



Original

Biosynthesis of PVA encapsulated silver nanoparticles

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Abstract

Green synthesis of metal nanoparticles is an important technique in the methods of eco-friendly nanoparticle production. The synthesis of silver nanoparticles was accomplished using *Ocimum sanctum* leaf extract at room temperature. These particles were then encapsulated with polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) polymer matrix. The presence of silver was confirmed by different characterization techniques such as UV–vis spectroscopy, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and X-Ray Diffraction (XRD). Scanning electron microscopic (SEM) images of the synthesized powder shows spherical shaped silver nanoparticles embedded in sponge-like polymer matrix. The energy dispersive X-ray analysis confirms the presence of elemental silver along with iron signal. Energy dispersive signal corresponding to elemental iron has been attributed to *O. sanctum* plant. The silver nanoparticles in PVA matrix thus obtained shows high antibacterial activity against gram positive *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*) and gram negative *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) water borne bacteria. The inhibition zone against *S. aureus* and *E. coli* were also calculated.

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Keywords: Silver nanoparticles; *Ocimum sanctum*; PVA; Antibacterial studies

1. Introduction

Research on nanoparticles is currently an area of intense scientific interest due to its wide range of applications (Abdulrahman, Krajczewski, Aleksandrowska, & Kudelski, 2015; Park, Lee, & Lee, 2016; Taylor, Coulombe, et al., 2013; Yahyaie et al., 2016). In spite of being the size of the ultra-fine particles individual molecules are usually not referred to as nanoparticles (Hewakuruppu et al., 2013). Nanoparticles form a bridge between bulk materials and atomic/molecular structures. Nanoparticles do not need to have constant physical properties, they may vary (Taylor, Otanicar, et al., 2013). The size dependent property such as quantum confinement can be observed in semiconductor particles, surface plasmon resonance is found in some metal particles and super magnetism is observed in magnetic materials (Taylor, Otanicar, & Rosengarten, 2012).

Nowadays, metallic nanoparticles are the focus of interest because of their huge potential in nanotechnology (Mody, Siwale, Singh, & Mody, 2010; Salunke, Sawant, Lee, & Kim, 2016). Metallic nanoparticles have been embraced by industrial sectors because of their applications in the field of electronic storage systems (Kang, Risbud, Rabolt, & Stroeve, 1996), biotechnology (Pankhurst, Connolly, Jones, & Dobson, 2003), magnetic separation and pre-concentration of target analysts, targeted drug delivery (Dobson, 2006; Rudge et al., 2001) and vehicles for gene and drug delivery. With a wide range of applications available, these particles have the potential to make a significant impact on society.

Silver nanoparticles have some advantages over other nanoparticles because they are reported to be non-toxic to human and most effective against bacteria, viruses and other eukaryotic micro-organisms at a very low concentration, without any known side effects (Chauhan, Gupta, & Prakash, 2012). Many efforts have been taken to incorporate silver nanoparticles into a wide range of medical devices, such as bone cement, surgical instruments, surgical masks (Valente, Gaspar, Antunes, Coutinho, & Correia, 2013); however, it has also been shown that ionic silver in the right quantities is suitable in treating

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wounds (Atiyeh, Costagliola, Hayek, & Dibo, 2007; Chen & Schluesener, 2008; Qin, 2005).

There are many approaches available for the synthesis of silver nanoparticles which include the chemical method (Sun, Yin, Mayers, Herricks, & Xia, 2002), the electrochemical method (Yin, Ma, Wang, & Chen, 2003), the radiation method (Dimitrijevic, Bartels, Jonah, Takahashi, & Rajh, 2001), the photochemical method (Callegari, Tonti, & Chergui, 2003), and the biological techniques (Huang et al., 2016; Naik, Stringer, Agarwal, Jones, & Stone, 2002). Among these methods for silver preparation, plant mediated biomimetic synthesis of silver nanoparticles is considered as widely acceptable technology for rapid production of silver nanoparticles for successfully meeting the excessive needs and current market demands. When a metal core is capped with a plant extract then these biomaterials will act as a more effective therapeutic agent, compared to the nanomaterials synthesized by any chemical method (Mittal, Chisti, & Banerjee, 2013). Phytochemicals, such as ursolic acid, flavonoids, saccharides and proteins, present in plant extract are responsible for the reduction of silver ions (Bhaumik et al., 2015); hence this bioinspired synthesis of nanomaterials is highly advantageous as a natural and cost effective resource.

Recently many plants have gained importance because of their unique properties. These plants have versatile applicability in various developing fields of research and development. Among these medicinal plants, the tulsi leaf (*Ocimum sanctum*) plant have high rate of medicinal value. Studies have shown that silver nanoparticles prepared from tulsi leaves were used in different applications (Sharma, Yngard, & Lin, 2009; Zhang, Wu, Chen, & Lin, 2009). The leaves have a long history of medicinal uses. *O. sanctum* leaves act as antifertility, anticancer, antidiabetic, antifungal & antimicrobial agents (Philip & Unni, 2011). Even though silver nanoparticles reduced by *O. sanctum* leaves exhibit high therapeutic potential, using silver alone is a challenging task for applications in food industry and pharmaceutical technology. Hence attention has been given to polymer metal composite to potentiate the protection of biological active compounds from degradation, control drug release, and improve absorption of the therapeutic agent (Ahmed & Aljaeid, 2016).

The aim of the present study is to synthesis eco-friendly silver nanoparticles by green synthesis from fresh leaves of *O. sanctum* and to encapsulate these silver nanoparticles in a PVA matrix. The synthesis of nanoparticles from plant extract is cost effective and does not require much equipment. The PVA encapsulated silver nanoparticles synthesized from such technique are stable for several months and can be stored at room temperature without any special attention. Different characterization techniques were carried out to confirm the existence of silver nanoparticles.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Preparation of leaf extract

Fresh leaves of *O. sanctum* were collected from local residence around Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India. The leaves were washed thoroughly several times with double distilled water. Leaf extract used for the synthesis was prepared by weighing

20 g of fresh leaves. The freshly cut leaves were grained by mortar and pestle. The crushed leaves were added to 200 ml of double distilled water and boiled at 100 °C in an Erlenmeyer flask for 15 min. The leaf extract was filtered through Whatman No.1 filter paper.

2.2. Biosynthesis of silver nanoparticles

Silver nanoparticles from plant extract were synthesized by using 100 ml of 1×10^{-3} M aqueous silver nitrate (Himedia, Bangalore) with 20 ml of leaf extract. Both were mixed at room temperature and stirred vigorously for 1 h in a magnetic stirrer. It was observed that the color of the mixture changed from light green to dark brown indicating the formation of silver nanoparticles.

2.3. Preparation of silver nanoparticles in PVA matrix

Poly Vinyl Alcohol (PVA) (Himedia, Bangalore) of 0.14 g was mixed with 100 ml of double distilled water and stirred for 2 h. The solution was then slowly added with 120 ml of leaf extract AgNO_3 .

2.4. UV-visible spectroscopy (UV)

The formation of silver nanoparticles from the leaf extract was characterized by UV-visible Spectroscopy using a Cyber lab UV-100 double beam spectrophotometer in the wavelength range of 300–800 nm. A comparative absorption spectrum was obtained between the pure silver nanoparticles and the PVA encapsulated silver nanoparticles.

2.5. X-ray diffraction (XRD)

Colloidal form of silver nanoparticles in the PVA matrix was coated on a well cleaned glass substrate by drop technique and was allowed to dry at room temperature for 24 h. The glass substrate was then characterized using SHIMADZU Lab XRD 6000 with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation monochromatic filter in the range 10° – 80° . Debye-Scherrer's equation was used to calculate the particle size of silver nanoparticles.

2.6. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR)

To identify the functional groups present in the colloidal form of the PVA embedded silver nanoparticles, the Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) analysis was carried out using IR-Affinity 1, Shimadzu make FTIR Spectrometer in a wavenumber range from 500 to 3500 cm^{-1} .

2.7. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)

The PVA embedded silver nanoparticles coated on the glass substrate by drop method were characterized using a TESCAN make Scanning Electron Microscope. SEM images were taken for different magnifications. An elemental analysis was also done by energy dispersive X-ray analysis (EDAX) along with the scanning electron microscopy.



Figure 1. Increase in the color intensity of the reaction mixture with time for 5, 30 and 60 min.

3. Results and discussions

3.1. UV–visible spectroscopic analysis

The absorption spectra of pure silver nanoparticles, and the PVA encapsulated silver nanoparticles were carried out. The reduction of silver nanoparticles using tulsi (*O. sanctum*) leaves was evidenced visually by a change in color, from light green to dark brown. Color intensity increases with increase in time. Initially when adding 1×10^{-3} M aqueous silver nitrate with 20 ml of leaf extract, the color of the solution was found to be light green; after one hour, the color changed from reddish brown to dark brown (Fig. 1). This effect may be due to Surface Plasmon Vibration (Krasovskii & Karavanskii, 2008; Sun & Xia, 2002).

SPR peaks for pure silver nanoparticles were recorded for different time intervals (Fig. 2). The absorption peak at 480 nm appears because of the presence of silver nanoparticles, and the results are in good correlation between the earlier reported studies (Sharma, Vendamani, Pathak, & Tiwari, 2015). The intensity of the absorption peak increases steadily as a function of time and was highest for 1 h. The increase in intensity indicates the increase in concentration of the silver nanoparticles (Cheng, Hung, Chen, Liu, & Young 2014). The UV-spectra recorded after 2 h does not show any increase in the intensity of the absorption spectrum, which shows that the reaction was completed within 2 h where the silver ions gets separated and settled down at the bottom of the tube from the supernatant mother liquid leaving it as a colorless solution.

A broad SPR peak was observed for the PVA encapsulated silver nanoparticles solution and the absorption spectra was observed from 450 nm to 480 nm and (Fig. 2a). The broad nature of the band might be due to the presence of polymer in the solution. The reaction mixture was stable for 3 months at room temperature without any special attention.

3.2. X-ray diffraction analysis

Figure 3 shows the XRD pattern for the synthesized silver nanoparticles in PVA matrix and it is observed that the particles are crystalline in nature. Strong peaks from Bragg's reflection

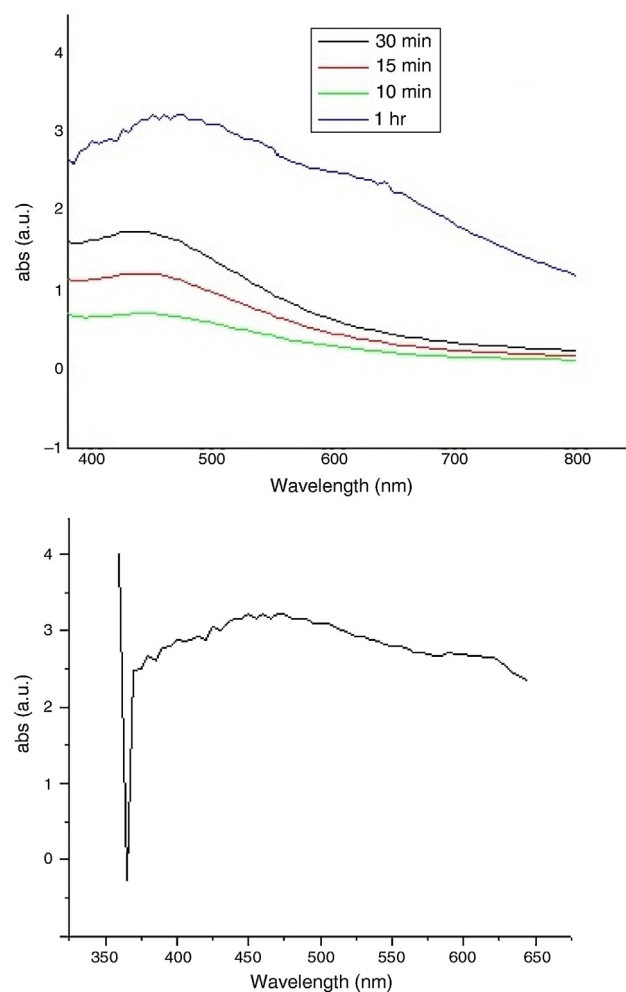


Figure 2. UV–vis absorption spectra of pure silver nanoparticles for different time intervals. (a) UV–vis absorption spectra of PVA encapsulated silver nanoparticles.

was observed in the XRD pattern at $2\theta = 12^\circ$, 32° and 38° . It is well known that the peaks at 2θ less than 20° are due to the crystalline nature of the PVA polymer molecule. The lattice planes [101] corresponding to $2\theta = 12^\circ$ may be formed as a result of strong intermolecular and intramolecular hydrogen bonding

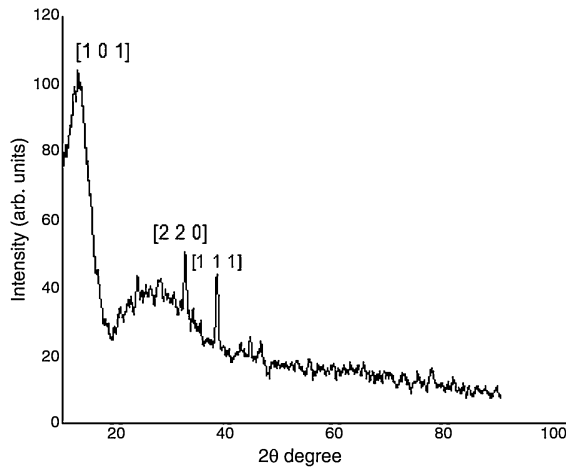


Figure 3. XRD pattern of PVA encapsulated silver nanoparticles

between the PVA chains. The X-ray diffraction peak corresponding to 38° is due to the silver nanoparticles corresponding to the lattice plane [111]. The peaks at 32° might be due to the presence of certain impurities while bonding between the PVA and the silver molecule (Kim, Kim, Lee, & Kim, 1992; Guirguis & Moselhey, 2012). The grain size of silver nanoparticles were calculated using Debye-Scherrer's equation $D = K\lambda/\beta\cos\theta$, where the average grain size was found to be 20 nm.

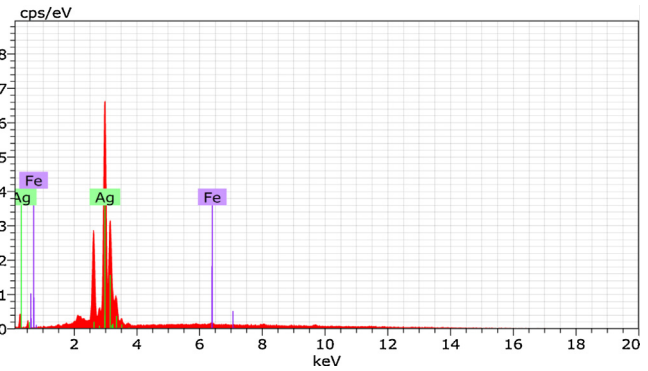


Figure 6. Energy dispersive X-ray analysis spectrum of PVA embedded silver nanoparticles.

3.3. FTIR analysis

FTIR spectroscopy has been proved to be a very powerful technique to study the internal structure of polymeric material and intra-molecular interaction between polymeric material and filler. The FTIR spectrum of the synthesized Ag nanoparticles in PVA matrix is shown in Figure 4. Prominent peaks were observed at 3340 cm^{-1} , 1637 cm^{-1} , 659 cm^{-1} to 553 cm^{-1} . The peak observed at 3340 cm^{-1} indicates the presence of a hydrogen bond between the PVA polymer and leaf causing OH/NH₂

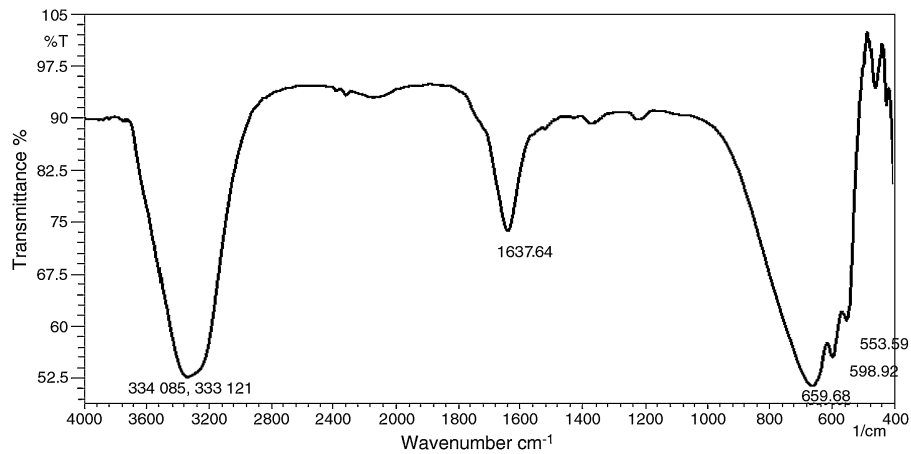


Figure 4. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy spectrum of silver nanoparticles in PVA matrix.

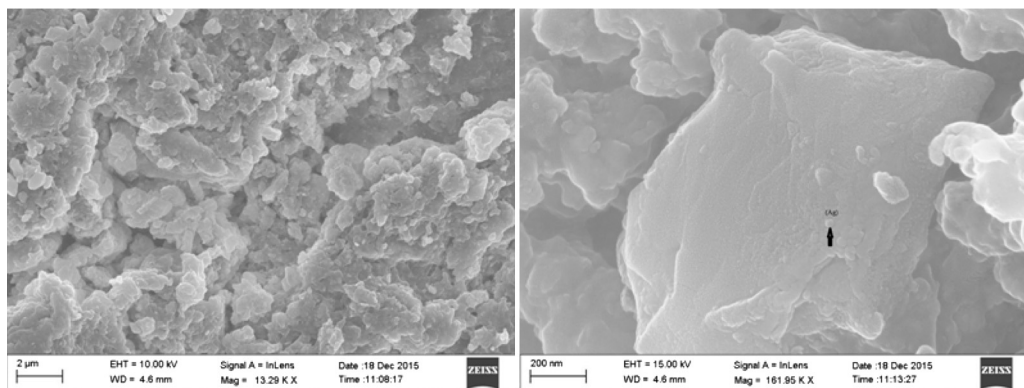


Figure 5. SEM images of silver nanoparticles in PVA matrix on different nanometric scale.

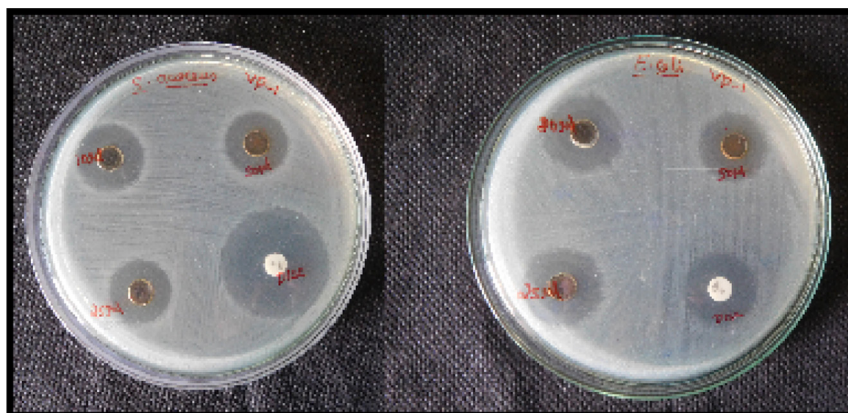


Figure 7. Appearances of inhibitory zones of PVA embedded silver nanoparticles against *S. aureus* and *E. coli*.

Table 1
EDAX elemental micro-analysis of the PVA encapsulated silver nanoparticles.

Element	Wt%	At%
FeK-series	2.54	1.33
AgL-series	97.46	98.67
Matrix	Correction	ZAF

stretching. The peak at 1637 cm^{-1} may be attributed to C=C, stretching mode. The peaks from 659 cm^{-1} to 553 cm^{-1} might be caused by wagging mode of OH groups (Agnihotri, Mukherji, & Mukherji, 2012; Cheng et al., 2014). The FTIR results confirm that the PVA, as a capping agent, plays an important role in the formation of silver nanoparticles.

3.4. SEM analysis

Morphology of the synthesized silver nanoparticles in the PVA matrix was observed from the SEM micrographs. Figure 5 shows the SEM images for different magnifications. From the graph, it is found that the spherical shaped silver nanoparticles were embedded in a sponge-like PVA matrix. The energy dispersive X-ray analysis (EDAX) reveals strong signal in the silver region and confirms the presence of silver nanoparticles (Fig. 6). Generally silver nanoparticles show optical absorption peak approximately at 3 keV due to surface plasmon resonance (Ahmad et al., 2003). Along with silver, Fe nanoparticles were also found in the graph which might be caused by the iron content present in the *O. sanctum* leaves. The atomic weight percentage of the elements present was tabulated and is shown in Table 1.

3.5. Antibacterial activity

The antibacterial potential of silver has been known for many years. Antibacterial activity of silver nanoparticles was evaluated by agar disk diffusion method using Muller Hinton agar. The antibacterial effect of PVA encapsulated silver was tested against gram positive *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*) and gram negative *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria for different concentrations (Fig. 7). Eugenol (1-hydroxy-2-methoxy-4-allylbenzene), the active constituent present in *O.*

Table 2
Zone of inhibition against gram negative and gram positive bacteria.

Concentration (μl)	Zone of inhibition (mm) (half diameter)	
	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>
Sample		
10	6	4
25	8	7
50	9	8
Ofloxacin (5 mcg)	8	12

sanctum leaves has been found to be largely responsible for the plants therapeutic potential (Prakash & Gupta, 2005). Its antibacterial effect was evidenced by the value of diameter of zone of inhibition. The inhibition zone for different concentrations is shown in Table 2. From the table, it is found that *E. coli* and *S. aureus* are sensitive to silver nanoparticles. The observed value from the inhibition zone is in good agreement with previous reported studies (Abishek & Amruthaa, 2013).

4. Conclusion

The reduction of silver to silver nanoparticles from green synthesis using tulsi leaves was carried out at room temperature. The green synthesis method from plant extract provides simple, efficient and good control over synthesized nanoparticles. Biosynthesized silver nanoparticles in an organic polymer (PVA) matrix were characterized using UV-vis, XRD, FTIR and SEM spectroscopic techniques. The presence of silver was evidenced using UV spectrum. From XRD studies, the peak reveals the presence of organic substance and silver nanoparticles, which was again confirmed by the FTIR spectrum. The SEM images show the presence of spherical shaped silver present inside a sponge-like PVA matrix. The presence of silver and iron was observed from the EDAX studies. The investigation on the antibacterial effect of nano-sized silver against *E. coli* and *S. aureus* reveals PVA encapsulated silver nanoparticles as a strong antibacterial agent. The synthesized silver nanoparticles can show new pathways in various fields like water purification, anticancer studies and drug delivery systems.

Conflict of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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