

Research Article

Bioaccumulation of selected heavy metals in various organs of Sher Mahi (*Clupisoma naziri*) collected from local market of Peshawar

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Abstract

The current study presents evaluation of heavy metals such as Zinc, Copper, Ni and Chromium level in various organs of freshwater angel species *Clupisoma naziri*. The level of each metal was recorded in gills, skin, liver, digestive system and muscles by PerkinElmer (2380) spectrometer protocol. The liver exhibited the most noteworthy metallic burden followed by gills, muscles, skin and digestive tract. The order of overall metallic burden in all parts collectively was Ni>Cr>Zn>Pb>Cu with the normal values of 2.93, 2.27, 1.66, 0.93 and 0.0956 ppm respectively. Compared to maximum periwinkle limits as that of given by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Zinc, Nickel and Copper were found within the permissible range whereas Chromium (2.27 ppm) and Lead (0.926 ppm) were found higher than reasonable limits i.e. 1 ppm and 0.5 ppm respectively.

Keywords: Atomic Absorption; Bioaccumulation; *Clupisoma naziri*; Heavy metals; Spectrophotometer

Introduction

Heavy metals are characteristic components of earth's body, Water has distinctive kind of properties making it capable of breaking down, adsorb, acclimatize or suspend various external properties. These metals enter to water bodies through common starting such as deteriorated minerals interior residue, shifting of metal stores and volcanism expelled things or industrial and buyer

squander or anthropogenic root checking solid misuse exchange, mechanical or chemical effluents, harbor channel burrowing or without a hesitation from acidic rain. Heavy metals may also release from soil into ground water, lakes, conduits and streams. These metals are preeminent common, normally harmful if exceeded the maximum permissible range and cause veritable peril such as long determination, biomagnification and bioaccumulation

inside food chain [1, 2]. These metals exist in various chemical forms such as oxides, metal carbonates, sulfides, and particles in precious stone cross sections of minerals that influence the capacity of their mobility and bioavailability [3-5]. Being not metabolized, heavy metals pose threat to the body which eventually gathers in delicate tissues. In case it comes to the harmful level, these irresistible metals possibly exasperate the biological environment [6-8]. The rate of this impact of articulation significantly depends on the level of industrialization and the utilization of mechanical agrarian exercises and as well as on unrestrained urbanization along the coastal zones.

Many metropolitan cities are now facing the problem of environmental pollution among which heavy metals pollution is alarming. The entering of toxic metals into the ecosystem may lead to bioaccumulation, biotransformation, biomagnifications and geo-accumulation. Depending on the quantity and nature of the metal ingested, heavy metals can cause serious health issues with varied symptoms [9]. However excess exposure to these metals can be toxic.

Fish is among important foods globally, offering a rich source of vitamins, minerals, digestible protein, and polyunsaturated fatty acids, [10] supporting healthy life [11]. However, the dense metals content accumulated in fish organs cause a few serious disorders such as cardiovascular diseases, renal failure and liver damage [12-14]. Digestive track, gills and body surface are the common side of entrance of heavy metals [15, 16] while the concentration of accumulated heavy metals may also depends on size and age of species [17], their life cycle and life history, ecological needs, feeding habits [18], capturing season, and physio-chemical parameters of water [19]. The most common heavy metals are aluminum,

cadmium, arsenic, lead, mercury, calcium, zinc, iron, magnesium, cobalt and cadmium. Specific amount of some of these metals are necessary for certain biological functions such as calcium, magnesium, potassium and Iron in a reasonable amount while others are potentially dangerous for biological systems [20-22].

The insight study of toxic metals, their accumulation in the soil and particularly their impact on soil and water or plant system seems to be an important issue which must be addressed accordingly [23]. The focus of current study is to evaluate heavy metals profile of *Clupisoma naziri*. The study is important as the specie selected for evaluation is among most consumed specie. Thus, it is necessary to have insight into heavy metals profile of different parts of *Clupisoma naziri*.

Materials and methods

In this work, the bioaccumulations of several heavy metals were identified in numerous organs of *Clupisoma naziri* (Local name: shermahi) which is among widely consumed species of fish. The main source of *C. naziri* for local market is River Kabul. Nuclear Absorption Atomic Retention Spectrophotometer (PERKIN-ELMER (2380) was used. Six distinctive species of *C. naziri* were collected from nearby markets of Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan and were immediately transferred to icebox for transportation to the research facility of Zoology division Islamia College Peshawar for further examination. Weighted parcel of gills, skin, muscles, liver and digestive tract were cut utilizing stainless steel sterile edges and were kept at solidifying temperature in sterilized polythene bags. The instrumental investigations were carried out in University of Peshawar, KPK

Bioaccumulation of heavy metals in organs of fish

Digestion of samples

After morpho-metric measurements, the samples of fish were subjected to acid digestion, for which the reported protocol

[24] was followed with some minor changes according to the illustrations of Yousafzai and Shakoori [25]. Briefly, washing of fish samples were done with distilled water. Using blotting paper, the analyzed parts i.e. gills, skin, muscles, liver and intestine were carefully blotted and a measured amount of every sample was transferred to separate volumetric flask of 100 mL, and to each flask 5 mL nitric acid (55%) and 2 mL perchloric acid (70%) were added followed by keeping it air tight for whole night. Second dose of 5mL nitric acid (55%) and 3mL (70%) perchloric acid were added to each flask after 25 hours. To get a transparent solution, flasks were kept for 20 minutes on hot plate of 200 to 250 °C for digestion. The dense white fumes from the flasks after brown fumes indicates the completion of the process of digestion. After digestion, samples diluted to 10 mL with nano pure water after being cooled. All the samples were properly filtered and transferred to sterile vials.

Determination of metals concentration

For the analysis of heavy metal through Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer, Air acetylene flame was used while its distinctive lamp was set in flame Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. Initially, standard curve of each metal was obtained using a characteristic metal standard solution, followed by analysis of samples

that were to be investigated for evaluation of heavy metals concentration.

Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (Perkin Elmer 2380) was operated to analyze the level of metals of interest: Cu (Copper), Zn (Zinc), Ni (Nickel), Cr (Chromium) and Pb (Lead) in the skin, muscles, liver intestine and gills samples of each fish collected. Each sample was tested and examined in triplet; organized space ranges of analytical standards for all metals were made ready using E. Merck Stock solution. The acquired ODs were calibrated against the standard curves which were prepared to check out the quantity of all heavy metals in samples under study. Level of each heavy metal was represented in ppm (Parts Per Million).

Statistical methods

The data of current study was processed through analysis and results were shown as average/mean \pm S.E.

Results and discussion

In each organ. Concentration of each metal was found to be different. The tables and graphs below show the results of all metals concentration in ppm that was assessed in different organs.

By taking the average, the study reveals that the following order of concentration of these heavy metals were Ni > Cr > Zn > Pb > Cu with exception in intestine and muscles where Cr was in highest concentrating followed by Ni, Zn, Pb and Cu (Fig. 1).

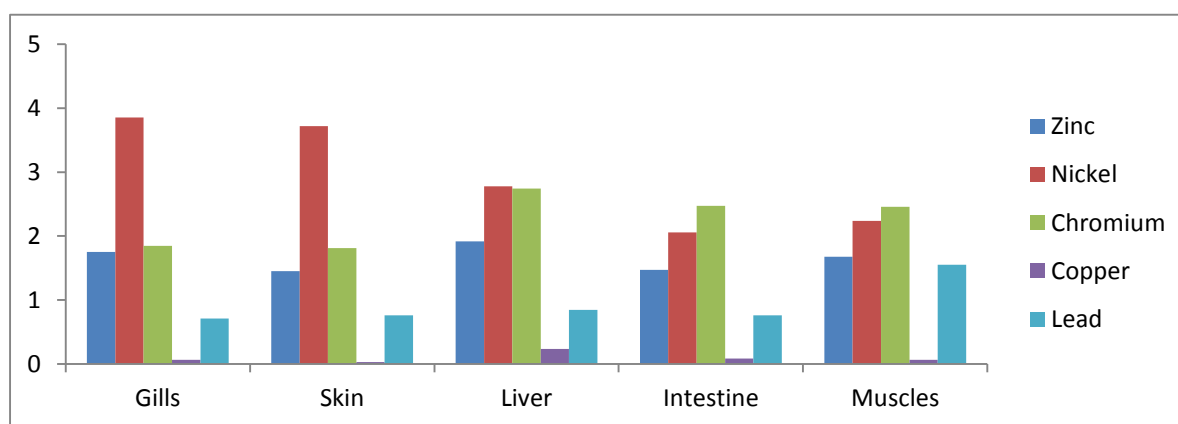


Figure 1. Showing Bioaccumulation of heavy metals in various organs of *C. naziri* collected from various areas. X-axis shows concentration (± 0.001 to ± 0.4) in ppm while Y-axis shows different organs

Combined burden of all the metals is highest in the Liver that is 8.518 ppm and burden in the Intestine is 6.85 ppm. The following order of bioaccumulation was observed in organs:

Gills > Skin > Liver > Muscles > Intestine. In order to maintain normal body functions, living creatures including fish, need heavy metals in specific amounts depending upon the nature of each metal. Excessive quantity of certain metals can be harmful for normal body functions, while some metals like mercury, lead and cadmium are not mandatory for normal cellular activities. Therefore, long lasting exposure to these metals may cause abnormalities [26]. Metallic elements can't be degraded by living organisms naturally and they accumulate through biosorption and metabolic process in aquatic organisms [27].

It has been reported that gills accumulate more heavy metals than digestive tract if they are taken up from water. Besides this, Digestive tract accumulates more heavy metals than gills if they are absorbed from various food materials [15]. Summarizing the above-mentioned fact, it can be said that if the metallic levels are higher in water, the food contribution to overall body weight will be inconsequential. This is because of higher concentration and transport efficiency across gills.

In this work, concentration of Zn was found to be less, compared to literature reported for gills of *Chamma punctatus*. [28], testis of *L. niloticus* and *O. niloticus* [29] *C. punctatus* respectively. [30]. Its concentration was higher in liver followed by gills, skin, muscles and intestine. Literature suggest that food as well as surrounding water may be largest source of Zn accumulation as Zn is imported constituent of certain foods [31, 32]. Higher amount of Zn can be toxic causing growth delaying, impermanency, and reproductive abnormality to fish. [33].

Generally higher amount of Nickel i.e above permissible level was noticed in the gills followed by liver, skin, muscles and

intestine. 0.7µg/g of Nickel's level is considered hypothetically fatal to fish and water dependent birds that devour them [34].

In the study of fish muscles from the Mediterranean coastal water, the average mass of Cr was 2.1µg/g. Even lower values were also reported from the Aqaba,s Gulf for the muscle of *Parupeneus barberinus* (0.4µg/g.) and *Scarus variegatus* is 0.6µg/g. [35]. However, in the present work, greater mass was seen in liver of the fish followed by intestine. Compared to literature, the site for maximum piles of Cr in *W. attu* and *L. dyocheilus* were gills [25]. Similarly, this study revealed that Copper is present in high amount in liver followed by intestine, gills, muscles and skin but overall, the concentration of Cu was found to be less as compared to other heavy metals. Lead is very harmful for aquatic life especially for fish, as it accumulates on higher quantity in fish organs [36]. Our study revealed the presence of higher concentration of Lead in muscles followed by liver, skin and intestine while least in gills. Overall, the lead concentration was found to be above FAO limit [31].

Comparing the present data with the Maximum Allowable Limits (MPL) of international standards provided by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), it can be observed that the levels of Zinc, Nickel and Copper were found below the MPL with values of 1.65 ppm, 6.93 ppm and 0.096 ppm respectively. On the other hand, Chromium (2.27 ppm) and Lead (0.926 ppm) are higher than permissible value 1 ppm and 0.5 ppm respectively. The current observed metal value of Ni (2.9) (Fig. 2) is slightly higher than reported values [37], in a closely related species *Clupisoma pseudotropius* in which the Ni was 2.1 ppm.

The existences of high mass of these heavy metals could be the result of human being activities not by natural enrichment from study of geological weathering [38]. Tanneries, textile, brewery pottery, metal fining, electroplating, mining and printing

industries, pottery, electrical petroleum industries, pharmaceutical and graphic industries are some of the sources from where untreated waste materials enter water bodies [39]. Table 1 shows average concentration of each metal in comparison with FAO standards.

Comparing our results with literature, Ali *et al.* [40] determined reasonable amount of Cr, Ni, Cd and Pb in Skin, Gills, Liver and Kidney of *C. naziri* as well as in water samples collected from River Shah Alam which is originated from River Kabul while Ali and Khan [41] revealed the presence of Cd, Pb and Hg heavy metals in 4 different species including *C. naziri* collected from River Kabul.

According to a study conducted by Ahmad *et al.* [42], the ultimate cause of heavy

metals in both water and in fishes is anthropogenic activities among which the leading could be improper use of chemical fertilizers as well as disposal of waste materials. It has been reported that the major source of industrial waste that contributes to water pollution is marble industries causing physical and chemical alterations to the water bodies and the situation may get worse in future [43, 44]. Our group conducted research on different parameters of water samples collected from River Kabul and the results suggest that the certain parameters were not according to the standard conditions and leading cause may be the presence of different types of industries, marble industries being on top (Manuscript under review).

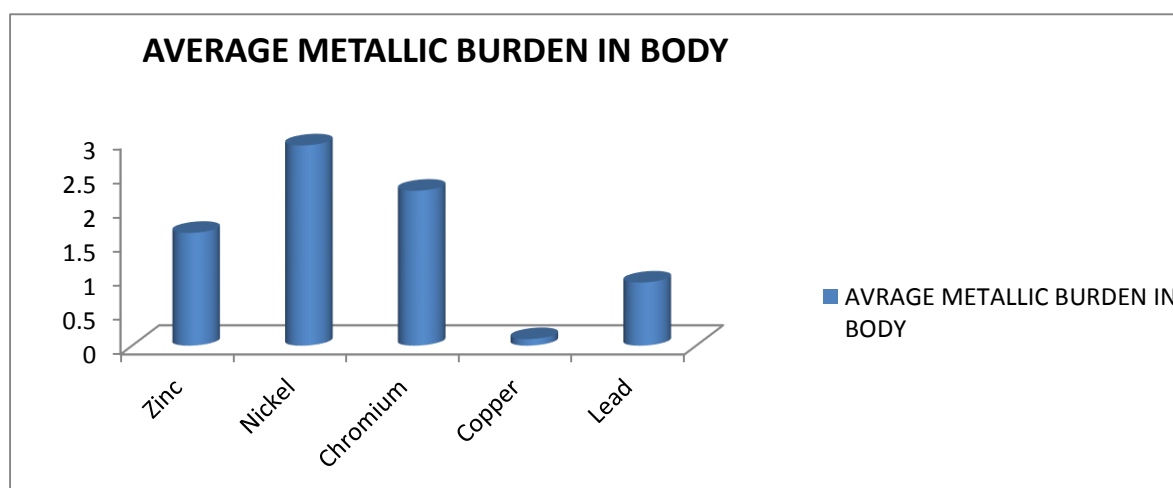


Figure 2. Average metallic burden in the various body organs of *C. naziri*. X-axis shows concentration in ppm while y-axis shows different heavy metals

Table 1. Comparison between FAO standards and average heavy metal concentration in fish *C. naziri*

S. No.	Metal	Observed Value	FAO Limits
1	Zn	1.65 ± 0.09	30
2	Ni	2.93 ± 0.04	5.5
3	Cr	2.27 ± 0.03	1
4	Cu	0.096 ± 0.001	30
5	Pb	0.926 ± 0.001	0.5

Conclusion

Over study revealed that overall burden of heavy metals is highest in the liver and lowest in the intestine followed by muscles and skin. The highest value of

accumulation was shown by Ni followed by Cr, Zn, Pb and Cu. Comparison of these metals with standards provided by FAO, indicates that Zn, Ni and Cu levels are in normal range while Cr and Pb are slightly

higher than the permissible limits. This study is of particular importance as the selected specie is among the most consumed fish in the local region.

Authors' contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: M Zahid, Performed the experiments: SM Jawad & MZ Ashfaq, Analyzed the data: A Hayat & S Salman, Contributed materials/analysis/ tools: MS Khan, Wrote the paper: M Shah.

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