЖА ТУРКМЕНИСТАНА	48
Fayzullayeva Charos Uljaboy kizi, Mamatolibova Mohina Elyorbek qizi, Hayitmurodova Sarvinoz Nodirbek qizi, Odilova Shaxnoza Hayrulloevna ENDEMIC GOITER AND HYPOTHYROIDISM: PATHOGENESIS AND TREATMENT	52
Ишангулыева Огулгерек, Аманмухаммедов Гурбанмурат, Айдогдыев Максатмурат КУЛЬТУРНОЕ И ДУХОВНОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ АХАЛТЕКИНСКИХ СКАКУНОВ	57

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MECHANISMS OF ENERGY PRODUCTION AND FERMENTATION»

ABSTRACT

Microorganisms exhibit a wide range of metabolic strategies that enable them to obtain energy from different environmental sources. Energy metabolism in microorganisms is a complex and highly regulated process that involves the transformation of organic and inorganic compounds into biologically usable energy, primarily in the form of adenosine triphosphate (ATP). The two principal pathways of energy production are respiration and fermentation. While respiration yields a high amount of ATP through oxidative phosphorylation, fermentation is an anaerobic

process that allows microorganisms to survive in oxygen-deficient environments by generating ATP through substrate-level phosphorylation. Carbohydrates serve as the primary substrates in many fermentation pathways, leading to the formation of various end products such as lactic acid, ethanol, carbon dioxide, and organic acids. This paper provides a comprehensive overview of microbial energy metabolism, including cellular energy forms, biochemical pathways of carbohydrate fermentation, and the classification and significance of different fermentation types in both natural and industrial contexts.

Keywords: *Microorganisms, energy metabolism, ATP, fermentation, respiration, glycolysis, carbohydrate metabolism, anaerobic processes*

INTRODUCTION

Energy metabolism is essential for the survival and functioning of all living organisms, including microorganisms. Microorganisms, due to their diversity, have developed highly adaptable metabolic systems that allow them to utilize a wide variety of energy sources such as carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and even inorganic compounds. These metabolic processes are crucial for cellular activities such as biosynthesis, motility, transport, and reproduction.

The central molecule involved in energy transfer within the cell is ATP, which acts as the primary energy currency. Microorganisms synthesize ATP through different biochemical pathways depending on environmental conditions. In oxygen-rich environments, aerobic respiration is the dominant pathway, while in oxygen-limited or anaerobic environments, fermentation becomes essential.

Understanding microbial energy metabolism is important not only for basic biological knowledge but also for practical applications. It plays a key role in medicine (pathogen control), food production (fermented products), environmental science (biogeochemical cycles), and industrial biotechnology.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Extensive research has been conducted on microbial energy metabolism, revealing that glycolysis is the universal pathway for glucose degradation in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic microorganisms. Glycolysis converts glucose into pyruvate while producing ATP and reduced coenzymes such as NADH.

Under aerobic conditions, pyruvate is further oxidized in the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle, followed by oxidative phosphorylation in the electron transport chain. This process results in the production of up to 36–38 ATP molecules per glucose molecule.

In contrast, under anaerobic conditions, microorganisms rely on fermentation pathways. Studies have shown that fermentation allows for the regeneration of NAD^+ from NADH, which is essential for the استمرار of glycolysis. Various fermentation pathways have been identified, including:

- Lactic acid fermentation (e.g., *Lactobacillus*)

- Alcoholic fermentation (e.g., yeast)

- Mixed acid fermentation (e.g., *Escherichia coli*)

- Butyric acid fermentation (e.g., *Clostridium*)

Scientific literature also emphasizes the ecological and industrial importance of fermentation, particularly in the production of dairy products, alcoholic beverages, antibiotics, and biofuels.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

This study is based on a detailed review and analysis of scientific and educational sources related to microbiology and biochemistry. Data were collected from:

- Standard microbiology textbooks

- Peer-reviewed journal articles

- Online scientific databases and educational platforms

The methodology involved selecting relevant literature on microbial energy metabolism, fermentation pathways, and biochemical mechanisms. The collected information was systematically analyzed, compared, and organized to present a

coherent and comprehensive overview of the topic. Emphasis was placed on accuracy, clarity, and relevance to microbiological studies.

RESULTS: The analysis indicates that microorganisms utilize multiple pathways for energy production, primarily categorized into respiration and fermentation.

Respiration involves a series of redox reactions in which electrons are transferred through the electron transport chain, resulting in the generation of a proton gradient used to synthesize ATP via oxidative phosphorylation. Aerobic respiration uses oxygen as the final electron acceptor, while anaerobic respiration uses alternative acceptors such as nitrate or sulfate.

Fermentation, on the other hand, does not involve an electron transport chain. Instead, ATP is produced through substrate-level phosphorylation during glycolysis. The key purpose of fermentation is to regenerate NAD^+ , allowing glycolysis to continue.

Different fermentation pathways produce different end products:

Lactic acid fermentation $\rightarrow$ lactic acid

Alcoholic fermentation $\rightarrow$ ethanol + CO_2

Propionic fermentation $\rightarrow$ propionic acid

Butyric fermentation $\rightarrow$ butyric acid

The results also show that carbohydrate fermentation is one of the most common metabolic processes in microorganisms, especially for energy production in anaerobic conditions.

DISCUSSION

The findings highlight the remarkable metabolic flexibility of microorganisms. Their ability to switch between aerobic respiration and fermentation allows them to survive in diverse and often extreme environments. Although fermentation yields significantly less ATP compared to respiration, it is crucial for survival in anaerobic conditions.

Fermentation pathways also play a vital role in ecological systems by contributing to nutrient cycling and organic matter decomposition. In addition, these processes have been widely utilized in industrial applications such as food production (yogurt, cheese, bread), alcohol production, and biotechnology.

However, fermentation can also have negative effects, such as food spoilage and the production of harmful metabolites by pathogenic microorganisms. Therefore, understanding these metabolic processes is important for both exploiting beneficial microorganisms and controlling harmful ones.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, energy metabolism in microorganisms is a highly complex and adaptive system that ensures their survival under varying environmental conditions. Microorganisms utilize both respiration and fermentation to produce ATP, depending on oxygen availability. Fermentation, although less efficient, is essential for anaerobic energy production and plays a significant role in both natural ecosystems and industrial processes.

A deeper understanding of microbial energy metabolism provides valuable insights into microbiology, medicine, and biotechnology. Future research in this field may lead to improved industrial applications and better strategies for controlling microbial activity.

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