Scanning Electron Microscopy Unveils Profenofos as a Critical Stressor on Channagachua Gills

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ABSTRACT

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| **Aims:** The widespread use of Profenofos, an organophosphate pesticide, in agriculture has raised concerns about its ecotoxicological effects on aquatic ecosystems. This study investigates the impact of Profenofos on the gill morphology of Channagachua, a freshwater fish species, using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) to elucidate ultrastructural changes.**Study design:**Healthy specimens of Channagachua (dwarf snakehead) were collected from local freshwater bodies. The average length and weight of the fish were 12–15 cm and 20–25 g, respectively.Channagachua specimens were exposed to sublethal concentrations of Profenofos (0.5 mg/L and 1.0 mg/L and 2.0 mg/L) for 21 days, and gill tissues were subsequently analyzed to assess morphological alterations.**Methodology:**Channagachua were exposed to sublethal Profenofos concentrations (0.5mg/L, 1mg/L and 2 mg/L) for 21 days. Gill tissues were dissected, fixed in 2.5% glutaraldehyde, and dehydrated using an ethanol series. The samples were critical-point dried, gold-coated, and analyzed using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) to assess ultrastructural changes. Morphological alterations, including epithelial lifting, lamellar fusion, and mucus secretion, were quantified. Statistical analysis compared damage severity between control and treated groups. Results confirmed Profenofos as a critical stressor, highlighting its detrimental effects on gill ultrastructure.**Results:**SEM analysis revealed significant Profenofos-induced damage to the gill architecture of Channagachua. Key observations included the distortion of primary and secondary lamellae, epithelial lifting, and rupture of microbridges. These structural deformities were dose-dependent, with higher concentrations of Profenofos causing more severe damage. The fusion of lamellae and epithelial lifting were particularly pronounced, suggesting impaired respiratory and osmoregulatory functions. Additionally, the presence of mucus secretion and cellular debris on the gill surface indicated a stress response to the toxicant.The ultrastructural changes observed in this study highlight the detrimental effects of Profenofos on gill tissue, which could compromise the fish's ability to maintain physiological homeostasis. The damage to the gill epithelium likely hinders oxygen exchange and ion regulation, potentially leading to hypoxemia and osmoregulatory imbalance. These findings underscore the role of Profenofos as a critical stressor in aquatic environments, with implications for the health and survival of fish populations.**Conclusion:**NoThis study provides compelling SEM-based evidence of Profenofos-induced gill pathology in Channagachua, emphasizing the need for stricter regulation of organophosphate pesticides to protect aquatic biodiversity. The results contribute to a deeper understanding of the ecotoxicological impacts of Profenofos and highlight the importance of using advanced imaging techniques like SEM to assess environmental stressors on aquatic organisms’invasive independent predictors for screening esophageal varices may decrease medical as well as financial burden, hence improving the management of cirrhotic patients. These predictors, however, need further work to validate reliability. |

*Keywords: Profenofos, Channagachua, gill morphology, scanning electron microscopy, ecotoxicology, organophosphate pesticide, ultrastructural damage}*

1. INTRODUCTION

The increasing use of pesticides in agriculture has led to significant concerns about their impact on aquatic ecosystems. Among these pesticides, Profenofos, an organophosphate compound, is widely used due to its effectiveness in controlling pests. However, its persistence in water bodies and toxicity to non-target organisms, particularly fish, pose serious ecological risks (Kumar et al., 2010). Fish, being integral to aquatic ecosystems, are highly vulnerable to pesticide contamination, which can disrupt their physiological and morphological functions. The gills, as the primary site for respiration, osmoregulation, and excretion, are particularly susceptible to damage from waterborne pollutants (Fernandes et al., 2007). This study focuses on the effects of Profenofos on the gill morphology of Channagachua, a freshwater fish species, using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) to provide detailed insights into ultrastructural changes.

Profenofos is known to inhibit acetylcholinesterase (AChE), an enzyme critical for nerve function, leading to neurotoxicity in aquatic organisms (Jaiswal et al., 2018). However, its sublethal effects on fish gills, which are vital for maintaining homeostasis, remain poorly understood. Gills are directly exposed to contaminants in water, making them a primary target for toxicants. Structural damage to gill tissue can impair respiratory efficiency, ion regulation, and overall fish health, ultimately affecting survival and population dynamics (Pandey et al., 2008). Previous studies have documented the toxic effects of pesticides on fish gills, but few have utilized advanced imaging techniques like SEM to examine ultrastructural alterations in detail (Mallatt, 1985).

Channagachua, commonly known as the dwarf snakehead, is a hardy freshwater fish species found in South Asia. It serves as an excellent model for ecotoxicological studies due to its ecological importance and sensitivity to environmental changes (Rahman et al., 2015). This study aims to investigate the impact of Profenofos on the gill ultrastructure of Channagachua by exposing the fish to sublethal concentrations of the pesticide. SEM, with its high resolution and magnification capabilities, is employed to visualize and quantify morphological changes in gill tissue, providing a comprehensive understanding of the damage caused by Profenofos (Hinton et al., 1987).

The findings of this study are expected to reveal significant alterations in gill morphology, such as epithelial lifting, lamellar fusion, and mucus secretion, which are indicative of stress responses to Profenofos exposure (Arellano et al., 1999). These changes can compromise the fish's ability to perform essential physiological functions, leading to reduced fitness and survival. By elucidating the ultrastructural damage caused by Profenofos, this research highlights the ecological risks associated with the use of organophosphate pesticides and underscores the need for stricter regulatory measures to protect aquatic biodiversity (Van der Oost et al., 2003).

In conclusion, this study combines ecotoxicology and advanced imaging techniques to explore the impact of Profenofos on Channagachua gills. The use of SEM provides a unique perspective on the morphological changes induced by pesticide exposure, offering valuable insights into the mechanisms of toxicity and their ecological implications. This research contributes to the growing body of knowledge on pesticide-induced stress in aquatic organisms and emphasizes the importance of sustainable agricultural practices to safeguard aquatic ecosystems.

2. material and methods

**2.1 Materials**

**2.1.1 Fish Specimens**

Healthy adult Channagachua were obtained from local freshwater bodies.

**2.1.2Profenofos**

Commercial grade Profenofos pesticide was used for exposure experiments.

**2.1.3Chemicals**

Glutaraldehyde, osmium tetroxide, phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), ethanol (30% to 100% for dehydration), and gold for sputter coating.

**2.1.4Equipment**

Aerated tanks for acclimatization and exposure, temperature and pH meters, Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM), and a sputter coater.

**2.2Experimental Design**

**2.2.1 Acclimatization**

Fish were acclimatized in laboratory conditions for two weeks in aerated tanks with dechlorinated water. Water temperature was maintained at 25±2°C, pH at 7.0±0.5, and a 12-hour light/dark cycle was followed. Fish were fed a standard diet twice daily (APHA, 2017).

**2.2.2Water Quality**

The water quality parameters were as follows:

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| **Parameter** | **Value** |
| pH | 7.2 |
| Temperature | 27°C |
| Dissolved Oxygen | 6.8 mg/L |
| CO2 | 8.0 mg/L |
| Hardness (as CaCO3) | 56 mg/L |
| Alkalinity (as HCO3) | 130 mg/L |

**2.2.3Profenofos Exposure**

Fish were randomly divided into control and treatment groups. The treatment groups were exposed to three different sub-lethal concentrations of Profenofos (0.5 mg/L, 1.0 mg/L, and 2.0 mg/L) for 14 days. The control group was maintained in pesticide-free water. Water quality parameters were monitored daily (OECD, 2019; Kumar et al., 2020).

**2.2.4Gill Tissue Collection and Fixation**

At the end of the exposure period, fish were euthanized following ethical guidelines. Gills were dissected, rinsed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), and fixed in 2.5% glutaraldehyde at 4°C for 24 hours to preserve the tissue structure (Gupta & Sharma, 2018).

Post-fixation was carried out in 1% osmium tetroxide for one hour at room temperature, followed by rinsing in PBS.

**2.2.5Sample Dehydration and Preparation**

Fixed gill tissues were dehydrated through a graded ethanol series (30%, 50%, 70%, 90%, and 100%). Each step lasted for 10 minutes, ensuring complete dehydration (Singh & Rathore, 2017).

The dehydrated samples were then subjected to critical point drying and mounted on SEM stubs.

**2.2.6Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)**

The dried gill samples were coated with a thin layer of gold using a sputter coater to ensure conductivity.

The samples were examined under a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) at varying magnifications. High-resolution images of the gill tissues were captured to observe morphological changes, such as lamellar fusion, epithelial lifting, and necrosis (Singh & Rathore, 2017).

**2.2.7Data Analysis**

SEM images from the control and treated groups were analyzed qualitatively to assess structural changes in the gill tissues. Observations focused on specific alterations such as damage to the secondary lamellae, epithelial cell detachment, and necrosis (Kumar et al., 2020).

3. results and discussion



**Fig 1: SEM Photographs of gill of *Channagachua (Control)* showing gill lamella, gill arch and taste bud( X 800)**

GA = Gill arch; TB = Taste bud; PGL = Primary gill lamella



**Fig 2: SEM Photographs of the Profenofos exposed gill of *Channagachua*showing curling of secondary lamella*(* X 1200)**

CSL = Curling of Secondary Lamell



**Fig 3: SEM Photographs of the Profenofos exposed gill of *Channagachua*showing curling of primary gill lamella*(* X 1100)**

CPL = Curling in Primary Lamella; EL=Epithelial Lifting; NC = Necrosis



**Fig 4: SEM Photographs of the Profenofos exposed gill of *Channagachua*showing mucous pores and enlarged epithelial cells*(* X 1600)**

EC = Epithelial Cell; MP = Mucous Pore; VP = Vascular Papilla



**Fig 5: SEM Photographs of the gill lamella of Channagachua (Control) showing mucous pores and epithelial cells ( X 1600)**

EPC = Epithelial Cells; MP = Mucous Pore



**Fig 6: SEM Photographs of the Profenofos exposed Primary Gill Lamella showing enlargement and rupture of Epithelial Cell ( X1400)**

EC = Epithelial Cells

**3.1 Control Group (Unexposed Fish)**

In the control group, the gill architecture of Channagachua appeared normal and intact under the Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM). The primary lamellae were well-structured, and the secondary lamellae were uniformly spaced. The lamellae were covered by epithelial cells that appeared undamaged, displaying a smooth surface and well-preserved microbridges.

**3.2Low Concentration (0.5 mg/L Profenofos)**

Fish exposed to the lowest concentration of Profenofos (0.5 mg/L) exhibited initial signs of gill damage. SEM images revealed slight epithelial lifting. Some epithelial cells showed swelling, but the overall gill structure remained largely preserved. These changes suggest early stress responses at sub-lethal exposure levels.

**3.3Medium Concentration (1.0 mg/L Profenofos)**

At a concentration of 1.0 mg/L, more pronounced morphological alterations were observed. The SEM images indicated significant epithelial lifting, and noticeable necrosis in some areas. Additionally, an increase in mucous cell activity was observed, likely serving as a defensive mechanism against the stress caused by pesticide exposure.

**3.4High Concentration (2.0 mg/L Profenofos)**

Exposure to the highest concentration of Profenofos (2.0 mg/L) resulted in severe gill damage. SEM analysis showed widespread necrosis, and severe epithelial cell detachment. The structural integrity of the gill filaments was heavily compromised, with evidence of disrupted microbridges and increased mucous secretion. These observations indicate severe toxic effects, impairing the gill's ability to function properly.

**3.5Overall Trend**

The study demonstrated a dose-dependent increase in gill damage in Channagachua exposed to Profenofos. The morphological changes observed through SEM, such as epithelial lifting, and necrosis, indicate that Profenofos has a deleterious impact on gill structure, which could lead to impaired respiratory efficiency and osmoregulation. These findings highlight the potential environmental hazards posed by Profenofos contamination in aquatic ecosystems.

**3.6 Discussion**

***3.6.1*Gill Morphology and Environmental Stress**

The gills are highly vascularized and serve essential functions, including respiration, osmoregulation, and excretion. They are also the primary source of interaction with waterborne pollutants, making them highly susceptible to environmental stressors. This study demonstrated that Profenofos exposure leads to significant morphological damage, particularly at higher concentrations, which is consistent with previous findings on pesticide toxicity in fish (Kumar et al., 2020).

***3.6.2*Dose-Dependent Effects**

The study revealed a clear dose-dependent relationship between Profenofos exposure and gill damage. At lower concentrations (0.5 mg/L), minor structural changes were observed, indicating the onset of stress responses. However, as the concentration increased to 1.0 mg/L and 2.0 mg/L, the extent of gill damage became more pronounced, with severe epithelial lifting, and necrosis. This progression highlights the cumulative toxic effects of Profenofos, aligning with earlier research that indicates higher pesticide concentrations exacerbate morphological and physiological damage in fish (Gupta & Sharma, 2018).

***3.6.3*Protective Responses and Pathological Changes**

The proliferation of mucous cells observed in the gills of treated fish suggests an adaptive response to mitigate the toxic effects of Profenofos. Mucous secretion is a common defense mechanism in fish, serving to trap and remove harmful substances. However, excessive mucous production, as seen in the higher concentration groups, can obstruct lamellar surfaces and impair gas exchange, further compromising respiratory efficiency (Singh & Rathore, 2017).

***3.6.4*Implications for Aquatic Ecosystems**

The findings of this study have broader ecological implications. Channagachua plays a crucial role in its habitat, and any significant health impact on this species can disrupt the ecological balance. The observed gill damage implies that Profenofos contamination can adversely affect fish populations, potentially leading to decreased survival rates and altered community dynamics in aquatic ecosystems. The study underscores the need for stringent regulations and monitoring of pesticide use to prevent such adverse environmental impacts (OECD, 2019).

***3.6.5*Comparative Analysis with Other Studies**

The morphological changes observed in this study are consistent with those reported in other fish species exposed to organophosphate pesticides. For example, similar gill alterations have been documented in Oreochromis mossambicus and Labeorohita under pesticide stress, indicating that these effects are not species-specific but rather a common response to organophosphate toxicity (Kumar et al., 2020; Gupta & Sharma, 2018).

4. Conclusion

This study provides significant evidence of the toxic impact of Profenofos on the gill morphology of Channagachua. The dose-dependent structural damage observed through SEM underscores the potential risk of pesticide pollution in aquatic environments. The findings emphasize the need for further research to explore the long-term ecological consequences and to develop strategies for mitigating pesticide contamination in freshwater systems.

Consent (whereever applicable)

NOT APPLICABLE

Ethical approval (whereever applicable)

NOT APPLICABLE

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