

SILVER NANOPARTICLES FROM *TRIANTHEMA PORTULACASTRUM*: GREEN SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION, ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTICANCER PROPERTIES

GOWRI SHANKAR K*, NAMRATA PRADHAN, MASILAMANI K, ALBIN T FLEMING

Department of Advanced Zoology and Biotechnology, Loyola College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. Email: gowririshankar.88@gmail.com.

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ABSTRACT

Objective: In this study, silver nanoparticles (SNPs) were synthesized using an aqueous extract of *Trianthema portulacastrum* and silver ions (Ag⁺) which have been proven against certain pathogenic bacterial strains and hepatocellular carcinoma (HepG2) cell line.

Methods: The bio fabricated nanoparticles were confirmed by surface plasmon resonance which were characterized by biophysical measures utilizing the ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), energy dispersive X-ray, and transmission electron microscope (TEM), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, particle size analyzer, and X-ray diffraction. Antibacterial efficacy against *Enterobacter aerogenes*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus epidermis*, and *Bacillus subtilis*. The effect of SNPs tested against HepG2 and NIH/3T3 cell line exhibits a dose-dependent toxicity.

Results and Conclusion: The SEM and TEM images confirmed the presence of spherical and hexagonal shape (0.3-4 μ m) of nanocrystalline particles with the size range of 11.5-29.2 nm. The average particles size of SNPs is 190.3 \pm 17.0 nm. Antibacterial activity was carried out by agar well diffusion method against different pathogenic bacteria of which *B. subtilis* showed a significant zone of inhibition 8.66 mm and 12.0 mm for aqueous plant extract and synthesized SNPs. The effect of SNPs tested against HepG2 and NIH/3T3 cell line exhibits a dose-dependent toxicity. In case of HepG2, the cell viability was decreased to 50% (IC₅₀) at the concentration of 173.8 \pm 0.84 μ g/mL. From the results, it can be concluded that the SNPs fabricated using green synthesis method will be a promising candidate in the biomedical field, due to its high bioactive properties.

Keywords: Silver nanoparticles, *Trianthema portulacastrum*, Antibacterial activity, Cytotoxic activity.

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INTRODUCTION

"In modern nanotechnology one of the most exciting areas is the interaction between inorganic quantum dots and biological structures" - This was the first report on the formation of gold nanoparticles from living plants, which opens up a new and exciting way to fabricate nanoparticles. It demonstrates the future possibilities to link material science and biotechnology in the newly emerging field of nanobiotechnology [1]. A great deal of effort has been continuing to develop environmentally benign synthesis processes that are free from toxic chemicals. Biosynthesis of nanoparticles has received great attention among researchers by employing either microorganisms or plant or animal extracts as a simple and viable alternative to chemical and physical methods. There are many diverse types of inorganic nanoparticles which are being synthesized from the biological sources, of which the amalgamation of silver nanoparticles (SNPs) has attracted much attention because of their exclusive shape-dependent, nonlinear optics, and optical receptor, good electrical activity, and chemical stability properties. Hence the SNPs were widely used for the manufacture of food products, cosmetics, biomaterials devices, medicine, and environmental remediation compounds. Especially in the biomedical fields such as anti-malarial, bio-labeling, antimicrobial, and cytotoxic properties of SNPs ensures a non-toxic biotherapeutic agent. In addition, green synthesized SNPs were applied in photographic reactions, catalysis, and chemical analysis [2-6].

Nanoparticle synthesis using physical and chemical methods include high pressure, energy, temperature, and toxic chemicals. Plant extracts are suitable for large scale biosynthesis of SNPs in a controlled manner according to their size shape and sensitivity. A survey of earlier literature explored high anticancer and antimicrobial properties for SNPs synthesized from the organic extracts of *Westilolopsis* sp., [4],

Alternanthera dentate [7], *Achillea biebersteinii* [8], *Chrysopogon zizanioides* [9], *Cassia auriculata* [10], *Clitoria ternatea* and *Solanum nigrum* [11], *Acacia farnesiana* [12], *Rhynchosycheum ellipticum* [13], *Brassica oleracea* var. botrytis. L [14], *Mimosa pudica* [15], *Gloriosa superba* [16], *Chaetoceros calcitrans*, *Chlorella salina*, *Isochrysis galbana* and *Taterillus gracilis* (marine micro algae) [17], *Cocos nucifera* [18], *Catharanthus roseus* [19], and wheat bran [20], so forth. In this study, the aqueous leaf extract of *Trianthema portulacastrum*, were reduced to SNPs in a concentrated aqueous solution of AgNO₃. These green-synthesized SNPs from *T. portulacastrum* were characterized. Besides, their antibacterial and anti-cancer efficacy of newly synthesized SNPs was examined in detail.

METHODS

Chemicals

Silver nitrate (AgNO₃) as analytical grade purchased from Merck Pvt., Ltd. All of the media components and analytical reagents were purchased from Hi-Media Laboratories Pvt., Ltd., (Mumbai, India). All the chemicals were of reagent grade and used without further purification.

Microorganisms and cell lines

Gram-negative - *Enterobacter aerogenes* (MTCC 111), *Proteus mirabilis* (ATCC 49565), *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 25922), and Gram-positive - *Staphylococcus epidermis* (MTCC 3615), *B. subtilis* (MTCC 441) were used for antibacterial activity experiment, and the microbial cultures were obtained from the Department of Microbiology, Christian Medical College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India. For cell culture studies, the mouse embryonic fibroblast cell line (NIH/3T3) and human (*Homo sapiens*) liver hepatocellular carcinoma (HepG2) was obtained from the National Center for Cell Science (Pune, India).

Plant material

The leaves of *T. portulacastrum* were collected from Ranchi, Jharkhand, India. The plant was identified, confirmed, and authenticated by Professor P. Jayaraman, Scientist, Ph.D., Chennai, India (Reg No. PARC/2015/3016). *T. portulacastrum* is a habit dicot belonging to the family *Aizoaceae*, is one of the common weeds, which is traditionally used to cure diseases. In India, both the red and green biotypes grow best under minimal shade and flourish in neutral to alkaline soils that are low in organic matter. The plant grows in sunny and dry areas along roadside, in wastelands and gardens [21].

Preparation of plant materials

Fresh leaves of *T. portulacastrum*, free from diseases were collected in air-tight bags and then washed thoroughly 2-3 times with tap water, surface sterilized with 0.1% HgCl₂ for 1 minute to reduce microbial contamination and once with sterile water [22]. The finely chopped 20 g of fresh leaves were added to 100 mL of deionized water and stirred at 60°C for 30 minutes. After boiling, the mixture was cooled and filtered with Whatman paper number-1. Filtrate was collected, and the aqueous extract was stored at 4°C until further use.

Synthesis of SNPs

Various concentrations (1, 3, 5 and 10 mM) of aqueous AgNO₃ was prepared and used for the synthesis of SNPs. In 1, 3, and 5 mL of aqueous leaf extract of *T. portulacastrum* 10 mL of 1, 3, 5, and 10 mM AgNO₃ solution was added in the ratio of 1:10, 3:10, and 5:10 to occur bioreduction process. The color change was observed from light yellowish to brown, when kept in dark at room temperature and further monitored by measuring ultraviolet-visible (UV-VIS) spectra of the reaction mixture.

Characterization of synthesized SNPs

Synthesis of SNPs was initially confirmed by position of surface plasmon resonance (SPR) band was measured by aqueous SNPs using SL-210 double beam UV-VIS spectrophotometer with 1.8 nm bandwidth at different wavelengths from 300 to 600 nm. Crystal structure of dried SNPs was characterized by X-ray diffractometer (XRD), the scanning mode was continuous with the scanning range (2 θ) from 10 to 90° pattern was carried out by Rigaku model ZSX PRIMUS III. The shape, size and elemental composition of dried SNPs were subjected to scanning electron microscope (SEM)-energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) using HITACHI model S-2400. For transmission electron microscope (TEM), drop of aqueous SNPs sample was loaded on a carbon-coated copper grid, and it was allowed to dry in room temperature, the micrographs were obtained using TECNAI model G2-ST 200kV. The average particle size distribution was determined by particle size analyzer (PSA), AIM SIZER model AS-2011 particle sizing spectrophotometer. The Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FT-IR) spectrum of SNPs and aqueous extract was carried out using IR AFFINITY-1S spectrophotometer by employing KBr pellet technique in the transmission mode of 500-4,000 cm⁻¹.

Antibacterial activity

The antibacterial activity of synthesized SNPs was performed using agar well diffusion method against pathogenic bacterial strains, *E. aerogens*, *P. mirabilis*, *E. coli*, *S. epidermis* and *B. subtilis*. From the fresh culture, 100 μ L of each strain was swabbed uniformly onto the individual plates containing sterile Muller Hinton agar and wells were made with the diameter of 6 mm. Then, 20 μ L of samples (purified SNPs, aqueous leaf extract, and AgNO₃ solution) were prepared in deionized water and poured into each well. In addition, the commercial antibiotic discs Gentamicin (30 μ g/disc) were placed as positive control and incubated for 24 hrs at 37°C. After incubation, the different levels of zonation formed around the well were measured using a Hi-Media meter ruler. This experiment was repeated for three times. The data generated were expressed as a mean \pm SD [23-25].

Anticancer property

Cell viability of NIH/3T3 and HepG2 was measured using the MTT (3-[4, 5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2, 5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide)

dye-reduction assay to determine the cytotoxic effect of the SNPs at various concentrations. Briefly, the cells were plated onto 96-well flat-bottom culture plates with cell density of 5.0 \times 10³ cells per well and the plates were incubated for 24 hrs for the adherent of cells. To the wells, various test concentrations of SNPs (50-450 μ g/mL) and Metformin (10 mM) standard drug as a positive control were added. The plates were incubated at required period at 37°C, 5% CO₂ in a humid atmosphere, 10 μ L of MTT (5 mg/mL in PBS) was added to each well, and the plate was incubated for a further 4 hrs at 37°C. The resulting formazan was dissolved in 100 μ L of Dimethyl-sulfoxide with gentle shaking at 37°C, and absorbance was measured at 570 nm with an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay reader (BioTek model ELx800) [26-29]. The results were given as the means of three independent experiments. Concentrations of SNPs showing a 50% reduction in cell viability (i.e. half-maximal inhibitory concentration [IC₅₀] values) was performed using GraphPad Prism version 5.01 for Windows, GraphPad Software, San Diego California USA, www.graphpad.com.

Statistical analysis

Data were expressed as mean \pm SD. Statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics Version 21.0. IC50 value was calculated using GraphPad Prism version 5.01.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Visual observation and UV-VIS spectroscopy analysis

The addition of *T. portulacastrum* leaf extract to AgNO₃ solution resulted in color change of the solution from transparent yellowish to colloidal brown due to the production of SNPs. The color changes occurred from the excitation of surface plasmon vibrations with the SNPs produced a peak centered near 420 nm were studied using UV-VIS spectroscopy [30]. Effect of concentration parameter was optimized including the concentration of AgNO₃ and aqueous *T. portulacastrum* leaf extract. Various concentrations (1, 3 and 5 mL) of leaf extracts were added to AgNO₃ solution to maintain its 10 mL concentration (1, 3, 5 and 10mM). After the incubation period, the reaction mixture was scanned in the range of 350-600 nm, a major absorbance peak around 390-455 nm is observed in Fig. 1. The results were agreement with the SNP synthesized from saccharose, maltose, and olive leaf extracts, which displayed the characteristic peak in the range of 440-458 nm [31,32]. The broad peak is due to the anisotropic nature of the SNPs. It has been reported that the band in this broad region corresponds to the surface plasmon resonance of SNPs [33].

XRD analysis

The crystalline nature of as prepared SNPs was studied by XRD analysis represented in Fig. 2. It is apparent that the characteristic peaks at 38.45°, 44.48°, 64.69°, and 77.62° were corresponds to the lattice planes (111), (200), (220) and (311), respectively (JCPDS No. 01-1167 and 01-1164). These results confirmed the face-centered-cubic structure of SNPs [25].

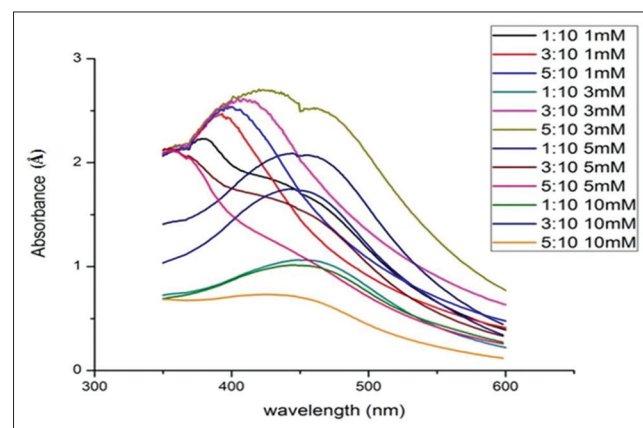


Fig. 1: Effect of silver nitrate (1, 3, 5 and 10 mM) and aqueous extract (1, 3, and 5 mL) concentration on silver nanoparticles formation

SEM with EDX spectroscopy analysis

To gain additional insight into the features of the SNPs, morphology and elemental analysis of the sample was performed using SEM-EDX techniques. It reveals that most of the SNPs are predominantly spherical in shape, whereas some of the nanoparticles were found to be having structures of irregular shape such as hexagonal, cubical, and triangular as shown in Fig. 3(a-c and e,f). It is known that the morphology of metal nanoparticles considerably changes their optical and electronic properties [34,35]. The breadth and width of the single agglomeration are 5.489 μm and 4.528 μm (Fig. 3d) in 5 μm magnification of 20,000 X. The EDX spectrum evident the SNPs prepared by bioreduction method as indicated in Fig. 4 and Table 1. The signal at 3.40 keV strongly suggests the corresponding binding energies of AgL was the element of these NPs, as it has optical absorption in this range due to the SPR [36]. The other signals (carbon and oxygen) indicate the presence of plant extract, which corresponds to the biomolecules that were capping over the SNPs.

TEM analysis

The TEM characterization has been used to identify the size, shape, and morphology of nanoparticles, as shown in Fig. 5. The nanoparticles

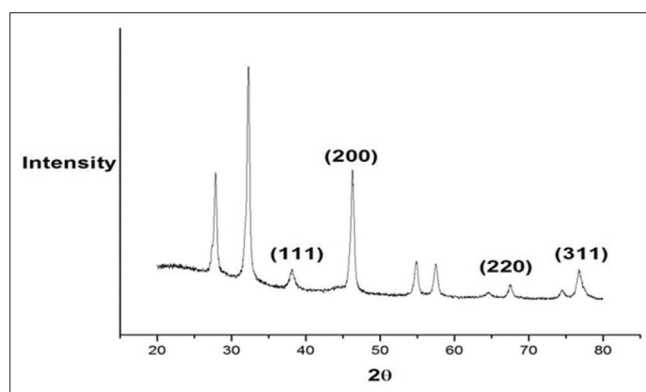


Fig. 2: X-ray diffractometer analysis of *Trainthema portulacastrum* leaf extract mediated synthesized

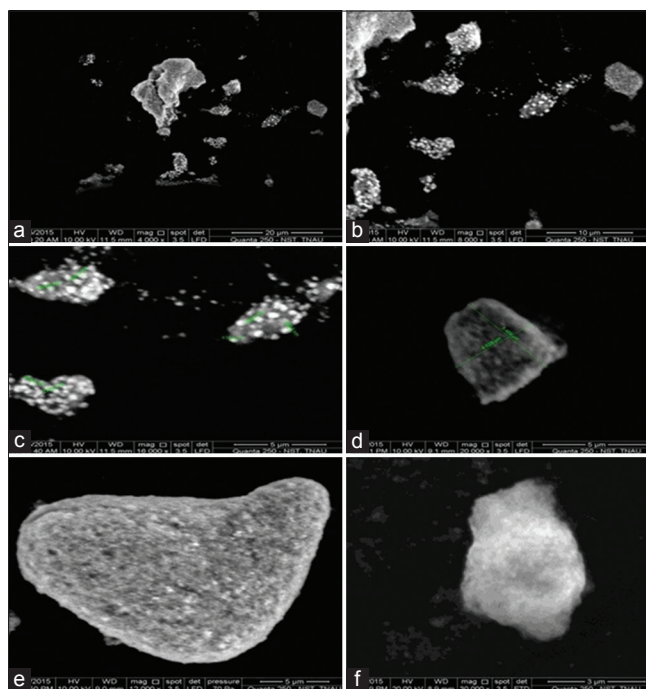


Fig. 3: (a-f) Morphology of silver nanoparticles showed by scanning electron microscopy

are homogeneous and spherical which confirms the shape of SPR band in the UV-VIS spectrum [37]. The particle size ranges with an average diameter of around 11.5-29.2 nm. The particle size determined by TEM is an actual diameter of the NPs as it is measured at the dried state of the sample, whereas the size measured by PSA is a hydrodynamic diameter (hydrated state). Therefore, the NPs will have a larger hydrodynamic volume due to the solvent effect in the hydrated state [38]. Thus, the size of the synthesized SNPs observed by the TEM method is less than the size measured by the PSA method.

PSA

The PSA technique is used to determine the average particle size of small particles in suspension. The average particles size distribution of SNPs having a mean \pm SD particle size of $\sim 190.3 \pm 17.0$ nm (Fig. 6). The previous result corresponds to the synthesis of silver sub-micro and nanoparticles of p-tert-butyl thiocalix [23] arenes and amla extract for antiproliferative property, which showed an average particle size distribution with ~ 188 nm [39,40].

FT-IR spectroscopy analysis

The FT-IR spectrum obtained for SNPs synthesized by *T. portulacastrum* aqueous leaf extract (Fig. 7a) shows a strong band at 3405.47 cm^{-1} could be assigned to the N-H stretching vibrations of amide group. The FT-IR spectrum also showed narrow small bands at 3743.99 and 3838.51 cm^{-1} which was identified as phenols. The absorption band at 2414.02 cm^{-1} could be attributed to the vibrations of aldehydes. Moreover, the absorption peaks at 1526.72 and 1638.6 cm^{-1} result from the bending of C=C aromatic group [41]. The FT-IR spectrum obtained for *T. portulacastrum* aqueous leaf extract (Fig. 7b) displayed a number of absorption peaks, reflecting its complex nature. Strong absorption peaks at 3,458.52 cm^{-1} result from stretching of the -OH hydroxyl or phenol group. The absorption peaks at about 1640.53 cm^{-1} could be assigned to stretching vibrations of -C=C- is the functional group for alkenes. The peaks at 669.33 to 445.58 cm^{-1} indicate the fingerprint

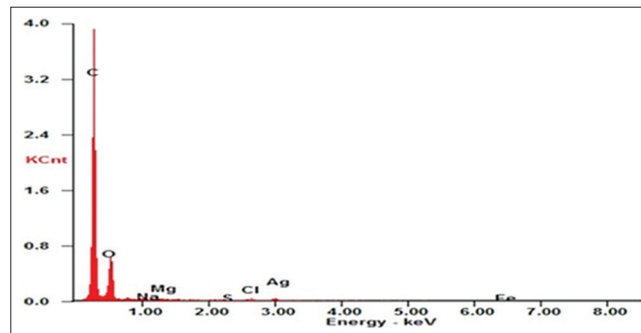


Fig. 4: Spectrum of elemental analysis of silver nanoparticles using leaf extract of *Trainthema portulacastrum*

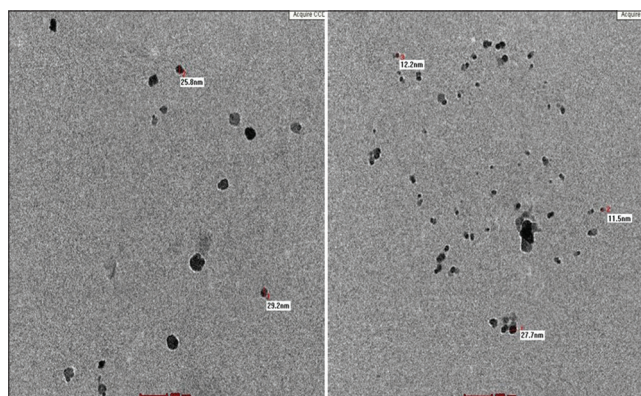


Fig. 5: Transmission electron microscope analysis of synthesized silver nanoparticles shows well dispersed spherical shape nature

region for stretching of C-Br for alkyl halides groups. FT-IR study indicated that the carboxyl ($-C=O$), hydroxyl ($-OH$), and amine ($N-H$) groups in *T. portulacastrum* leaf extract are mainly involved in the reduction of Ag^+ ions to SNPs. The observed peaks are mainly ascribed to flavonoids, alkaloids, phenols, and terpenoids were excessively present in plant extracts [42,43]. The results are in good concurrence with those found in literature [44]. The carbonyl group of amino acid residues has a strong binding ability with metal, suggesting the formation of a layer of bioorganic compounds covering SNPs and acts as a stabilizing agent to prevent aggregation in the aqueous medium.

Antibacterial analysis

Antibacterial activity of the synthesized SNPs was studied using five different bacteria, namely *E. aerogens*, *P. mirabilis*, *E. coli*, *S. epidermis*

Table 1: Composition of elemental analysis

Element	Wt%	At%
C K	71.35	78.94
O K	24.33	20.21
NaK	00.09	00.05
MgK	00.05	00.03
S K	00.19	00.08
ClK	00.79	00.30
AgL	03.20	00.39

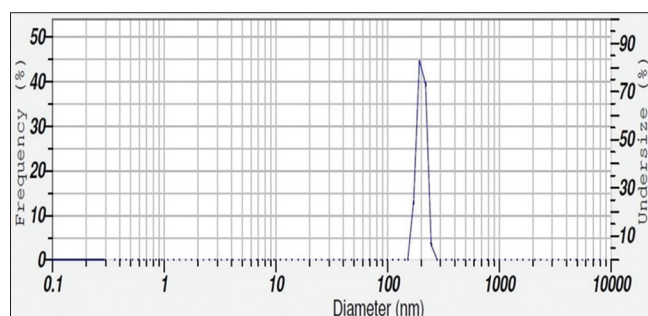


Fig. 6: Particle size analyzer analysis of synthesized silver nanoparticles

and *B. subtilis*. SNPs exhibited excellent activity against *E. aerogens*, *P. mirabilis*, *S. epidermis* and *B. subtilis*. The triplicate mean zone of inhibition for silver SNPs ranged from 12.0 ± 0.65 to 13.93 ± 0.62 mm, as shown in Table 2. The antibacterial effect was more evident in Gram-negative bacteria than Gram-positive bacteria [45]. The antimicrobial activity of SNPs is influenced by the particle dimensions [46]. Silver has long been documented as having an inhibitory effect on microbes present in medical and industrial process. The most important use of silver and SNPs is in medical industry, such as in topical ointments to prevent infection against burns and open wounds [47]. They bind closely to the exterior cell wall of microorganisms, causing in evidence damage to cells, with complete eruption of flagella, stimulated the production of biofilm and aggregation within the biofilm [48]. We ascribe the higher activity of SNPs to their small size. The smaller particles with 1-10 nm have greater antimicrobial effects [49]. The antimicrobial activity in the present study was much higher when compared with previous reports. SNPs synthesized from *Trianthema decandra*, *Polyalthia longifolia*, *Eucalyptus chapmaniana*, *Embelia ribes*, *Psoralea corylifolia*, *Melia azadirachta*, *Smilax china*, *Berberis aristata*, *Balsamodendron mukul*, *Acorus calamus*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, carob leaf extract [50], *Solanum trilobatum* [51] and *Andropogon muricatus* showed activity against *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. aureus*, and *C. albicans* [45,46,49,52]. The results of the present study are investigative of prominent antibacterial effects. They provide an important basis for SNPs synthesized from the aqueous leaf extract of *T. portulacastrum* in the treatment of infections related with the microorganisms used in this study. These might prove to be important leads for the development and discovery of new antimicrobial drugs.

Anticancer analysis

To evaluate cytotoxicity of SNPs, the cells (NIH/3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cell line and HepG2 human liver HepG2 cell line) were treated with varying concentrations of SNPs (50, 150, 250, 350 and 450 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) for 24 hrs. There is a significant percentage of cell viability of 64.05% even at a higher concentration of 450 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ to NIH/3T3 cell line (Fig. 8a). Previous studies on NIH/3T3 cell line using brown seaweed *Sargassum muticum* aqueous extract showed no toxicity at 24 hrs [53]. The cell viability was reduced in a dose-dependent manner in HepG2 cell line, and the IC50 of the nanoparticles was observed at concentrations of 173.8 ± 0.84 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. The cell viability was reduced by 15.84 % for HepG2 cell line at 450 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ concentration (Fig. 8b).

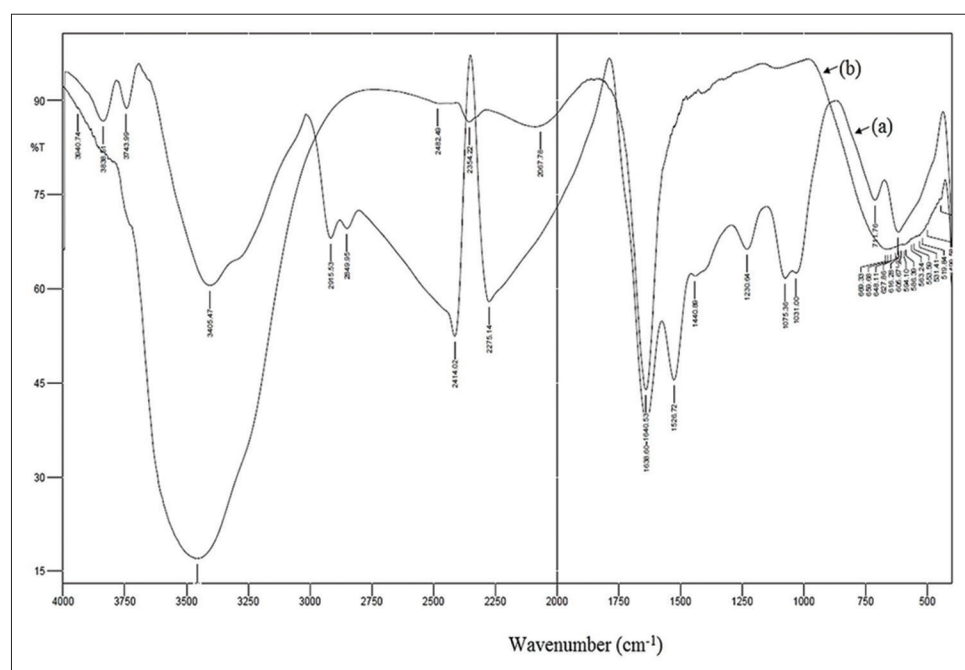


Fig. 7: Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy spectrum of (a) silver nanoparticles synthesized by *Trainthema portulacastrum* aqueous leaf extract and (b) *Trainthema portulacastrum* aqueous leaf extract

Table 2: Diameter of inhibition zone of *T. portulacastrum* aqueous plant extract and

Tested microorganisms	Inhibition zone (mm in diameter)			
	Aqueous plant extract	Silver nanoparticle	Ag-ions	Gentamicin
<i>Enterobacter aerogens</i>	NA	13.93±0.62	10.2±0.40	18.45±0.30
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	NA	12.86±0.50	8.76±0.35	12.53±0.3
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	NA	9.75±0.40	9.44±0.25	214.33±0.4
<i>Staphylococcus epidermis</i>	NA	13.45±1.10	7.4±0.35	917.33±0.15
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	8.66±0.763	12.0±0.65	10.5±0.41	19.33±0.49

E. aerogens: *Enterobacter aerogens*, *E. coli*: *Escherichia coli*, *S. epidermis*: *Staphylococcus epidermis*, *B. subtilis*: *Bacillus subtilis*, *T. portulacastrum*: *Trainthema portulacastrum*

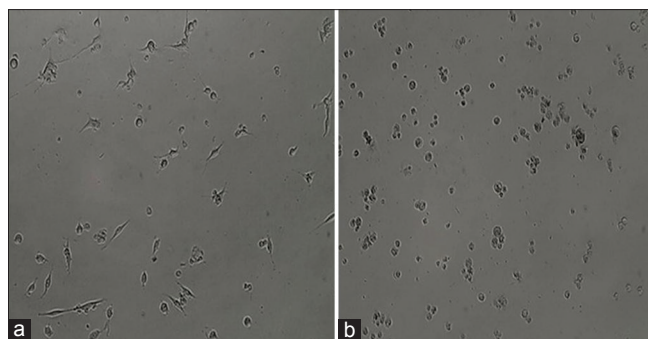


Fig. 8: Anticancer activity of 450 µg/mL silver nanoparticles against (a) NIH/3T3 and (b) HepG2 cell lines

Moreover, 11.4±3.52 nm size synthesized SNP from *Pterocladia capillacea* showed IC₅₀ of 3.7 µg/mL [54], volume of the nanoparticle is always proportional to the activity of the nanoparticles. The synthesized SNPs showed no significant activity to the NIH/3T3 but have toxicity toward cancer cell line HepG2. When compounds have anti-cancerous activity are capped with AgNPs, it enhance its apoptotic property as a novel approach for cancer therapy [55]. Since AgNPs can be used in an escalating number of applications, further studies on the mechanisms of AgNPs uptake and cytotoxicity studies are required to rate the risks and benefits of nano-silver [39].

CONCLUSION

The present study reported the synthesis of SNPs by *T. portulacastrum* aqueous leaf extract without using any harmful reducing or capping agents, as confirmed by UV-VIS spectrophotometer, XRD, TEM, SEM-EDX, PSA, and FT-IR techniques. Spherical, hexagonal, smooth surface and polydispersed particles of size ranging from 11.5 to 29.2 nm with an average size of ~190.3±17.0 nm were obtained. The lowest inhibition zone (mm) of the AgNPs was exhibited against *E. coli*. The effect of SNPs on HepG2 human liver HepG2 cell line exhibits a dose-dependent toxicity, and the viability of HepG2 cells decreased to 50% (IC₅₀) at the concentration of 173.8±0.84 µg/mL. The synthesized AgNPs act as excellent bactericidal agent and without exhibiting any toxic effects on mouse embryonic fibroblast cells NIH/3T3. In future, *T. portulacastrum* synthesized SNPs can be used as a targeted therapy towards cancer and other human diseases due to their no toxicity for non-cancerous cell line.

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