

Acute Effect of *Centella Asiatica* on Quinalphos Induced Toxicity on the Whole Brain of *Catla Catla*

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Abstract: Quinalphos is an organic phosphate that induces toxic effects on catla catla. The acute induced toxic effects on brain of the catla catla have been studied. Brain plays the pivotal role on signaling the metabolism. Quinalphos is a neurotoxic compound, hence been chosen for the study. The Lc50 value of the quinalphos used in this study is 0.2µl/30 liters of water. The antidote used is centella asiatica. (neuro-stimulator), the amount used is 300mg/30 liters. The result reflect the effect of quinalphos on protein, carbohydrates, lipids, which has been overcome by the antidote.

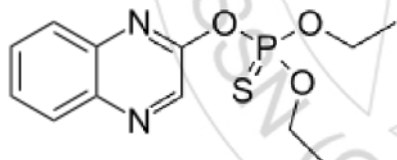
Keywords: QUINALPHOS, CENTELLA ASIATICA, Antidote, CATLA CATLA, BRAIN.

1. Introduction

The *catla catla* is an important and integral part of daily intake of the people of India. The people who cannot afford the luxury of the sea fishes settle for fresh water fishes. The frequent uses of pesticides in agriculture practices pollute the soil, hydro soil and water bodies thus reaching the aqua ecosystem. The aquatic environment is subjected to an ever increasing range of pollutants, reflecting more rapid innovations of our technology to manufacture goods to satisfy the demand. More than 50% of the Indian population is dependent on agriculture.

Indiscriminate uses of pesticide wastes that runs into the lake, river and the canal etc., causes serious effect on the metabolism of the fishes.

Quinalphos



Quinalphos is an organic compound. The chemical formula is C₁₂ H₁₅ N₂ O₃ PS, IUPAC name is 0,0-diethyl 0-quinoxalin 2-yl phosphorothioate. It is widely used in India for wheat, rice, sugarcane and cotton. Many organophosphates are potent neurotoxins, functioning by inhibiting the action of AChE in nerve cells. Neurotransmitters such as acetylcholine (which is affected by organophosphate pesticides) are profoundly important in the brain. The primary effect of quinalphos and other OPs on vertebrate and invertebrate organisms is the inhibition of AChE activity, the enzyme that degrades the neurotransmitter acetylcholine in cholinergic synapses (Pan and Dutta, 1998). Duration of exposure, type of OP, as well as species of *Catla catla* has an effect on the extent of AChE expression. Acetylcholine (ACh) is the only classical neurotransmitter that after release into the synaptic cleft is inactivated by enzymatic hydrolysis rather than by reuptake. As a consequence, ACh has a turnover rate in vivo that is much higher than that of any other transmitter, including catecholamines and amino acids (Haubrich and Chippendale, 1977).

AChE was identified as the enzyme responsible for termination of cholinergic transmission by cleavage of ACh to acetate and choline: AChE is found in cholinergic synapses in the brain as well as in autonomic ganglia, the neuromuscular junction, and the target tissues of the parasympathetic system (Silman and Sussman, 2005). Inhibition of the AChE activity results in a buildup of acetylcholine causing prolonged excitatory postsynaptic potential. This results in repeated, uncontrolled firing of neurons leading to hyperstimulation of the nerve/muscle fibers, which leads to paralysis, sometimes death. Contamination of aquatic ecosystems by sub-lethal levels of quinalphos is fairly common and had serious impact on non-target *Catla catla*.

ANTIDOTE:

Centella is used as a leafy green in South Indian cuisine, where it is called 'vallarai'. Used as a memory booster. It is also known as an excellent antioxidant.

2. Literature Survey

A survey was taken in and around Tambaram to find out the major pesticide that is been used. The survey resulted in administration of quinalphos.

The ecological changes occurring in the water body are always best indicated by biochemical parameters of aquatic organisms, like carbohydrate, protein and lipids (Kumarasamy, P et al., 2013, Somaiah, K. Sunita, K. and Nagaraju, B. et al., 2014).

Protein being essential nutrition for growth and development which in turn serves as energy source during stress. Decreasing trends have been reported in the brain of *O. mossambicus* exposed to quinalphos (Durairaj and Selvarajan 1992).

Lipids are generally triglycerides that metabolize the reserve energy source. Methylparathion exposed *Barbus chonchonius*. Hence the above parameters are considered and effort of re-stabilization with help of antidote *Centella asiatica* or 'vallarai' is known to be used in wound healing, memory improvement and in the process of treating mental fatigue. The oxidative deterioration of lipid-containing food is responsible for rancid odours.

Many phenolic compounds particularly flavonoids, exhibits wide range of biological effects (zainol .M.K et al., 2002). Studies also show that some of these compounds or potent disposers of free radicals, and prevention against neurodegenerative disease.

3. Materials and Methods

Catla catla was stocked in the tanks of 500 liters capacity irrespective of sex and the average weight is to be 4g and length is to be 7cm. They are grouped has three separate entities.

Group 1: served as control.

Group 2: served as experiment (quinalphos alone)

Group 3: served as antidote (quinalphos+vallarai)

CHEMICALS:

Quinalphos (lipids): a redish brown liquid, and that used in this study was a commercial grade (75%).

Dried form of powdered *c. asiatica*, commercial

Catla catla were bought from poondi government farm, and acclimatized for 10 days. The *Catla catla* were fed with the combination of tubifex (dried and alive). The size of them is almost the same with the slight difference of 1 cm.

The whole brain has been taken for the present study, and following parameters were carried out:

- Estimation of proteins
- Estimation of lipids
- Estimation of carbohydrates

Acute toxicity was study was conducted for 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours and 96 hours.

Estimation of Total Proteins

Proteins were estimated following the procedure (lowry et al.,1951) using folin phenol reagent.

Principle:

Trichloroacetic acid (TCA) was used to precipitate the protein. The carbamyl group of the protein reacts with the copper and potassium of the reagent to give the blue colored copper potassium biuret complex. This complex together with tyrosine and tryptophan present in the proteins reduces the phosphomolybdate of the folincioaculteau reagent to intensify the colour of the solution which is directly proportional to concentration of the protein.

Reagents

- 1) 5% trichloroacetic acid (TCA)-5gms of TCA dissolved in 100ml of distilled water.
- 2) 1N sodium hydroxide- 4gms of sodium hydroxide was dissolved in 100 ml of distilled water.
- 3) 0.1 N sodium hydroxide- 400 mgs of sodium hydroxide was dissolved in 100ml of distilled water.
- 4) Solution A-2g of sodium carbonate was dissolved in 100ml of 0.1N sodium hydroxide.
- 5) Solution B- 500 mg of copper sulphate was dissolved in 1% sodium or potassium tartarate to be prepared fresh.
- 6) Solution C- 100 ml of solution A and 2 ml of solution B were mixed.
- 7) Folin phenol reagent – diluted with equal volume of distilled water in 1:1 ratio

Procedure

20mg of the different tissues were weighed, homogenized separately and precipitated in 2ml of TCA. The precipitate was centrifuged for 5 minutes at 3000rpm. The tissues were taken and dissolved in 1ml of 1N NaoH. To 0.5ml of the sample; 5ml of solution C was added and mixed rapidly after 10 minutes 0.5ml of the folin phenol reagent was added and the colour intensity was measured in the spectrophotometer at 540 nm after 20 minutes.

Using th blank, standard bovine serum albumin and the test samples, the colour intensity was measured and the amount of protein calculated following the formula given below.

$$\frac{\text{OD of the sample}}{\text{OD of the STD}} \times \frac{100}{\text{WT of sample}} = \text{mg\%}$$

Estimation of Lipid

Principle

This method is based on the sulpho-phospho vanillin reaction which depends on the reaction of lipid with sulphuric , phosphoric acid and vanillin reagent to give red colour .

Reagents

Vallanin reagent:

2gms of vanillin powder was dissolved in 800ml of 89% ortho phosphoric acid; 200ml of distilled water was added.

- Chloroform: Methanol in ratio of 2:1
- 0.9 % Sodium Chloride: 900mg of sodium chloride was dissolved in 100 ml of distilled water

Procedure

5mg of (brain) was taken and homogenized in the homogenizer with 5ml of chloroform: methanol. To this 0.5ml of 0.9% sodium chloride was added and centrifuged for 10 mins. The lower part was separated from the from the fluff 0.5 ml of the extract was taken in the sterilized syringe and left for evoporation..

After evaporation 0.5 ml of 0f conc. Sulphuric acid was added, placed in water bath for 10.mins, cooled at room temperature. To this vallanin reagent (2.5ml) wa sadded the testube was allowed to stand for 30 mins. The intensity of the colour developed is read at 520nm, using spectrometer. Standard and blank were prepare simultaneously using standard cholesterol (Merck) and concentrated sulphuric acid. Standard solution of cholesterol in 100 ml of 2:1 chloroform, and methanol was prepared.

This was diluted to 1:10 in solvent prior to the experiment. Amount of lipid in the samples was calculated.

The values are expressed as mg%.

Estimation of Carbohydrate

Materials

- 2.5NHC1
- Standard glucose: stock, dissolve 100 mg in 100mL water. Working standard-10mL of stock diluted to 100mL with distilled water. Store refrigerated after adding a few drops of toluene.

- Phenol 5% redistilled (reagent grade) phenol (50g) dissolved in water and diluted to one liter.
- Sulphuric acid 96% reagent grade.
- Standard glucose: stock-100 mg in 100mL of water.
Working standard-10mL of stock diluted to 100mL with distilled water.

- 8) Add 5mL of 96% sulphuric acid to each tube and shake well.
- 9) After 10 min shake the contents in the tubes and place in a water bath at 25-30°C for 20 min.
- 10) Read the color at 490 nm.
- 11) Calculate the amount of total carbohydrate present in the sample solution using the standard graph.

Procedure

Weigh 100mg of the sample into a boiling tube.

- 1) Hydrolyse by keeping it in a boiling water bath for three hours with 5mL of 2.5N HCl and cool to room temperature.
- 2) Neutralize it with solid sodium carbonate until the effervescence ceases.
- 3) Make up the volume to 100mL and centrifuge.
- 4) Pipette out 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, and 1mL of the working standard into a series of test tubes.
- 5) Pipette out 0.1 and 0.2 mL of the sample solution in two separate test tubes. Make up the volume in each tube to 1mL with water.
- 6) Set a blank with 1mL of water.
- 7) Add 1mL of phenol solution to each tube.

Absorbance corresponds to 0.1mL of the test =mg of glucose
 100mL of the sample solution contains=

$$\frac{X}{\text{-----} \times 100\text{mg glucose}} = 0.1$$

=% of total carbohydrate present.

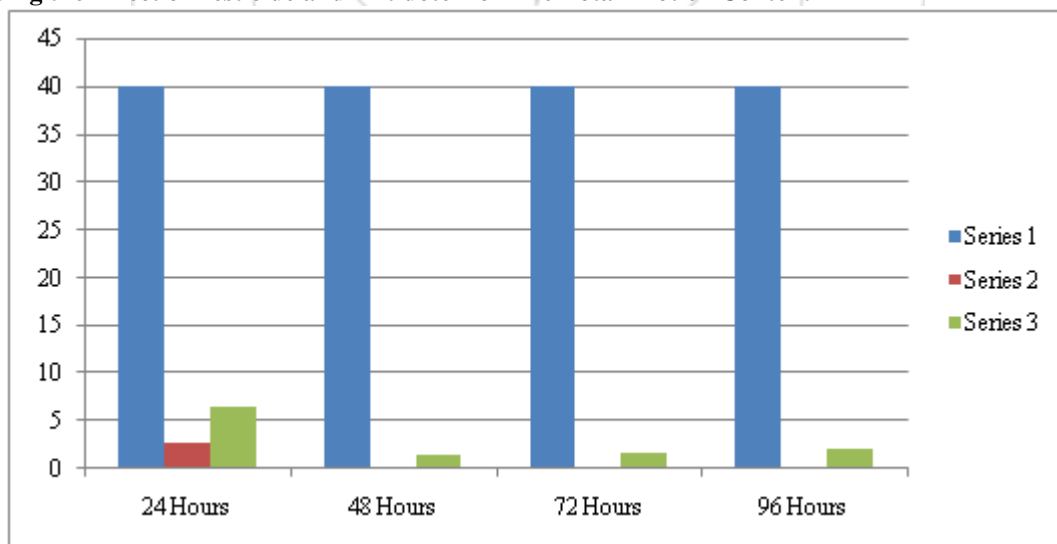
4. Results

The results reflect the effect of quinalphos on three parameters, namely protein, carbohydrate, and lipid. This effect has been overcome by the use of C.asiatica, which proved to be an excellent antidote due to the phenolic and neuro-stimulating agent.

Table showing the effect of qunal phos toxicity on the total amount of carbohydrate, protein and lipid

EXPOSURE	PROTEIN (mg%)			LIPID (mg%)			CARBOHYDRATE		
	GRPI	GRP II	GRP III	GRPI	GRPII	GRPIII	GRP I	GRP II	GRP III
24 HOURS	40.14	2.74	6.56	10.24	9.58	10.11	24.1	21.39	15.15
48 HOURS	40.14	0.06	1.386	10.24	9.36	10.15	24.1	21.21	23.27
72 HOURS	40.14	0.06	1.75	10.24	4.5	10.18	24.1	20	23.87
96 HOURS	40.14	0.02	2.04	10.24	4.5	10.23	24.1	5.75	24

Graph Showing the Effect of Pesticide and Antidote Ror The Total Protien Content



Protiens

After the exposure of 24 hours of *catla catla*, there was a drastic decrease in the amount of proteins in grpII. There is also a controlled recovery with groupIII; when compared with the grpI. There is also a control effect on the recovery with grpIII, the value slightly increased while comparing with the grpI.

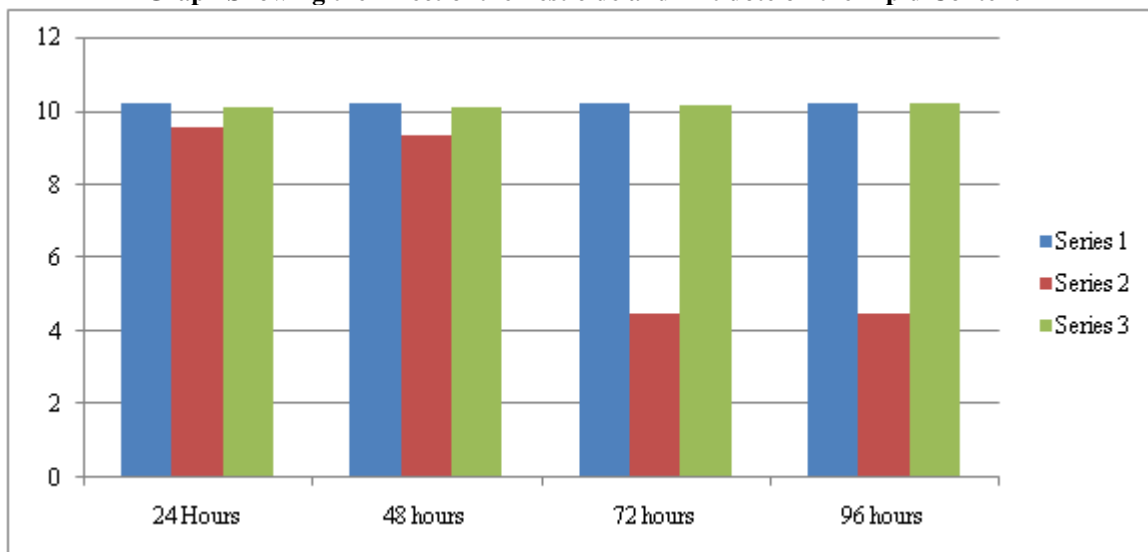
During 48 hours the amount of protein shows much greater reduction in the protein level when compared with grp1. The antidote once again seems effective to raise the level.

During 72 hours, the study shows the revival of the lost protein with an optimum quantity. This shows the antidote is very effective on the grpIII.

During 96 hour, the study shows the drastic decrease in the level of protein grpII, even the antidote its self is able to

slightly reduce only to the considerable when compared to grpI.

Graph Showing the Effect of the Pesticide and Antidote on the Lipid Content

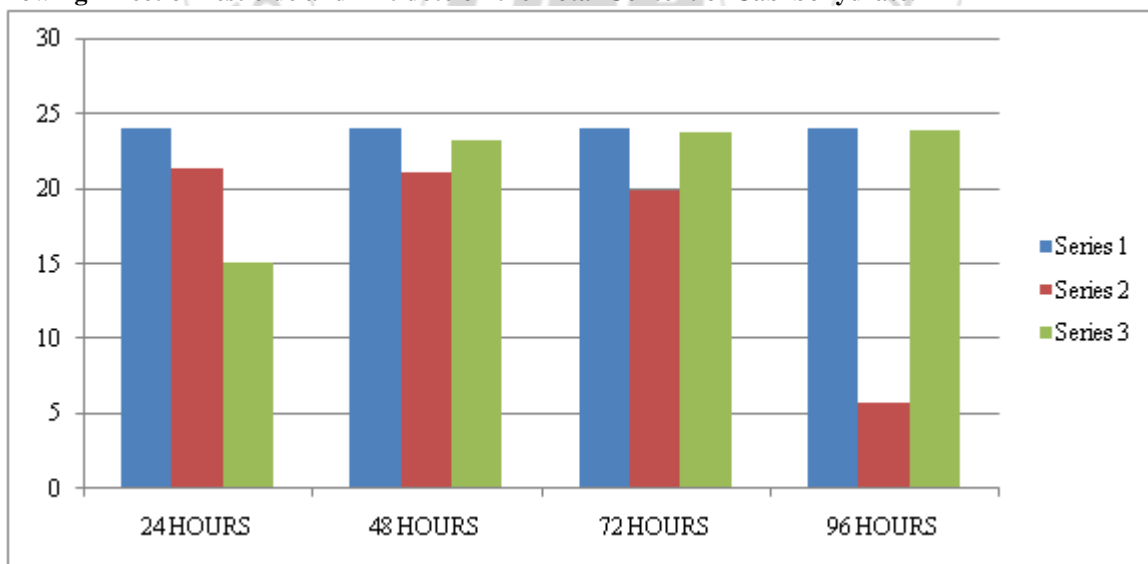


Lipid

During 24 hours, the study of the *catla catla*, shows slight decrease in the lipid level compared to the grp1, and the action of the antidote in recovering nearly to the grp1. During 48 hours, the shows the slight decline as seen in the 24 hours, but on the slightest increase on the other hand the antidote recovers. During 72 hours, the study shows the drastic reduction to 5mg%, while the grpIII values shows the recovery to 10.18mg% when compared with that of control the 96 hours study shows a stable decline where as the antidote is positively to almost the grpI. Antioxidative

activities among the accessions tested. Results also showed that both leaf and root of *C. asiatica* had high antioxidative activity, which was as good as that of a-tocopherol. The total phenolic content, determined according to the folin-ciocalteu method, varied from 3.23 to 11.7g/100g dry sample, and showed strong association ($r^2=0.90$) with antioxidative activity. The results suggest that phenolic compounds are the major contributors to the antioxidative activities of *C.asiatica*.

Graph Showing Effect of Pesticide and Antidote on the Total Content of Carbohydrate.



Carbohydrate

During, 24 hour, the study shows the slight decrease in the level when compared with grpI, grpIII shows a recovery to match almost the grpI value. During 48 hours, the study shows the decrease in the amount of carbohydrate in grpII, when compared to the grpII, but grpIII shows recovery of the amount equal to grpI. During 72, hours the study shows the decline of 20 the grpIII shows the recovery of

23.87mg%. During 96, the hours study shows alarming decrease, which has been recovered in the groupIII.

5. Conclusion

The above study shows that the decrease in the protein, carbohydrates, and lipid in the brain of *catla catla*. The

purpose of the study the decrease in the nutritional value of the *catla catla*

In view of the importance of *catla catla* to diet of man, it is necessary that biological monitoring of the water and *catla catla* meat for consumption should be done regularly to ensure continuous safety of the fresh water food. Safe disposal of domestic sewage and industrial effluents should be practiced and recycled to avoid these metals and other contaminants from going into the environment. The study showed a need for continuous pollution assessment study of aquatic organisms in fresh water body.

I sincerely thank Dr. Gladies Kezhia, for being a source of great support and knowledge throughout the study. I also thank Mr. T. Saravanan my partner for being an inspiration source.

6. Future Scope

This work of mine will be a good source to start with, for the people who really care for the environment, fishes, and nutrition for poor at the same time. The metabolism and nutritional value is always the field of work for any researcher, as fishes are the bio markers.

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