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On

Applied Zoology, Profitable Animal Production, and Health: Current Status and Future
Progress (NSAZ-2022) 23rd & 24th September- 2022

Recent Trends in Applied Zoology

Dr.D.S.Rathod
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Dr. K.S.Raut
Mr.Datta Nalle

National Edited Book

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Recent Trends in Applied Zoology

Edited by: Dr.D.S.Rathod

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Index

Chapter	Chapter/Article Title – Name of Authors	Page Number
Chapter 1	Process Upgradation of Indian Dairy Products Khojare A. S.	1-6
Chapter 02	Review on Important role of Danio rerio in Animal and human vaccination research Datta Ashok Nalle, Dnyaneshwar S. Rathod	7-13
Chapter 03	Effect of Dimethote On Biochemical Changes In Lipid Content During Lethal And Sub Lethal Exposure To The Freshwater Fish, <i>Rasbora Daniconius</i> Lokhande, M.V.¹ and Rathod, D.S.²	14-20
Chapter 04	Analysis of chromosome by Karyotyping, banding, and cryopreservation of gametes in fishes Datta Ashok Nalle, Madhuri Y. Bhande	21-28
Chapter 05	Biological Activities of DHA Schiff Base Ligands Dr. Dhananjay Palke	29-34
Chapter 06	Study of phytoplankton Diversity from Papvinash Lake Latur, in relation to Physico-Chemical Parameters Datta Ashok .Nalle	35-41
Chapter 07	A Review on Importance of DNA Bar-coding in Genomic diversity of Freshwater fish Dhanshree M. Jagtap, Dnyaneshwar S. Rathod	42-47
Chapter 08	Review-based Study on Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum Officinale</i>) biologically Effective Molecules for Animal Health with Special Reference to Diabetes Datta Ashok Nalle	48-58
Chapter 09	Study of Adulteration in common Food Items Dnyaneshwar S. Rathod, Manali Aglave , Jabeen Bagwan, and Vaishnavi bhimale	59-63
Chapter 10	Impact of Detergent Pollution on the Oxygen Consumption Capacity of the Fish <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> P. S. Shete	64-68
Chapter 11	A review of the Nutritional advantages of feeding farm animals <i>Cichorium intybus</i> as a supplement Datta A.Nalle, Abhaysinh R. Deshmukh	69-80
Chapter 12	Correlation of nutritional status of college girl students with hemoglobin level and BMI in Latur, Dist. Latur. Raut K.S., Jamale P.B1, Inamdar A.P.	81-86
Chapter-13	Importance of Mulberry plant in Sericulture Dnyanoba R. Awad	87-94
Chapter 14	Influence of four plant based carotenoids on the coloration of two ornamental fishes, Koi carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>) and Molly fish (<i>Poecilia sphenops</i>). Yadav S.G.	95-100
Chapter-15	Omega -3 fatty acid and its use in fish feed formulation Madhuri Y. Bhande	101-106
Chapter 16	Potential use of <i>Spirulina platensis</i> in combating Malnutrition in India Rajkumar D.Kamble , Pratiksha Patil ,Komal Sawase , Vaishnavi U.Phulari , Aishwarya Samarth , Pranita Rathod	107-110
Chapter-17	Morphological diversity of freshwater fishes in Manjarariver, Bori, Latur, Maharashtra, India Vishal K. Moholkar, Amol S. Patil, Dhanshree M. Jagtap	111-115

Chapter 18	Ethanobotanical Studies OnPiper betle L. among the folk peoples of Vidul, Taluka Umardhed, District Yavatmal ,Maharashtra, India. Eanguwar Srinivas Reddy, Shivraj Kashinath Bembekar Rameshwar Ramchandra Bichewar and Saiprabha Shirsat	116-120
Chapter-19	Preservation of ancestral DNA of salmon and other aquatic species with the aid of biotechnology. Datta Ashok Nalle, Swati Ganesh Swami*	121-124
Chapter -20	Bioinformatics Tools for DNA Barcoding Dnyaneshwar S. Rathod, Dhanshree M. Jagtap	125-129
Chapter -21	Analysis of Seasonal Variation in Water Quality Parameters of Manjara River (Nagzari Dam), Latur city. Waghamare Shailaja, Mushtakh Hashmi	130-139
Chapter -22	Study on Zooplankton Diversity in Manjara River (Nagzari Dam), Latur city. Shaikh Hina, Mushtakh Hashmi	140-147
Chapter -23	Use of Indian natural therapies for animals, affordable, and Eco- friendly Datta Ashok Nalle	148-151
Chapter -24	Survey of Latur fish market present status and marketing strategies. Marathwada region [M.S]. India Kakasaheb .S. Raut	152-155
Chapter -25	Phytochemical analysis of Adhatoda vasica L. Dnyanoba R. Awad, Ankita S. Suryawanshi	156-158
Chapter -26	Animal welfare Laws in India provision for use of animals in experiments and product testing in science Datta A.Nalle	159-162
Chapter -27	Effective Medicinal Plant in Cancer Treatment Dnyaneshwar S. Rathod	163-167
Chapter -28	Effective Medication for Varicella and Herpes Zoster Infection. Swati Ganesh Swami	168-171
Chapter -29	Applications of Biophysics in Animal Research Dayanand V. Raje*, Kakasaheb S. Raut**	172-173
Chapter -30	Survey of bee species, life cycle and Honey purification process at Chakur Dist. Latur Kakasaheb .S. Raut	174-177
Chapter -31	Use of Nanotechnology in fish health and aquaculture management Datta A. Nalle, Divya D.Nagapure	178-183
Chapter -32	Organic Aquaculture- the Sustainable Practice toward aquaculture development and Ecofriendly approaches Jadhav Amit, Dnyaneshwar S.Rathod	184-191
Chapter -33	Freshwater Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture (FIMTA) - An Innovative Approach Jadhav Amit, Tekam Ashvini	192-206

Chapter -07

A Review on Importance of DNA Bar-coding in Genomic diversity of Freshwater fish

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Abstract:

DNA barcoding is a method of identifying species that uses short DNA from one or more specific genes. The premise of DNA barcodes is that by comparing such a range of DNA (also called a “sequence”) with a reference library, a well-known black man uses Stip in a supermarket using one sequence. Globally, there are roughly 450 families of freshwater fish. There are about 40 represented in India. (Species of warm freshwater). About 25 of these families contain commercially important species. There are around 544 endemic species in warm water. Remarkably, in India, many researchers examined Ichthyofaunal diversity using DNA barcoding as a molecular appliance both for marine as well as freshwater fishes.

Key word: DNA Bar-coding, fish.

Introduction:

Fish are an significant part of biodiversity in the composition of animal groups Because of their wide sharing and rich species diversity, fish not only have great nutritional worth but also play an significant role in ecological conservation though, human activities such as in excess of fishing, sewage release, and river dam building have adversely affected the fish’s survival recently . Consequently, the classification and recognition of fish species are basic obligations for diversity conservation. DNA barcoding is a method of identifying species that uses short DNA from one or more specific genes. The premise of DNA barcodes is that by comparing such a range of DNA (also called a “sequence”) with a reference library, a well-known black man uses Stip in a supermarket using one sequence.

The variety of plants, animals and microorganisms on Earth, along with the tremendous diversity of genes in these species and the high variety of ecosystems on the globe are all constitutive parts of what is called “biodiversity”. It is globally recognized that the conservation of nature and of its biological diversity should represent one of the priorities of the current human society. An important number of factors, sometimes interconnected, like climate change, pollution, anthropic activities destroying

habitats for agriculture or logging, excessive exploitation of species with economic importance, hunting or poaching, represent serious threats for biodiversity.

Mittermeier RA et.al have shown that, India ranks ninth in the list of countries with the highest levels of biodiversity in the world in terms of mega biodiversity in freshwater [1]. 11.72% of the world's fish population is in India. Species, 23.96% of genera, 57% of families, and 80% of all fish species worldwide are represented [2] among the 2200 the cold freshwater regime, 73 (3.32%) and 544 (24.73%), respectively, of the species that have been listed so far. 143 (6.50%) belong to the warm freshwater domain, 1440 (65.45%) to the brackish waters, and aquatic ecosystem

Globally, there are roughly 450 families of freshwater fish. There are about 40 represented in India. (Species of warm freshwater). About 25 of these families contain commercially important species. There are around 544 endemic species in warm water [3, 4]. The earth is a planet; there are four parts to the ecosphere. The hydrosphere is one of them. In the biosphere, water is a crucial element that can be found in gaseous, liquid, and solid forms states. On the entire planet, there are thought to be 1350 km² of water, of which 97.4% is liquid is found in oceans by volume. The biological production and physico- chemical composition of aquatic body are directly correlated to the status that has the potential for fisheries resources and tropic status [5]. Aquatic life Physical and chemical properties of the environment play a significant role in determining the biota's ability to create numerous adaptations that enhance long-term productivity and control lake metabolism [6].

In India biodiversity among animals are like 7.6% of all mammalian, 12.6% of all avian, 6.2% of all reptilian, 4.4% of all amphibian, 11.7% of all Pisces group, and 6.0% of all flowering plant species [7]. Sampling, identifying and arranging a species systematically are the pioneer work toward protection of biodiversity. Thus, it is a duty of researcher to precisely identify a species for the purpose of conservation and sustainable use.

An understanding of the taxonomy and systematic of fish species is a pre-requisite for sustainable management of genetic resources. DNA bar-coding enhances the prospects for species-level identifications globally using a standardized and authenticated DNA based approach [8]. The application of cytochrome C oxidase I (COI) gene for species identification in fish triggered the international initiative for barcoding all fishes [9, 10]. DNA barcoding provides an accurate and automated species identification system through the use of molecular tags based on short and standardized mitochondrial genes [11].

The knowledge of fish diversity is essential for adopting proper conservation strategies. Accurate identification of fish is the major task for a taxonomist to develop appropriate conservation management. Every fish species has individual genetic distances depending upon the environmental stress and water quality which play an important role in its minor morphometric variations. Many species have been considered cryptic that mean they are morphologically indistinguishable so that their status remains argumentative. [12]. Consequently, classification and identification of fishes through classical taxonomy have various barriers and limitations.

Nowadays, many researchers use morphological analysis and DNA barcoding work collaboratively for species identification. DNA barcoding as a molecular approach provides an effective tool in fish identification. After the establishment of global barcode database for fishes, even inexperienced or less experienced user by accessing DNA sequences will be able to distinguish all fish species and the identification sustained by it could be used to evaluate fish biodiversity, monitor fish conservation and manage fisheries. FISH-BOL (the Fish barcode of life campaign), international research collaboration, collected DNA barcode records for the entire world's fishes with the aim to develop COI gene sequences library [13].

In India, DNA barcoding is in the infancy period and should be focused on in the sampling of marine and freshwater species. Other than the COI barcode marker (mitochondrial gene), the effort should be targeted to develop a nuclear barcode because sometime COI fails to distinguish fishes formed through introgressive hybridization. Thus, this may help to develop fish DNA barcoding more easily as well as quickly. But the challenge is to find out 600-1000 bp long nuclear coding region undisrupted by introns, with fast rates of evolution [14]. However, researches from interdisciplinary sciences are desirable in this direction to fulfill that goal.

The concept of DNA barcoding as a genomic identification system was developed by Paul Hebert and it is a well-accepted taxonomic method to facilitate species identification even by a non-specialist.

In DNA barcoding, a short standardized nucleotide sequence of DNA is used for the identification of fish. Generally, cytochrome oxidase subunit 1 (cox 1), which is a mitochondrial DNA gene used as a global bio-identification system for an animal [15].

The process of DNA barcoding includes the following steps: DNA extraction i.e. isolation of DNA from the sample, PCR amplification of the target DNA barcode region, DNA sequence of PCR products and analysis. The basic principle behind DNA barcoding is that the interspecies variations are more than intraspecies variation, which helps to differentiate the species using short standardized nucleotide sequences. The main objective of DNA barcoding emphasis on the gathering of reference libraries of barcode sequences for known species so that after assembly a consistent molecular tool is developed for species identification. DNA barcoding has been effectively used for both marines and freshwater species. Ward and Robert D. in 2005 had shown that, first of all discriminated Australian marine fish through DNA barcoding. They generated 754 barcodes for 207 species. They sequenced multiple specimens of 3 species of Chimaerids, 61 species of sharks and ray, and 143 species of teleost for the barcode region of cox1 [16]. Moura et al. (2008) attempted to test the competence of the DNA barcode approach to discriminate deepwater shark species: *Centrophorus squamosus*, *Centrophorus granulosus*, *Centroscymnus coelolepis* and *Centroscymnus owstoni* and their study revealed a low level of haplotypic and genetic diversities [17].

Holmes et al. (2009) identified shark species from dried fins in Australian water. They examined 211 left pectoral fins, 193 fins out of them provided a chondrichthyan sequence which when matched with reference specimen in a DNA barcode database identified 27 species of shark and rays among them, twenty species were sharks while seven were rays. They found that

Carcharhinus dussumieri was the most abundant fish [18]. Additionally, Steinke et al. (2009) constructed a DNA barcode reference sequence library for introduced ornamental fish species in North America [19].

The mega diverse neotropical freshwater fish fauna was examined by Pereira et al. (2013) using DNA barcoding. They analyzed 254 species, out of which 252 were correctly identified by DNA barcode sequences (99.2%). They tested the competence of the COI gene in identifying freshwater fish fauna from the neotropical region. Genetic divergence, measured by using K2P, was 0.3% and 6.8% for intra and interspecific diversity, respectively [20].

Remarkably, in India, many researchers examined Ichthyofaunal diversity using DNA barcoding as a molecular appliance both for marine as well as freshwater fishes. Khedkar et al. (2014) constructed firstly a DNA barcode library for freshwater fishes of Narmada River. They collected 820 fish specimens from different locations across the river basin. They generated a 314 different COI sequence and revealed that the specimens belonged to 85 species representing 63 genera, 34 families and 10 orders. Their study revealed that, out of 85 species, 5 species were endemic to India whereas 3 were exotic [21]

In addition, Lakra et al. (2011) barcoded the Indian marine fishes for the first time using mitochondrial COI gene. They characterized 115 marine fish species belonging to 7 orders and 37 families including Carangids, Clupeids, Scombrids, Groupers, Sciaenids, Silverbellies, Mullids, Polynemids and Silurids of Indian marine fishes for the generation of DNA barcodes.

The average Kimura two-parameter (K2P) distances increased hierarchically from within species to orders [22]. Sachithanandam et al. (2012) carried out the identification of *Epinephelus* spp. in the Andaman coastal region by DNA barcoding using the COI gene. They evaluated the mean genetic distances using Kimura 2 parameter (K2P) between the studied *Epinephelus* spp. from Andaman coastal region and same species from the world over. Genetic divergences among *Epinephelus longispinis*, *Epinephelus ongus* and *Epinephelus arolatus* were 0.0004, 0.0183, and 0.0437, respectively [23]. While, Sadurudeen et al. (2017) generated DNA barcodes for 32 fish species, delineating 13 families of order Perciformes in the Indian Coast [24].

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