

Fatty Acids, Lipid Quality Indices and Antioxidant properties of Some Small Indigenous Fishes of Manipur, India under Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot Region

Abstract:

Aims: The aim of the study is to assess the nutritional qualities viz. fatty acids profile, lipid quality indices and antioxidant properties of fish oil. These present studies will provide the fulfillment of various nutritional qualities of small fishes.

Study design: The studies were carried out during the month of October, 2017 to February, 2018 in fishery laboratory, department of Life Sciences, Manipur University, India.

Methodology: The extraction and analysis of fatty acids were carried out following the method of Metcalfe et al. 1966. The fatty acids are identified by searching in the NIST database using mass spectral search program. For antioxidant the extracted concentration was analyzed for DPPH assay following the method described by Koleva et al. 2002. Data were analyzed using SPSS package (Version 17.0).

Results: The most abundant fatty acid (SFA) is palmitic acid (C16:0) which is followed by Stearic acid (C18:0) and undecylic acid (C11:0). The concentration of C16:0 was in the range of 14.67 % to 27.96 % which show highest in *H. myitkyinae* and lowest in *G. giuris*. Among the monounsaturated fatty acid (MUFA) Oleic acid (C18:1n9) was the most abundant fatty acid which is followed by Vaccenic acid (C18:1n11) and heptadecanoic acid (C17:1) respectively. DHA and EPA are the predominant n3 fatty acids in all the fish studied. The index of atherogenicity (AI), index of thrombogenicity (TI), HH fatty acid ratio and Flesh lipid quality (FLQ) was in the range of 0.79 % to 1.10 %, 0.13 % to 0.67 %, 0.53 % to 2.53 % and 1.90 % to 7.72 % respectively. The highest antioxidant property was found in *P. chola* (8.69 µg/ml) and the lowest was observed *T. burmanicus* (46.83 µg/ml).

Conclusion: From the above analysis SIFFs contained good lipid which provide enormous amount of PUFA and MUFA especially DHA and EPA, which contribute to various health related benefit. The scavenging activity of antioxidant properties of the SIFFs are also found to be in considerable activity. Thus it can be indicated that these small fishes are healthy nutritional options to the people and can bring many benefits to human health.

Key words: Antioxidant, DHA, EPA, Fatty acid Composition, High nutritive value, Lipid quality index.

INTRODUCTION

The Indo-Myanmar region is kaleidoscopes which spend **over an approximate** expand of two million square kilometer of tropical Asia. It has amazing geographical diversity and is among the top 10 biodiversity **hotspot** in the world. It supports an enormous variety of habitat, area of endemism and plethora of biodiversity of the region due to **their** stunning variation of landform and climatic zone. Asia's mighty river such as Mekong, Chao Phya, Irrawady, Salween, Chindwin, Shittaung, Red and Pearl are shaping the ecology and live of people of the region. Freshwater fishes support rural livelihoods in the region but **they** are among the most threatened organism in Indo-Myanmar region, due to unsustainable fishing practices, invasive species, and habitat alteration and loss (**Anindya 2018**)

Small Indigenous Fish are those fish which grow to a maximum size of 25 cm **or 9.8 inches** in the mature or adult stage in **their** life cycle (Felts *et al.* 1996). However, many of the **Small** indigenous freshwater fish species (SIFFs) are less than 10 cm **or 3.9 inches** in length and **they are** consumed as a whole. These fish have short life cycle and are highly prolific breeders and need little or no management to grow. **They** can easily propagate and live in backyard ponds, **beels**, wetland and can be grown in all types of inland water bodies.

National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR) has recorded about **2,246** species of fin fish, out of these fish species 765 are freshwater fish. India has contributed 27.85% of native fish fauna, followed by China, Indonesia and Myanmar. Out of 765 fish species, about 450 species are classified as SIFFs. North East India owing to its topographical features provides an ideal habitat for various endemic small fish. As many as 216 species of small fish are recorded itself from North Eastern India. In Manipur, these small fish are abundant in river, **beels**, streams, canals and ponds.

Fish and sea food are riches dietary sources of **Docosahexaenoic** acid [DHA, 22:6(n-3)] and eicosapentaenoic acid [**EPA, 20:5(n-3)**] but poultry and eggs provides lower. However, DHA and EPA are absence from vegetable oils, including nuts, grain and seed and also very low including ruminant fats including milk and dairy product (**Innis 2003**). DHA is the most abundant **(n-3)** fatty acid in the mammalian brain, and its levels in brain membrane lipids are altered by the type and amount of fatty acids in the diet, and with life stages, increasing with development and decreasing with aging. Mammals obtain DHA either

as DHA itself or the precursor α -linolenic acid [ALA, 18:3(n-3)], and intermediates between ALA and DHA, including EPA (Innis 2007).

Dietary lipids have traditionally been considered as solely part of the exchangeable energy supply. Presently there is a growing interest in the quality of dietary lipid supply even in early childhood as a major determinant of growth, infant development, and long-term health. Lipids are also the main sources of energy in the infant diet, since it plays an important role in normal growth and physical activity. The selection of dietary lipid supply in the first year of life is now considered to be critically important (Uauy and Castillo 2003). Among the n-3 fatty acids eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) are increasingly being recognized as important modulators of multiple biological pathways that affect health and disease.

Moreover, fish are also known to be a rich source of polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA) especially n-3 and n-6 fatty acid. Fish oil is also a good source of n-3 fatty acid namely eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA, 20:5n3) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA, 20:6n3), which is known to play an important role in preventing various diseases like cardiovascular diseases, atherosclerotic, antithrombotic, and anti-arrhythmic. The composition of these local fishes, some important data or and also play a role in reducing the cholesterol level (Potter and Kiss 1995), regulate prostaglandin synthesis and hence induce wound healing.

Recent studies have shown that small fishes have a good antioxidant property. Antioxidants are able to protect the body against oxidative stress by neutralizing the free radicals. The antioxidant activity of fish oil refers to its chemical property of neutralizing free radical damage present in the body. Omega-3s especially DHA and EPA are capable of reducing free radical levels although it is not considered as a super antioxidant (Akmal and Roy 2017).

The floodplain areas are the main source of small fish which are mostly occupied by the rural people. Thus, these small fishes have contributed as main sources of micronutrients in their daily diet. However, with the present trends of decreasing floodplain fisheries and increasing aquaculture, a larger proportion of SIFFs as a diet will be substituted by mostly larger fish and overfishing and deterioration of natural habitat have results in a decline of SIFFs. This will have a negative impact on the nutritional contribution

especially of vitamin A content, calcium and phosphorus which is much lesser content in larger fish species than the SIFFs. To maintain and enhance SIFFs intake, sustainable management and restoration of floodplain fisheries must be given high priority (Rooset al. 2003).

There are numbers of findings in the nutritional value of many fishes. However, there is lack of information on importance on nutritional aspect of these SIFFs. Therefore, it is necessary to know the chemical composition and nutritional status of these fishes. Thus, the present aim of the current study is to investigate nutritional aspects and biochemical composition of these Small Indigenous Fishes to improve the nutritional information and to share the knowledge of nutritional value prior to human consumption.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

SIFFs studied were collection was done from different areas of the Manipur. *Devarioyuensis*, *Hypsibarbusmyitkyinae* and *Tariqilabeoburmanicus* were collected from Moreh market in Chandel district. *Lepidocephalichthysguntea* and *Pangiopangia* was collected from Nambol Market in Bishnupur district. Whereas, *Glossogobiusgiuris* and *Puntius chola* were collected from MoirangMarket in Bishnupur district and KhuwairambandMarket (Ima Market) in Imphal west District respectively. *Syncrossusberdmorei* was collected from Sekmai River, Kakching of Thoubal district and the tributaries of Manipur River, Manipur (Figure. 1). The length weights of the fishes are shown on Table no. 1.

Fatty acid analysis

Total lipid was extracted by following the modified method of Singh, et al. 1990 by using with chloroform and methanol in the ratio of 2:1. Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) were prepared from the lipid extract following the method of Metcalfe et al. 1966. 4 ml of methanolic NaOH was added to about 150 mg of fish oil and reflux until the fat globule goes into soluble. Then 5 ml of BF₃CH₃OH (Boron trifluoride methanol) was added and refluxed for another 5 min. 16 ml of sufficiently saturated sodium chloride was added to the mixture to separate the fatty acid methyl esters (FAMES) and it was transfer in separating funnel. The

upper layer is collected and extracted by 20 ml of petroleum ether twice. The collected petroleum ether fraction was passed through anhydrous sodium sulphate and evaporated. The ester is dissolved in 5ml hexane and ready for the injection. It was injected into Gas chromatogram for analysis and the fatty acids were determined by injecting 10 µl of FAME into a Clarus 680 GC & Clarus 600C MS, Perkin Elmer, USA; Liquid Autosampler equipped with C18 column. The fatty acids were confirmed manually and by searching the NIST database using NIST mass spectral search program (Stein *et al.* 1994).

Fatty acids quality

The Index of Atherogenicity (AI) and Index of Thrombogenicity (TI) were calculated following the method of Ulbricht and Southgate 1991.

Index of Atherogenicity (AI)

The AI indicates the relationship between the sum of the main saturated fatty acids and that of the main classes of unsaturated fatty acids.

$$AI = [C12:0 + (4 \times C14:0) + C16:0] / (n-3PUFA + n-6PUFA + MUFA)$$

PUFA—polyunsaturated fatty acids, MUFA—monounsaturated fatty acids. C12:0—lauric acid, C14:0—myristic, C16:0—palmitic.

Index of Thrombogenicity (TI)

The TI shows the tendency to form clots in the blood vessels. This is defined as the relationship between the prothrombogenic (saturated) and the antithrombogenic fatty acids (MUFA, n-3 PUFA and n-3 PUFA).

$$TI = [C14:0 + C16:0 + C18:0] / [(0.5 \times C18:1) + (0.5 \times \Sigma MUFA) + (0.5 \times n-6PUFA) + (3 \times n-3PUFA) + n-3PUFA/n-6PUFA]$$

Hypocholesterolemic/Hypercholesterolemic (HH)

It is a fatty acid ratio as described by Santos-Silva *et al.* 2002.

$$HH = (C18:1n9 + C18:2n6 + C20:4n6 + C18:3n3 + C20:5n3 + C22:6n3) / (C14:0 + C16:0)$$

Flesh-Lipid Quality (FLQ)

The FLQ indicates the percentage correlation between the main n-3 PUFA (EPA + DHA) and the total lipids. The higher value of this index is an indicator of the higher quality of the dietary lipid source (Senso *et al.* 2007).

$$FLQ = 100 \times [EPA + DHA] / [\% \text{ of total fatty acids}]$$

Hypocholesterolemic fatty acids (OFA): (OFA) = C12:0 + C14:0 + C16:0

Hypercholesterolemic fatty acids (DFA): (DFA) = C18:0 + UFA

EPA—eicosapentaenoic acid (C20:5), DHA—docosahexaenoic (C22:6), UFA—unsaturated fatty acids (MUFA + PUFA), C18:0—stearic acid

Antioxidant analysis from fish oil

1g of fish oil was extracted with 8 ml of hexane. Then 2 ml of methanol/water (60:40) was added and then the mixture was vortexed vigorously for 2 min. The extracted concentration was analyzed for DPPH assay following the method described by Koleva *et al.* 2002. Each concentration (0.02 – 4.00 mg/ml) of a test sample (10 µL) in methanol: water was added to 190µL of 150 µM DPPH in methanol. After vortex mixing, the mixture was incubated for 10 minutes at room temperature and the absorbance values were measured at 517 nm. The differences in absorbance between a test sample and Control (DPPH alone) was taken and the IC₅₀ values were determined as the concentration of the sample that gave a 50% decrease in the absorbance from a blank test.

Statistical analysis

The data were analyzed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and the significant differences between means of experiments were determined by post hoc Duncan's multiple range test. Differences and correlations were considered significant when p<0.05 and p<0.01 were obtained. Data were analyzed using SPSS package (Version 17.0).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fatty acids

The fatty acid composition of the SIFFs is shown in Table No. 2. A total number of 30 fatty acids of various chain and saturation level are presented in the fatty acid composition of the present study.

The most abundant fatty acid (SFA) is palmitic acid (C16:0) which is followed by Stearic acid (C18:0) and undecylic acid (C11:0). The concentration of C16:0 was in the ranged of 14.67 % to 27.96 % which show highest in *H. myitkyinae* and lowest in *G. giuris*. Other SFAs such as pelargonic acid (C9:0), lauric acid (C12:0), tridecanoic acid (C13:0), myristic acid (C14:0), pentadecanoic acid (C15:0), heptadecanoic acid (C17:0), aracidic acid (C20:0), behenic acid (C22:0) and melissic acid (C30:0) shows in very low amount of concentration. The predominance of these fatty acids in present finding is in fact that appeared to be characteristics of freshwater fishes. The presence of these fatty acids has been usually associated to planktonic or bacterial sources and they are commonly present in fish fat (Ould Ahmed Louly *et al.* 2011). The findings are shown in agreement with many earlier authors who have been reported on the similar trend. Enrique *et al.* 2014 have reported that C16:0 is the most dominant SFA followed by C18:0 in four eastern central Pacific native fish species. Renata and Danuta (2017) observed predominance of palmitic acid and stearic acid in Grass Carp, Bighead Carp, Siberian Sturgeon, and Wels Catfish.

Oleic acid (C18:1n9) is the most abundant Monounsaturated fatty acid in all the species studied. Prato and Biandolino 2012 also reported oleic acid as the most abundant MUFAs in most marine fishes. The concentration of oleic acid of present study is comparable with the concentration reported by Gonzalez *et al.* 2006 in farmed and wild yellow perch. The difference in the concentration may be due to dietary effect and saturation and elongation mechanism of the fatty acids (Steffen 1997). In an investigation of Yaqoob *et al.* 1998 shown that the consumption of MUFA diet for 2 months affect the NK cell activity by increasing immune function in middle aged men.

The most abundant n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA) was docosahexaenoic acid (DHA, C22:6n3) which is followed by eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA, C20:5n3) and α -linolenic acid (ALA, C18:3n3). The concentration of docosahexaenoic acid (DHA, C22:6n3) was in the range of 4.13 % to 5.03 % which shows highest concentration in *D. yuensis* and lowest in *P. chola*. The predominant of DHA among the n-3 PUFA are recorded in many previous studies. The predominance of DHA is reported in the native fish species of eastern central Pacific, reaching up to maximum of 19.65% in *C. caballus* (Enrique *et al.*

2014). The present finding of DHA concentration have an agreement with the finding of Manoharan *et al.* 2019 in Indian freshwater fish *L. thermalis*. Other n-3 PUFA such as eicosapentanoic acid (EPA, C20:5n3), α -linolenic acid (ALA, C18:3n3), mangiferic acid (C18:2n3) and eicosatrienoic acid (ETE, C20:3n3) are found in considerable amount.

Arachidonic acid (AA, C20:4n6) is the most abundant n-6 PUFA which is followed by dihomo- γ -linolenic acid (DGLA, C20:3n6). Highest concentration of arachidonic acid was found in *D. yuensis* (3.29 %) and the lowest was found in *P. chola* (1.87 %). Moreover, concentration of DGLA, C20:3n6 shown highest in *D. yuensis* (3.14 %) and lowest in *P. chola* (1.82%). The higher concentration of arachidonic acid in SIFFs studied could be attributed to the type of diet they are exposed in the wild such as insect larvae, freshwater algae, crustacean that are rich in linoleic and linolenic acid (Steffens 1997). Hei and Sarojnolini, 2015 have reported in traditionally process hill stream fish of Manipur that α -linolenic acid (C18:3n3) is the most abundant PUFA followed by Linoleic acid (C12:2n6), other PUFA such as DHA and EPA concentration are in agreement with their report. The concentration of n-6 PUFA of the present finding have shown higher concentration from the previous report of Strobel *et al.* 2012 and Iwona *et al.* 2018.

The difference in accumulation of fatty acids in fish muscle is influenced by several factors besides diet and genetics, such as sexual maturity, geographic location and the season of the catch. Moreover, the different in characterization of fatty acid composition of fresh water fishes may be reflected to the dietary composition of their dietary lipids (Karapanagiotidis *et al.*, 2010).

In the present finding total SFA shows the highest percentage which is followed by total PUFA and total MUFA in all the fishes (SFA>PUFA>MUFA). The trend of the percentage was found agreement with the findings of Stancheva and Merdzhanova 2011 in grey mullet. However, Hadjinikolova (2005) presented the relative FA pattern with MUFA>SFA>PUFA.

The total fatty acid, ratio of n-3/n-6 and n-6/n-3 ratio was shown in Table 3. Among the fatty acids total saturated fatty acids shows the most abundant among the fish studies. However, good amount of PUFAs was also detected in the fishes studied. The n-3/n-6 ratio and n-6/n-3 ratio has frequently used as to analyzed the nutritional quality of fish oil. The UK Department of Health have recommended that the

value of $n-6/n-3$ should be lower than 4.0 (HMSO 1994). In present finding the $n6/n3$ ratio has the value lower than the threshold limit, with a maximum of 1.15 placing all the SIFFs studied are category in potentially healthy species. The lower ratio of $n-6/n-3$ has much more desirable in reducing the risk of many chronic diseases highly prevalent in western societies, developing countries (Simopoulos 2002). It is also revealed from the study that the $n-3/n-6$ ratio have the value ranging from 0.86 in *H. myitkyinae* to 1.52 in *G. giuris* which shows that the SIFFs studied can be considered as the high-quality fish having potential health benefit when consumed.

The Pearson's correlation between the total fatty acid and weight-length of SIFFs studied was presented in Table 4. From the comparison it was revealed that the length and weight of the fishes is negatively correlated with total SFA (-0.224 and -0.025 respectively) and total $n-6$ PUFA (-0.172 and -0.026 respectively). Both length and weight indicate positively correlated with total MUFA (0.241 and 0.116 respectively). The total SFA shows negatively correlated with total MUFA (-0.621), total $n-3$ PUFA (-0.679) and total $n-6$ PUFA (-0.099). However, total MUFA, total $n-3$ PUFA (0.455) and $n-6$ PUFA (0.036) were shown positive correlated among each other.

Lipid Quality Index

Another index used to evaluate the nutritional value of oil and fat in food are to indexes atherogenicity and thrombogenicity and the relation between hypocholesterolemic and hypercholesterolemic fatty acids (Gualdaet al. 2018). Saturated fatty acid such as lauric acid (C12:0), myristic acid (C14:0) and palmitic acid (C16:0) are the only fatty acid considered as the hypercholesterolemic (Ulbricht and Southgate 1991) whereas stearic (C18:0) is thought to be neutral with respect to atherogenicity but is instead considered to be thrombogenic (Laudadio and Tufarelli (2010)). Foods with lower concentration of these fatty acids having lower index of atherogenicity (AI) and index of thrombogenicity (TI) and therefore, more nutritionally benefit. Lower AI and TI values suggest a higher amount of anti-atherogenic fatty acids present in a given oil or fat, and a higher potential for the prevention of coronary disease (Novelloet al. 2008) and higher values of AI and TI (> 1.00) are detrimental to human health (Ourajiet al. 2009).

Lipid quality index viz. index of atherogenicity (AI), index of thrombogenicity (TI), flesh lipid quality (FLQ) and hypocholesterolemic/ hypercholesterolemic (HH) was depicted in Figure No. 2. *H. myitkyinae*(0.67)

shows highest TI whereas *D. yuensis* (0.53) shows lowest. Moreover, the highest HH was found in *G. giuris* (1.12) and lowest was in *H. myitkyinae* (0.59). The value of AI in all the fish studied were less than 1 except *H. myitkyinae* (1.10) and the value of TI also show less than 1 in all the fishes studied. All studied species except *H. myitkyinae* (AI-1.10 % which is greater than 1) are considered to be potentially prevent diseases, since its AI and TI values were lower than one (<1), indicating that the influence of monounsaturated fatty acids and polyunsaturated fatty acids are higher than the influence of saturated fatty acids. From a nutritional perspective, H/H values >2.0 correspond to products with a desirable fatty acid composition and consequently reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease (Bentes *et al.* 2009).

The FLQ value of the fishes are in the ranged of 1.9 to 4.81 which was comparable with the FLQ value (6.84) in the muscle tissue of carp (Stancheva *et al.* 2014), however the value was lower than the value reported by (Joanna *et al.* 2017). From the assessment of the nutritional quality of the lipids in SIFFs, it can be concluded that all the studied samples showed favorable n3/n6, n6/n3, AI and TI. However, for some fishes HH indices shows lower value than the recommended values. Moreover, the n3 PUFA such as DHA and EPA which are highly benefit in preventing of various diseases are present in good concentration. Thus, the SIFFs can be recommended as good food fishes for human health.

Antioxidant in fish oil

The antioxidant property was expressed in IC₅₀% value and shown in Figure 3. Higher the IC₅₀% value lowers the antioxidant activity of the fish. The highest antioxidant property was found in *H. myitkyinae* (10.89 µl/ml) which is followed by *G. giuris* (34.75 µl/ml) and the lowest was observed in *D. yuensis* (38.22 µl/ml). The scavenging activity of Vitamin C was 5.78 µl/ml. The scavenging activity of the present findings shows lower than the previous report of Sarjubala and Sarojnalini (2014) in small indigenous fish species of the Eastern Himalayan and Nur and Anitha (2017) in fish oils. However, it was found higher than the small indigenous species of Bangladesh (Sunuram *et al.* 2014). The difference in the activity may be attributed to the difference in the availability of compound which have antioxidant properties and highly diversified in the fish. Some of the SIFFs studied have shown good antioxidant activity, it might be due to the availability of high amount of protein, branched chain amino acid such as valine, leucine and isoleucine, n-3 PUFA, Zinc, Vitamin A and E which are known to be having high

antioxidant property (Klotz *et al.* 2003). Chen and Decker (1994) described the peptides containing basic amino acids are electron receptor that takes electron from radicals formed during the oxidation of saturated fatty acids. Deficiency of dietary Zn caused increase susceptibility to oxidative damage of membrane fraction from some tissue (Singhet *al.* 1998).

Moreover, the rate of antioxidant is also greatly enhanced by iron and copper (Gordon 1990). The antioxidant activity of fish oil refers to its chemical property of neutralizing free radical damages present in the body. However, omega-3 fatty acids are capable of reducing free radical levels although it is not considered as a super antioxidant (Akmal and Roy 2017). From the results of the antioxidant properties of the SIFFs analyzed, it can be suggested that these small fish have good antioxidant property to scavenge the free radicals as it contained high amount of essential amino acids viz., Histidine, Isoleucine, Lysine, Leucine, Methionine, Phenylalanine, Threonine and Valine.

3.2. Conclusion

Fish become one of the most demanded food items in the world due to their high-quality protein, high concentration of fatty acid especially EPA and DHA. Large fish are highly preferred and eaten but small fishes are ignoring and become less market value due to the small size and bony nature. Many Small fish endemic to these regions are highly esteemed among the people for their distinctive taste and flavor.

From the above analysis SIFFs contained good lipid which provide enormous amount of PUFA and MUFA especially DHA and EPA, which contribute to various health related benefit like lowering the risk of heart attack and stroke, developing eye and grey matter of brain and so on.

Moreover, n3 PUFA especially DHA and EPA are high among the fish studied. Increase of n3 fatty acid may result in a substantial decrease in health care costs by reducing the illness that accounts for the largest burden of diseases worldwide. The scavenging activity of antioxidant properties of the SIFFs are also found to be in considerable activity.

Thus, this finding may provide the knowledge about the importance of Small Indigenous Fishes for their high nutritive value and good food for monitoring many micro nutrients deficiencies, so consumption of Small Indigenous Fishes should be encouraged.

Moreover, further action is needed for conservation of small fishes. Many small fishes are in the verge of extinction due to ignorance of their nutritive value, destruction of habitat and feeding ground. Thus, it is

necessary to make a specific policy by the government and various research programs and other related agencies to co-ordinate their effort for the conservation of these fishes. These small fishes are highly nutritious so, further research is highly needed to propagate these fishes to make easily available to the people.

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Table No. 1: The respective collection sites and length-weight

Species	Local name	Collection site	GPS Location	Total Length (cm)	Weight (gm)	IUCN Red list Status
<i>Devarioyuensis</i>	Ching-nga	Moreh Market	24°14'57.34"N 94°18'07.50"E	6.73±0.25	2.81±0.54	Vulnerable
<i>Glossogobiusgiuris</i>	Nilonngamu	Moirang Market	24°30'05.03"N 93°46'34.21"E	13.56±0.81	19.86±2.83	Least concern
<i>Hypsibarbusmyitkyinae</i>	Heikaknga	Moreh Market	24°14'57.34"N 94°18'07.50"E	12.86±0.6	23.58±0.72	Least concern
<i>Lepidocephalichthysguntea</i>	Ngakijou	Nambol market	24°43'01.49"N 94°50'09.88"E	7.93±0.31	3.12±0.32	Least concern
<i>Puntius chola</i>	Phabou Nga	Khuwairamband Market, Imphal (Ima Market)	24°48'28.48"N 93°56'01.45"E	8.30±0.17	6.42±0.14	Least concern
<i>Pangio pangia</i>	Nganap	Nambol market	24°43'01.49"N 94°50'09.88"E	6.90±0.15	1.42±0.06	Least concern
<i>Syncrossusberdmorei</i>	SarengKhoibi	Sekmai river, Kakching (A tributary of Imphal river)	24°28'05.79"N 94°59'44.54"E	13.76±0.14	17.92±0.61	Near threatened
<i>Tariqilabeoburmanicus</i>	Ngaroi	Moreh Market	24°14'57.34"N 94°18'07.50"E	10.86±0.40	8.76±0.39	Least concern

Values are mean of three replicates; Standard deviation (\pm SD) of the three replicates is shown

Table No. 2: Fatty acids concentration (%) of small indigenous fish species (SIFFS)

Fatty acid as % of fatty acid	<i>D. yuensis</i>	<i>G. giuris</i>	<i>H. myitkyinae</i>	<i>L. guntea</i>	<i>P. chola</i>	<i>P. pangia</i>	<i>S. berdmorei</i>	<i>T. burmanicus</i>
Saturated Fatty Acids (SFA)								
C9:0	0.11±0.06 ^a	0.26±0.78 ^a	0.13±0.07 ^{ab}	0.21±0.08 ^a	0.5±0.11 ^a	0.16±0.07 ^{ab}	0.28±0.03 ^a	0.89±0.08 ^c

C11:0	1.84±0.11 ^b	1.14±0.07 ^a	0.37±0.10 ^a	2.81±0.07 ^c	8.05±0.07 ^e	6.46±0.06 ^d	3.24±0.13 ^c	1.63±0.06 ^b
C12:0	0.1±0.05 ^a	0.1±0.06 ^a	0.25±0.09 ^{bc}	0.29±0.07 ^c	0.11±0.04 ^a	0.19±0.07 ^{abc}	0.14±0.01 ^{ab}	0.2±0.05 ^{abc}
C13:0	0.09±0.06 ^a	0.1±0.05 ^a	0.17±0.10 ^{ab}	0.29±0.07 ^{ab}	0.11±0.06 ^a	0.19±0.04 ^{ab}	0.14±0.01 ^{ab}	0.2±0.05 ^{ab}
C14:0	0.11±0.07 ^a	0.26±0.10 ^a	0.13±0.03 ^a	0.21±0.07 ^a	0.5±0.10 ^b	0.16±0.04 ^a	0.28±0.01 ^a	0.89±0.13 ^c
C15:0	0.09±0.00 ^a	0.1±0.06 ^a	0.17±0.11 ^{ab}	0.29±0.07 ^b	0.11±0.07 ^a	0.19±0.07 ^{ab}	0.14±0.01 ^a	0.2±0.06 ^{ab}
C16:0	19.74±0.36 ^f	14.67±0.16 ^d	27.96±0.12 ^h	25.2±0.07 ^g	17.86±0.05 ^e	9.66±0.12 ^b	7.67±0.12 ^a	12.36±0.05 ^c
C17:0	0.9±0.11 ^a	0.09±0.00 ^a	0.12±0.07 ^a	0.15±0.06 ^a	0.37±0.06 ^b	0.16±0.07 ^a	0.29±0.03 ^b	0.04±0.02 ^a
C18:0	10.84±0.27 ^g	10.14±0.10 ^f	0.23±0.12 ^a	2.81±0.09 ^c	8.05±0.06 ^e	6.46±0.05 ^d	1.25±0.02 ^b	10.63±0.15 ^g
C20:0	0.031±0.00 ^s	0.17±0.07 ^{sb}	0.15±0.08 ^{sb}	0.18±0.07 ^{sb}	0.14±0.06 ^{sb}	0.16±0.06 ^{sb}	1.87±5.61 ^c	0.46±0.06 ^b
C22:0	0.49±0.12 ^c	0.19±0.09 ^{ab}	0.1±0.06 ^a	0.28±0.09 ^b	0.87±0.06 ^d	0.2±0.07 ^{ab}	0.54±0.02 ^c	0.12±0.07 ^a
C30:0	0.08±0.24 ^a	0.08±0.00 ^a	0.13±0.08 ^{ab}	0.23±0.07 ^b	0.21±0.06 ^b	0.2±0.06 ^b	0.17±0.02 ^{ab}	0.15±0.06 ^{ab}

Monounsaturated Fatty Acids (MUFA)

C14:1n5	0.029±0.01 ^a	0.08±0.00 ^{ab}	0.08±0.02 ^{ab}	0.39±0.07 ^c	0.23±0.07 ^b	0.42±0.06 ^c	8.19±0.18 ^d	0.16±0.06 ^{ab}
C16:1n9	0.1±0.05 ^a	0.25±0.07 ^a	0.1±0.06 ^a	0.1±0.08 ^a	0.14±0.07 ^a	0.17±0.06 ^a	0.22±0.03 ^a	0.06±0.03 ^a
C16:1n10	0.49±0.12 ^c	0.11±0.07 ^a	0.11±0.08 ^a	0.28±0.06 ^b	0.87±0.06 ^d	0.2±0.03 ^{ab}	0.54±0.03 ^c	0.22±0.08 ^{ab}
C17:1n7	0.03±0.00 ^a	0.27±0.07 ^b	0.13±0.07 ^{ab}	0.27±0.06 ^b	0.12±0.07 ^{ab}	0.19±0.07 ^{ab}	3.47±0.17 ^c	0.1±0.06 ^{ab}
C18:1n6	0.02±0.00 ^a	0.16±0.06 ^a	0.08±0.05 ^a	0.16±0.06 ^a	0.11±0.08 ^a	0.35±0.15 ^b	0.1±0.02 ^a	0.16±0.06 ^a
C18:1n9	2.53±0.22 ^d	3.4±0.2 ^e	5.22±0.07 ^g	0.3±0.06 ^a	3.94±0.07 ^f	6.4±0.07 ^h	2.23±0.17 ^c	1.34±0.05 ^b
C18:1n11	2.07±0.10 ^c	0.75±0.08 ^b	0.1±0.07 ^a	0.18±0.06 ^a	0.9±0.16 ^b	0.17±0.07 ^a	0.91±0.09 ^b	0.23±0.07 ^a

n-3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids (PUFA)

C18:2n3	3.52±0.09 ^e	2.96±0.10 ^b	3.09±0.09 ^{bc}	3.97±0.08	2.51±0.07 ^a	3.35±0.13 ^{cd}	3.17±0.15 ^c	2.91±0.07 ^b
C18:3n3	3.11±0.11 ^c	3.09±0.07 ^c	1.1±0.07 ^a	4.1±0.08 ^d	2.16±0.08 ^b	4.27±0.05 ^e	3.22±0.08 ^c	2.13±0.07 ^b
C20:3n3	0.93±0.18 ^{ab}	1.18±0.07 ^d	0.77±0.10 ^a	1.05±0.05 ^{bc}	0.83±0.06 ^a	1.16±0.06 ^d	1.05±0.09 ^{ac}	1.13±0.07 ^d
C20:5n3	3.08±0.16 ^c	2.17±0.07 ^b	2.14±0.10 ^b	4.12±0.06 ^e	1.14±0.06 ^a	3.25±0.08 ^c	3.47±0.14 ^d	4.1±0.08 ^e
C22:6n3	5.03±0.28 ^c	4.69±0.12 ^b	4.25±0.06 ^a	6.29±0.08 ^d	4.13±0.06 ^a	5.19±0.06 ^c	6.14±0.15 ^d	5.2±0.07 ^c

n6-Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids (PUFA)

C18:2n6	1.26±0.09 ^{cd}	0.72±0.07 ^b	0.81±0.07 ^b	1.1±0.08 ^c	0.51±0.07 ^a	1.17±0.06 ^c	0.88±0.12 ^b	1.36±0.05 ^d
C18:3n6	1.49±0.13 ^e	1.35±0.09 ^{de}	2.11±0.07 ^g	0.98±0.07 ^{ab}	0.87±0.07 ^a	1.75±0.08 ^f	1.22±0.12 ^{cd}	1.09±0.06 ^{bc}
C20:2n6	1.33±0.10 ^c	1.72±0.08 ^d	0.83±0.10 ^{ab}	1.03±0.05 ^c	1.91±0.07 ^e	2.13±0.06 ^f	1.57±0.12 ^d	0.67±0.07 ^a
C20:3n6	3.14±0.19 ^d	2.17±0.07 ^b	2.79±0.08 ^c	3.67±0.06 ^e	1.82±0.08 ^a	3.12±0.07 ^d	2.91±0.19 ^c	1.79±0.08 ^a
C20:4n6	3.29±0.21 ^e	2.75±0.07 ^d	3.12±0.07 ^e	1.81±0.07 ^a	1.87±0.07 ^a	4.53±0.08 ^f	2.55±0.11 ^c	2.32±0.06 ^b
C22:4n6	1.11±0.10 ^{bc}	0.54±0.08 ^a	1.18±0.07 ^c	1.37±0.09 ^d	1.16±0.07 ^c	0.96±0.07 ^b	1.1±0.14 ^{bc}	1.78±0.07 ^e

Mean (±SD) followed the same letter are not significantly different ($P \leq 0.05$); Values are mean of three replicates.

Table No. 3: Total fatty acid and ratio of n-3 and n-6 PUFA

	<i>D. yuensis</i>	<i>G. guiris</i>	<i>H. myitkyinae</i>	<i>L. guntea</i>	<i>P. chola</i>	<i>P. pangia</i>	<i>S. berdmore</i>	<i>T. burmanicus</i>
Σ SFA	34.421	27.3	29.91	22.95	36.88	24.19	14.76	27.77
Σ MUFA	5.27	5.02	5.82	1.68	6.31	7.96	7.66	2.27
Σ PUFA	25.29	23.34	22.19	29.49	18.91	30.88	27.28	24.48
Σ n3-PUFA	13.67	14.09	9.35	19.53	10.77	17.22	17.05	15.47
Σ n6-PUFA	11.62	9.25	10.84	9.96	8.14	13.66	10.23	9.01
n-3/n-6 PUFA	1.17	1.52	0.86	1.96	1.32	1.26	1.66	1.71
n-6/n-3 ratio	0.85	0.65	1.15	0.50	0.75	0.79	0.60	0.58

Table No. 4: Pearson's correlation between total fatty acids and length-weight

	Length	Weight	Σ SFA	Σ MUFA	Σ n3-PUFA	Σ n6-PUFA
Length	1					
Weight	0.945**	1				
Σ SFA	-0.224	-0.025	1			
Σ MUFA	0.241	0.116	-0.621	1		
Σ n3-PUFA	0.310	0.135	-0.679	0.455	1	
Σ n6-PUFA	-0.172	-0.026	-0.099	0.034	-0.021	1

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level.

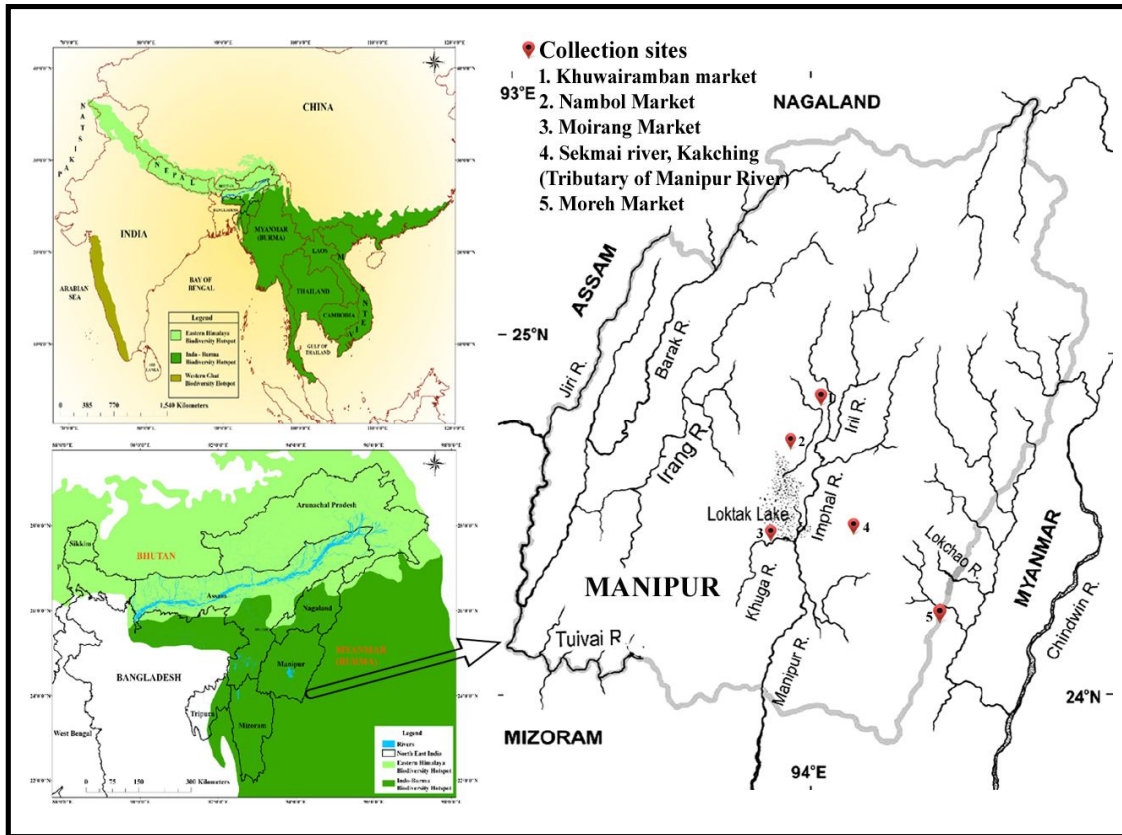
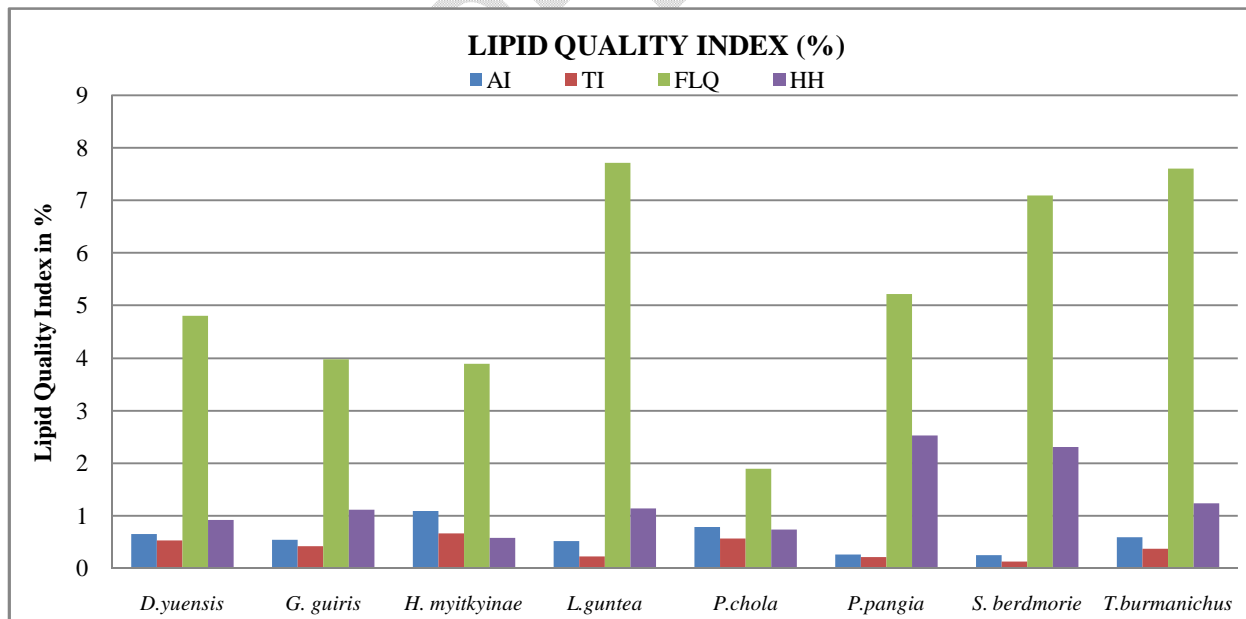


Fig 1: Map showing Indo-Myanmar biodiversity hotspot and collection sites of Small indigenous fishes.



AI: index of atherogenicity; TI: index of thrombogenicity; FLQ: Flesh lipid quality; HH: Hypocholesterolemic/Hypercholesterolemic

Fig 2: Lipid quality index of Small indigenous fish species (SIFs)

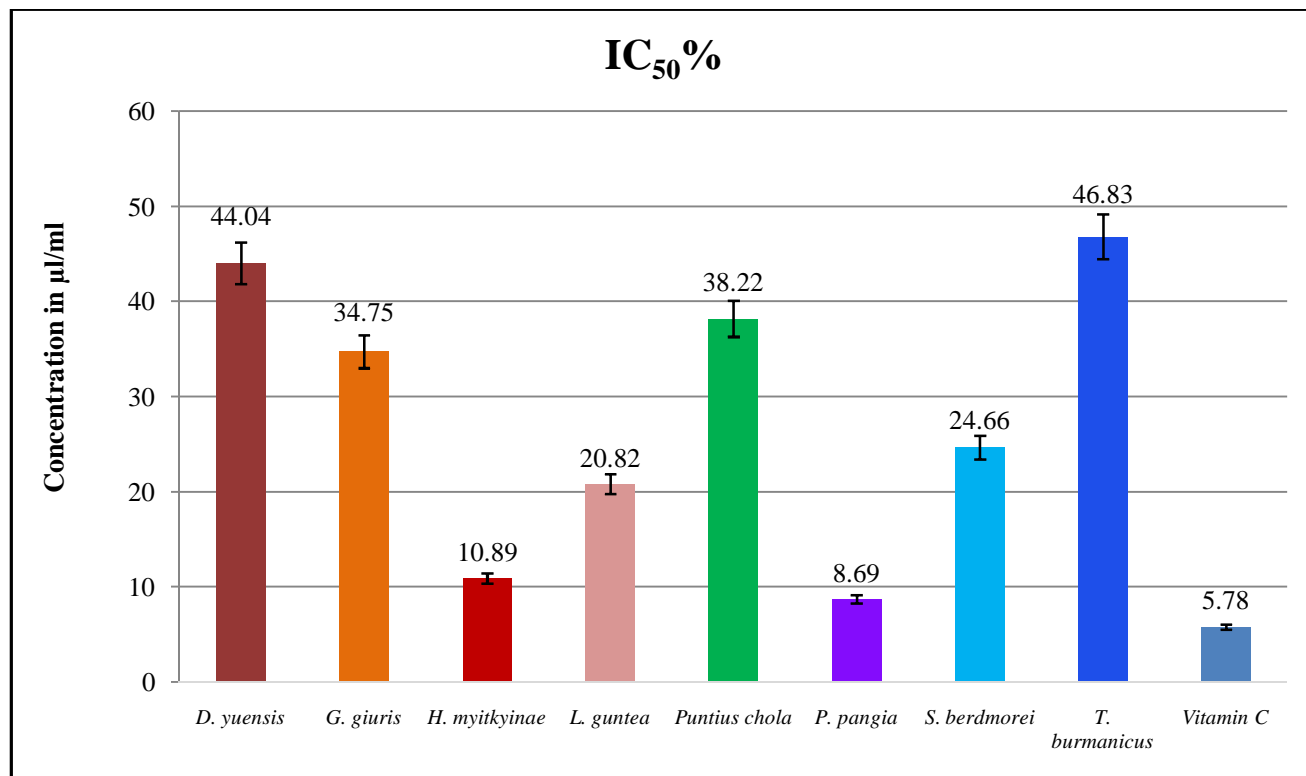


Fig 3: Antioxidant properties of Fish