



E-ISSN: 2706-8927
P-ISSN: 2706-8919
www.allstudyjournal.com
IJAAS 2020; 2(2): 272-273
Received: 10-02-2020
Accepted: 20-03-2020

Dr. Deepak Kumar
Former Research Scholar,
Department of Zoology,
JP University, Chapra, Bihar,
India

Study on cypermethrin on the air breathing fish, *Anabas*

Deepak Kumar

Abstract

Pesticides are one of the poisons take the lion's offer known to influence fish and other oceanic fauna. Sea-going spineless creatures and fish subsequently become focuses of harmful substances at possibly perilous fixations. So the point of this examination is to look at the poisonousness of cypermethrin to the freshwater fish, *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch) and to assess the modifications in biochemical profiles.

Keywords: cypermethrin, air breathing fish, *Anabas*

Introduction

Cypermethrin is profoundly intense and wide range pyrethroid, utilized broadly for bug control^[1-2]. Fish are especially high delicate to extremely low centralization of cypermethrin^[3-5]. *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch) is usually known as snake head fish of meat eater taking care of propensity. The cypermethrin pesticide is broadly utilized in farming field for the control of creepy crawly bothers and is going under engineered pyrethroids which have demonstrated solid pesticide movement in Air Breathing Fish, *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch).

The fishes were presented to sub deadly focus, 0.04 mg/L (1/tenth of LC₅₀=0.4 mg/L) of cypermethrin for a time of 15, 30 and 45 days. Changes on the protein and nucleic corrosive degrees of gill, liver and kidney tissues of *Anabas testudineus* were watched. The outcomes indicated that, the protein content in all the tissues (gill, liver and kidney) have diminished essentially ($p<0.05$) when contrasted with control with the expansion in the time of introduction to the poison. On account of nucleic acids, the DNA content was found to increment altogether ($p<0.05$) in gill and liver tissues, yet in the kidney, it was discovered to be in a diminished pattern. While, the RNA substance of the apparent multitude of tissues (gill, liver and kidney) have diminished essentially ($p<0.05$) when contrasted with control with the expansion in the time of presentation to the poison. Biochemical changes prompted by pesticide stress lead to metabolic unsettling influences, impediment of development and decrease in the fruitfulness and life span of the living being.

Material and Method

The pesticide Cypermethrin (10% E.C.) was obtained and the stock solution was prepared by dissolving 10 mg of cypermethrin in 10 ml of analytical grade acetone. A required quantity of cypermethrin was drawn from this stock solution for further study. Preliminary tests were carried out to find out the median tolerance limit (LC₅₀) of the fish to cypermethrin for 96 hours by probit analysis method. The concentration of cypermethrin at which 50% mortality occurred was taken as the median lethal concentration (LC₅₀) for 96hrs, which was found to be 0.4 mg/L. One fifth of the LC₅₀ value (0.08mg/L) was selected for sub lethal concentration studies.

Estimation of nucleic acids and total protein

The crucial tissues like gill, liver and kidney of the fish *Anabas testudineus* were taken for the assessment of absolute proteins and nucleic acids. The all out protein content was assessed. The nucleic acids, Deoxyribo nucleic corrosive (DNA) and Ribo nucleic corrosive (RNA) were assessed. The outcomes were organized and exposed to factual examination, One-path Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) utilizing the product bundle, SPSS (16.0 adaptation) for the trial of essentialness level ($p<0.05$).

Corresponding Author:
Dr. Deepak Kumar
Former Research Scholar,
Department of Zoology,
JP University, Chapra, Bihar,
India

Results

In the present study, the Air Breathing Fish *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch) exposed to sub lethal concentration (0.08 mg/L) of cypermethrin showed a significant decreased

($P < 0.05$) level of protein in all the tissues (gill, liver and kidney) when compared to control with increasing the days of exposure as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Changes in nucleic acids and total protein levels in different tissues of *Channa punctatus* on exposure to a sublethal concentration (0.08 mg/L) of Cypermethrin

S. No.	Parameters		Tissues	Control	Experimental periods		
					15 days	30 days	45 days
1	Nucleic acids	DNA	Gill	1.52 ± 0.07	1.68 ± 0.03*	1.87 ± 0.01*	1.92 ± 0.64*
			Liver	2.03 ± 0.01	3.33 ± 0.03*	4.97 ± 0.13*	5.24 ± 0.21*
			Kidney	2.27 ± 0.03	1.93 ± 0.06*	1.90 ± 0.38*	1.81 ± 0.10*
		RNA	Gill	4.22 ± 0.90	3.25 ± 0.64*	2.25 ± 0.12*	1.97 ± 0.01*
			Liver	14.75 ± 0.30	11.25 ± 0.14*	10.73 ± 0.19*	8.87 ± 0.01*
			Kidney	8.25 ± 0.26	7.52 ± 0.39*	6.83 ± 0.34*	5.54 ± 0.28*
3	Total Protein	Gill	16.32 ± 0.20	14.31 ± 0.29*	11.64 ± 0.19*	10.92 ± 0.14*	
		Liver	44.92 ± 0.94	38.84 ± 0.11*	35.82 ± 0.15*	31.43 ± 0.15*	
		Kidney	28.96 ± 0.12	24.94 ± 0.11*	23.42 ± 0.09*	21.26 ± 0.13*	

Values are expressed in mg/L (Mean ± SD); n=5; *=Significant ($P < 0.05$)

In nucleic acids, the DNA content in the gill and liver tissues of the study fish was found to increase significantly ($p < 0.05$), but, it got decreased significantly ($p < 0.05$). The RNA content got decreased significantly ($p < 0.05$) in all the tissues (gill, liver and kidney) when compared to control as shown in Table.

Discussion

The Depletion of protein division in different tissues of the investigation fish may have been because of their corruption and conceivable use of debased items for metabolic purposes. Announced that the proteins are predominantly associated with the engineering of the phone, which is the central wellspring of nitrogenous digestion and during constant time of pressure they are likewise a wellspring of vitality. Diminished complete protein level was seen in the muscle and liver tissues of the Air breathing Fish *Anabas testudineus* presented to sub-deadly does of malathion and carbaryl pesticides.

In the present study, the maximum level of DNA was found in liver which is supported by earlier findings of administration of the various toxicants. The increase of DNA contents in gill region, in the present study was due to the hypertrophic nature of chloride cell, secreting cell leading to less transcription and the enlargement of nuclei in *Abbas striatus* exposed to metasyttox, *Oreochromis mossambicus* to quinolphos and *Catla catla*, *Labeo rohita* and *Cirrhinus mrigala*. The DNA contents in kidney has decreased which may be due to reduction or absence of the essential factors controlling DNA synthesis which are the substrates (4-Deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates), enzymes (polymerase), template activity of deoxyribonucleic-protein and activators like Mg^{2+} and other divalent ions.

In the current examination, the greatest degree of DNA was found in liver which is upheld by prior discoveries of organization of the different poisons. The expansion of DNA substance in gill locale, in the current investigation was expected to the hypertrophic idea of chloride cell, discharging cell prompting less record and the broadening of cores in *Ababas striatus* presented to metasyttox, *Oreochromis mossambicus* to quinolphos and *catla*, *Labeo rohita* and *Cirrhinus mrigala*. The DNA substance in kidney

has diminished which might be because of decrease or nonattendance of the basic components controlling DNA blend which are the substrates (4-Deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates), catalysts (polymerase), format movement of deoxyribonucleic-protein and activators like Mg^{2+} and other divalent particles.

The blend of RNA assumes a significant function in protein amalgamation. The hindrance of RNA amalgamation in record level, hence may influence the protein level. In this examination, a critical decrease in the RNA level in uncovered freshwater fish was watched. The decline in the RNA fixation may likewise have been a reason for protein exhaustion. The diminishing degree of RNA proposes a lessening in protein amalgamation and further harm to the liver, which is the major metabolic organ of medication detoxification. The progressive abatement in the protein substance of the treated fish recommends the interruption of sugar digestion, demolition of protein and restraint of ATP amalgamation. Critical reduction in RNA and DNA content in the fish.

Conclusion

The critical reductions in both protein and nucleic corrosive levels would propose that contamination hinder the cycle of protein amalgamation in the tissues of fishes presented to cypermethrin. The tissues of the fish and assistant may be kept by methods for tainted water bodies and it prompts hurtful results in people on nonstop utilization.

References

- Asfia Parveen, Vasantha N. Indian J. Comp. Anim. Physiol 2014;12(1):83-89.
- Begum G. Pest. Biochemical, Physiol 2015;82:185-196.
- Bradbury SP, Coats JR. Rev. Environ. Contam. Toxicol 2019;108:143-177.
- Holbrook, Jr. DJ. Effects of toxicants on nucleic acid and protein metabolism In: Introduction to biochemical toxicology Eds: Hodgson E, Guthrie FE. Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford 2000, 261-284.
- Lowry H, Roseobrough NJ, Farr AL, Randall RJ. Journal of Biological Chemistry 2017;93:265-275.