

# *Chrysopogon zizanioides* aqueous extract mediated synthesis, characterization of crystalline silver and gold nanoparticles for biomedical applications

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**Abstract:** The exploitation of various plant materials for the biosynthesis of nanoparticles is considered a green technology as it does not involve any harmful chemicals. The aim of this study was to develop a simple biological method for the synthesis of silver and gold nanoparticles using *Chrysopogon zizanioides*. To exploit various plant materials for the biosynthesis of nanoparticles was considered a green technology. An aqueous leaf extract of *C. zizanioides* was used to synthesize silver and gold nanoparticles by the bioreduction of silver nitrate ( $\text{AgNO}_3$ ) and chloroauric acid ( $\text{HAuCl}_4$ ) respectively. Water-soluble organics present in the plant materials were mainly responsible for reducing silver or gold ions to nanosized Ag or Au particles. The synthesized silver and gold nanoparticles were characterized by ultraviolet (UV)-visible spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), energy dispersive X-ray analysis (EDAX), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), and X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis. The kinetics decline reactions of aqueous silver/gold ion with the *C. zizanioides* crude extract were determined by UV-visible spectroscopy. SEM analysis showed that aqueous gold ions, when exposed to the extract were reduced and resulted in the biosynthesis of gold nanoparticles in the size range 20–50 nm. This eco-friendly approach for the synthesis of nanoparticles is simple, can be scaled up for large-scale production with powerful bioactivity as demonstrated by the synthesized silver nanoparticles. The synthesized nanoparticles can have clinical use as antibacterial, antioxidant, as well as cytotoxic agents and can be used for biomedical applications.

**Keywords:** nanoparticles, bioreduction, SEM, silver, gold

## Introduction

The synthesis of metal and semiconductor nanoparticles is an important topic of research because of their potential applications in catalysis, biosensing, recording media, and optoelectronics.<sup>1</sup> The chemical methods follow electrochemical, thermal, laser, microwave, polyol, radiolytic, sonochemical, and various other techniques.<sup>2</sup> Currently, there is a growing need to develop an environmentally benign nanoparticle synthesis that does not use toxic chemicals in the synthesis protocols to avoid adverse effects in medical applications.

The properties of noble metal nanoparticles such as silver and gold have previously been changed with many stabilizing and capping agents for various applications. The biological means of synthesizing nanoparticles provides an edge over chemical means as it is cost-effective, does not involve physical barriers for lessening agents, and expels the toxic effects of the chemicals used for the synthesis. There are several plants that have been identified to synthesize nanoparticles and the rate of synthesis of

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nanoparticles by plant extracts is comparable to those of chemical methods and faster than green synthesis by microorganisms.<sup>3,4</sup>

Following our previous studies for the green synthesis of nanoparticles using *Memecylon edule* and *M. umbellatum*<sup>13</sup> aqueous extract, attempts were made to synthesize silver nanoparticles (SNPs) and gold nanoparticles (GNPs) by green technology from medicinal plants.<sup>5</sup> Until today, no reports have been available on the synthesis of SNPs and GNPs using aqueous leaf extracts of *Chrysopogon zizanioides*, a tropical medicinal plant originating from India and belonging to the Poaceae family.<sup>6</sup>

*C. zizanioides* (vetiver) is a perennial grass commercially used to extract fragrance oils and its medicinal properties. The name “vetiver” is drawn from the Tamil word “vettiver” and the South India peninsula is considered to be the center of origin from where vetiver is said to have spread over the world because of its value as a producer of aromatic oil. Vetiver is known to have been in use in India both for its fragrant oil and as a traditional medicine since antiquity,<sup>7</sup> and its hedges have been applied for contour protection in India for centuries.<sup>8</sup>

Silver has been used in the form of metallic silver, silver nitrate, or silver sulfadiazine to treat burns, wounds, and severe bacterial infections.<sup>9,10</sup> The synthesized silver ions have been used in many kinds of formulations. Recently, it was shown that hybrids of SNPs with amphiphilic hyperbranched macromolecules display effective antimicrobial surface coatings. The most important applications of SNPs and GNPs are in the medical industry, such as topical ointments to prevent infection in burns and open wounds.<sup>9</sup>

Similarly, GNPs have been considered as an important area of research because of their unique and tunable surface plasmon resonance (SPR) and their applications in biomedical science including drug delivery, tissue or tumor imaging, photo thermal therapy, and immune chromatographic identification of pathogens in clinical specimens.<sup>11</sup> The GNPs are used for developing biosensors, DNA labelling, and vapor sensing.<sup>12</sup>

In this study, we show that an aqueous leaf extract of *C. zizanioides*, placed in a concentrated aqueous solution of  $\text{AgNO}_3$  and  $\text{HAuCl}_4$ , resulted in reduction of the silver and gold ions to form SNPs and GNPs. These green-synthesized SNPs (GSNPs) and green-synthesized GNPs (GGNPs) of *C. zizanioides* were examined by ultraviolet-visible (UV-vis) spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), energy dispersive X-ray analysis (EDAX), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), and X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis for size and shape.

## Materials and methods

### Collection of plants

The plants *C. zizanioides* were collected from Villupuram, Tamil Nadu, India, the herbarium was prepared for authentication, and taxonomic identification was done by Dr Jayaraman, Madras Christian College, Tambaram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu. The voucher specimen was numbered and kept in our research laboratory for further reference.

### Preparation of aqueous extract

The leaves of *C. zizanioides* were first washed with distilled water to remove the dirt and further washed with mild soap solution and rinsed thrice with distilled water. The leaves were blotted with tissue paper and shade dried at room temperature for at least 2 weeks. After complete drying, the leaves were cut into small pieces and powdered in a mixer and sieved using a 20  $\mu$  mesh sieve to get a uniform size range for use in further studies. The 20.0 g of the sieved leaf powder was added to 100 mL of sterile distilled water in a 500 mL Erlenmeyer flask and boiled for 5 minutes. The flasks were kept under continuous dark conditions at 30°C. The extract was filtered and stored in an airtight container and protected from sunlight for further use.<sup>5,13</sup>

### Phytochemical activity

The qualitative phytochemical analyses of *C. zizanioides* extracts were performed following the methods of Parekh and Chanda<sup>14</sup> to determine the presence of alkaloids (Mayer's, Wagner, Dragendorff's), flavonoids (alkaline reagent, Shinoda), phenolics (lead acetate, alkaline reagent test), triterpenes (liberman-burchard test), saponins (foam test), and tannins (gelatine).<sup>15</sup> The results were qualitatively expressed as positive (+) or negative (–).<sup>16</sup> The chemicals used for the study were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Chennai, India).

### Synthesis of SNPs and GNPs

Silver nitrate ( $\text{AgNO}_3$ ) and chloroauric acid ( $\text{HAuCl}_4$ ) from Sigma-Aldrich (St Louis, MO, USA) and the aqueous leaf extract of *C. zizanioides* were used for the bioreduction synthesis of nanoparticles. Five milliliters of aqueous leaf extract of *C. zizanioides* was added to 10 mL of 1 mM aqueous  $\text{AgNO}_3$  and  $\text{HAuCl}_4$  solution in 250 mL Erlenmeyer flasks and incubated in a Rotary shaker at 150 rpm in dark. The color change in the colloidal solutions occurred, showing the formation of SNPs and GNPs.<sup>5,17–19</sup>

### UV-Vis absorbance spectroscopy analysis

The bioreduction (by  $\text{AgNO}_3$  or  $\text{HAuCl}_4$ ) of nanoparticles was recorded periodically using a UV-Vis 3000+ double beam

spectrophotometer (LabIndia, Maharashtra, India), which had slit widths of 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, and 5.0 nm. The samples were diluted with 2 mL of deionized water and measured by UV-Vis spectrum at regular time intervals.<sup>20</sup> The deionized water was used as a blank for background correction of all UV-VIS spectra. All samples were loaded into a 1 cm path length quartz cuvette for sampling. The UV-Vis spectrometric readings were scanned from 200 to 800 nm and recorded at a scanning speed of 0.5 nm interval. The UV-VIS spectra were fit with Gaussian curves correcting for a cubic background for full-width at half maximum (FWHM) and wavelength of maximum absorbance measurements. The Gaussian fits to the UV-VIS spectra all had goodness of fit values ( $\chi^2 \sim 1$ ), showing accurate curve analysis.<sup>17</sup>

## SEM analysis of SNPs and GNPs

The prepared SNPs and GNPs were characterized using high resolution SEM analysis (JSM-5600 LV; JEOL, Tokyo, Japan). The samples were prepared by a simple drop coating of suspended silver or gold solution on to an electrically heated clean glass and allowing the solvent (water) to evaporate. The samples were left to dry at room temperature.<sup>21–23</sup>

## FTIR spectroscopy analysis of dried biomass after bioreduction

To identify the biomolecules present in the leaf extract of *C. zizanioides* and the biomolecules within the SNPs and GNPs after synthesis, a carefully weighed quantity of the synthesized nanoparticles were subjected to FTIR analysis (PerkinElmer RX1; PerkinElmer, Waltham, MA, USA).<sup>24</sup> The bioreduced chlorauric and silver solutions were centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 15 minutes, and the pellets were washed three times with 20 mL of deionized water.<sup>25</sup> The resulting purified suspensions were dried and ground with KBr pellets and analyzed by FTIR. The FTIR were recorded in the range of 400–4000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . To obtain a good signal and noise ratio, 512 scans were recorded.<sup>26</sup>

## EDAX spectrum measurements

EDAX analysis to confirm elemental silver was carried out for the detection of elemental silver. The samples were dried at room temperature and then analyzed for sample composition of the synthesized nanoparticles. The elemental composition of the synthesized nanoparticles by *C. zizanioides* were dried, drop coated on to carbon film, and tested using EDAX analysis (S-3400 N; Hitachi, Tokyo, Japan).<sup>27,28</sup>

## XRD measurement

To characterize the purified SNPs and GNPs, XRD measurements were conducted using an XRD-6000 X-ray diffractometer (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan) operated at a voltage of 40 kV and 30 mA with Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation in  $\theta$ – $2\theta$  configurations. The crystallite domain size was calculated from the width of the XRD peaks by assuming that they were free from nonuniform strains using the following Scherer formula,<sup>29</sup>

$$D = \frac{0.94 \lambda}{\beta \cos \theta} \quad (1)$$

where  $D$  is the average crystallite domain size perpendicular to the reflecting planes,  $\lambda$  is the X-ray wavelength,  $\beta$  is the FWHM, and  $\theta$  is the diffraction angle.<sup>19,30,31</sup> To expel the added instrumental broadening, the FWHM was corrected using the FWHM from a large-grained Si sample.

$$\beta_{\text{corrected}} = (\text{FWHM}_{\text{sample}}^2 - \text{FWHM}_{\text{Si}}^2)^{1/2} \quad (2)$$

This modified formula is valid only when the crystallite size is smaller than 100 nm.<sup>24</sup>

## Results

### Phytochemical screening

The aqueous extract of *C. zizanioides* was evaluated for the presence of phyto constituents by qualitative chemical tests. The distinct phytochemicals that were present are shown in Table 1. The results infer the presence of terpinoids, alkaloids, flavonoids, triterpines, and tannins in the aqueous extract of *C. zizanioides*.

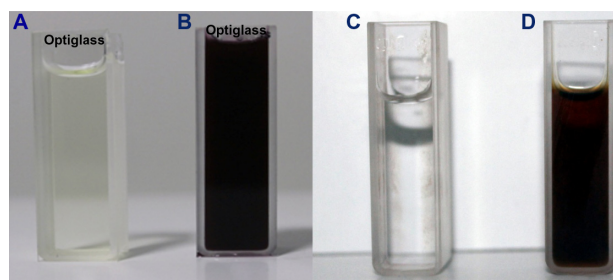
### Synthesis of SNPs and GNPs

The GSNPs and GGNPs displayed yellowish-brown and ruby red color, respectively, in water; these colors arose

**Table 1** Preliminary phytochemical investigation of aqueous extract of *C. zizanioides*

Phytochemicals	Aqueous extract
Alkaloids	+
Phytosterol	+
Saponins	–
Tannins	+
Catechins	–
Flavonoids	+
Quinones	–
Triterpines	+
Steroids	–

**Notes:** +, present; –, absent.



**Figure 1** Synthesis of silver and gold nanoparticles.

**Notes:** (A)  $\text{AgNO}_3$ ; (B) synthesized silver nanoparticles in brown color solution after 24 hours; (C)  $\text{HAuCl}_4$  solution; (D) synthesized gold nanoparticles in ruby red color after 24 hours.

because of exciting surface plasmon vibrations in the metal nanoparticles. The color change is attributed to the collective oscillation of free conduction electrons induced by an interacting electromagnetic field in metallic nanoparticles, which is called SPR.<sup>32</sup>

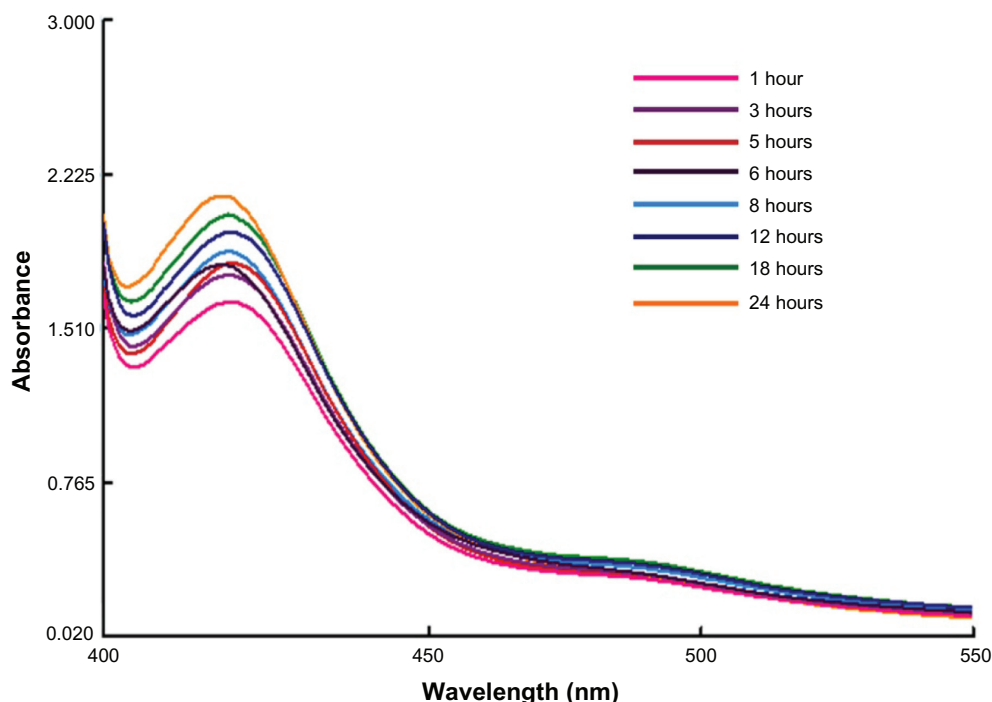
In the present study, the SNPs were synthesized rapidly within 20 minutes of the incubation period in the aqueous silver nitrate solution, which turned to a brown color in 30 minutes of adding leaf extract (Figure 1A and B). The intensity of the brown color increased in direct proportion to the incubation period because of the excited SPR effect and reduced  $\text{AgNO}_3$ .<sup>12</sup> The control  $\text{AgNO}_3$  solution (without leaf extract) showed no change of color with time and our results are comparable with the previous study done using

*Dillenia indica* fruit extract<sup>33</sup> and with our own results done using *M. edule*,<sup>5</sup> *Memecylon umbellatum*<sup>13</sup> and *indigofera aspalathoides*.<sup>46</sup>

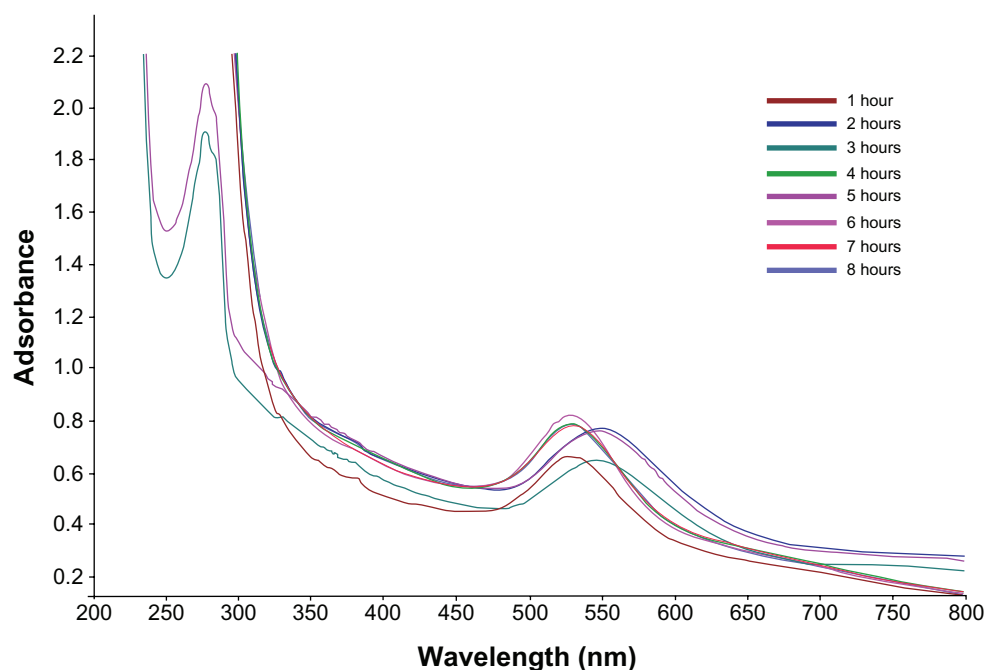
The color of the reaction mixture on formation of GNPs changed to ruby red color from a colorless/straw color (Figure 1C and D). This color change from colorless/straw to ruby red was noticed within the first 2 hours of reaction time. This visibly confirmed the presence of GNPs in the solution and that  $\text{AuCl}_4^-$  ions had been reduced to Au ions.

## UV-Vis spectrophotometer

The silver ions immediately declined within 20 minutes, which may have been due to the presence of water soluble phytochemicals like alkaloids, phytosterols, tannins, flavonoids, and triterpenes in the *C. zizanioides* plant extract. The reduction of silver and gold ions occurred rapidly and more than 90% of the reduction of silver and gold ions was completed within 8 hours (at 1 and 5 mL of plant extract, respectively) after adding the aqueous plant extract to the metal ion solutions. The comparatively slower reduction rate of silver ions relative to that of gold ions was most likely because of differences in the reduction potentials of the two metal ions, the redox potential being considerably lower for gold ions. The characteristic absorption peak at 420 nm in UV-Vis spectrum (Figure 2) confirmed the formation of SNPs. SPR patterns, which detail the characteristics of metal



**Figure 2** Time dependent absorption spectra of silver nanoparticles after the bioreduction of silver in the aqueous extract of *Chrysopogon zizanioides*.



**Figure 3** Time dependent absorption spectra of gold nanoparticles after the bioreduction with aqueous extract of *Chrysopogon zizanioides*.

nanoparticles, strongly depend on particle size, stabilizing molecules or the surface of adsorbed particles, and the dielectric constant of the medium. The nanoparticles showed an absorption peak around 420 nm after 1 hour of reaction, which is a characteristic SPR band of SNPs, possibly because of exciting longitudinal plasmon vibrations in the SNPs in the solution.<sup>33–35</sup>

The increase in the intensity of the ruby red color clearly suggests the formation of GNPs in the reaction mixture. The GGNPs were ruby red in the aqueous solution because of the exciting surface plasmon vibration of the GNPs at 540 nm (Figure 3). The kinetics of biosynthesis hastens with time and the intensity of the reaction mixture color increases rapidly. The process of biosynthesis is carried out at surrounding environmental conditions and the total reaction is completed within 8 hours.<sup>36</sup>

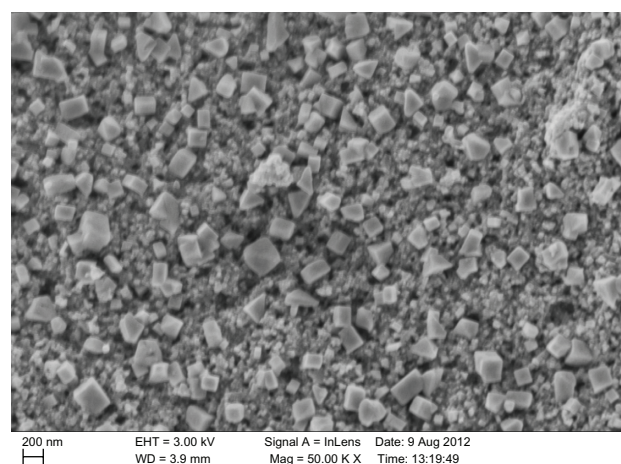
### SEM images of SNPs

The SEM images clearly suggest that there was a thin layer of other material on the surface of the SNPs because of the capping silver ions. The SEM analysis of the bioreduced SNPs confirmed that the size of the metal particles was in the nano range and were roughly cubic in shape. The size of the SNPs was in the range of 85–110 nm after 24 hours and the representative SEM image is shown in Figure 4. Most of the nanoparticles was roughly cubic with flat edges. The size of the particles agreed with the noted SPR band. Some

nanoparticles had isotropic nanostructures with irregular contours as shown in Figure 4; also most of the SNPs in the SEM images were in physical contact, but they were separated by a uniform interparticle distance. From our previous reports, it has been observed that the cubic shape of nanoparticles is synthesized after bioreduction.<sup>5,37</sup>

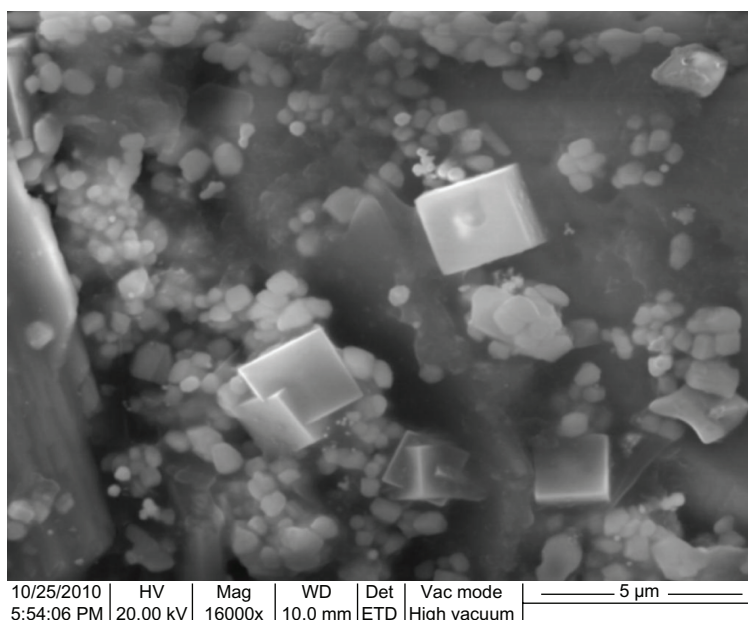
### SEM of GNPs

A scanning electron microscope was employed to analyze the structure of the nanoparticles that were formed, as shown in Figure 5. The particles that formed were cubic in shape.



**Figure 4** Scanning electron microscopy image of green silver nanoparticles synthesized by reduction of aqueous  $\text{AgNO}_3$  ions using *Chrysopogon zizanioides* extract.

**Abbreviations:** EHT, extra high tension; Mag, magnification; WD, working distance.



**Figure 5** Scanning electron microscopy image of green gold nanoparticles synthesized by reducing aqueous  $\text{AuCl}_4^-$  ions using *Chrysopogon zizanioides* extract. **Abbreviations:** Mag, magnification; WD, working distance; ETD, Everhart-Thornley detector; Vac, vacuum; HV, high voltage; Det, detector.

The cubic shaped nanoparticles that formed were shown to have high surface area and were in the range of 123–138 nm in size, with an average size of 130 nm. The particles were monodispersed, with only a few particles of different size.

A high magnification SEM image recorded from our previous studies, showed that the biologically synthesized GNPs at the end of the reaction with *M. edule* leaf extracts were predominantly cubic in morphology.<sup>5,13,46</sup> Low quantities of the extract can reduce the chloroaurate ions, but do not protect most of the quasi-spherical nanoparticles from aggregating because of the lack of biomolecules to act as protecting agents, which were clearly viewed from the SEM images.

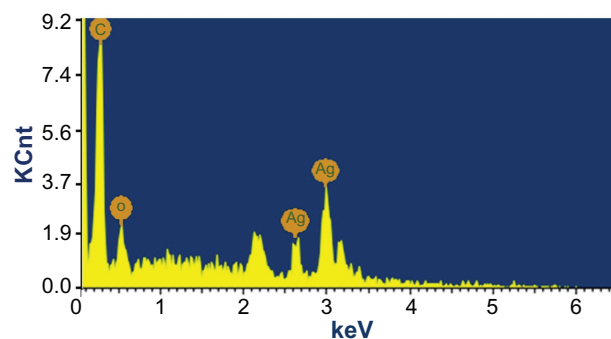
### EDAX for SNPs

The analysis through EDAX spectrometers confirmed the presence of the elementary silver signal of the SNPs, as shown in Figure 6. The vertical axis displays the number of X-ray counts, while the horizontal axis displays energy in keV. The identification lines for the major emission energies for silver (Ag) are displayed and they agree with the peaks in the spectrum, thus giving confidence that silver has been correctly identified. The EDAX spectrum clearly confirms that 93.8% was silver. The weak signals that arose at 0.5 keV correspond to proteins or enzymes that are bound to the silver nanoparticle. There was also a strong signal at 0.24 keV for C atom, which is due to the functional compounds present in aqueous plant extract. Individual cubic shaped SNPs using *C. zizanioides* are formed in the range of 2–4 keV. Similar signal energy peaks were also observed by other researchers.<sup>38,39</sup>

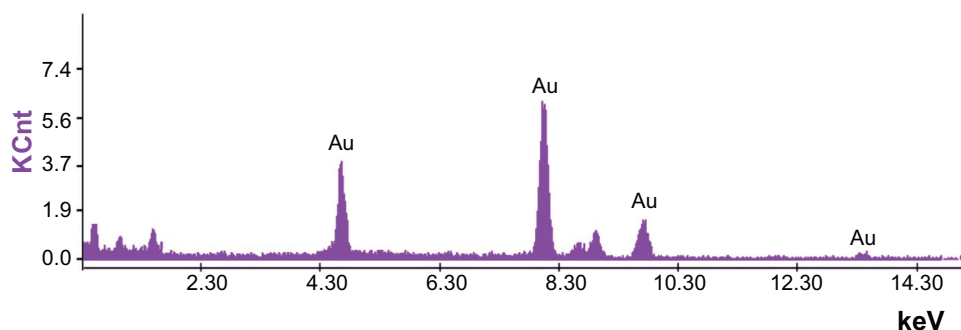
As reported from our earlier studies the EDAX pattern clearly shows the SNPs are crystalline in nature and showed strong signal energy peaks for silver atoms in the range of 2–4 keV with weaker signals for carbon, oxygen, and chloride, which were prevalent biomolecules of *M. umbellatum*,<sup>13</sup> *M. edule*.<sup>5</sup>

### EDAX for GGNPs

The GGNPs were further confirmed using EDAX spectrometry for the presence of gold with no other contaminants. The optical adsorption peak from Figure 7 was observed at nearly 4.60 keV, which is typical for the adsorption of gold nanocrystallites because of SPR. The current profile of EDAX of GGNPs of *C. zizanioides* showed strong gold atom signals around 4.60, 7.90, 9.65, and 13.63 keV. Similar peaks for GNPs synthesized from *Trachyspermum ammi* and *Papaver somniferum* were observed by Vijayaraghavan et al.,<sup>40</sup> also



**Figure 6** Energy dispersive X-ray spectrum of silver (Ag) nanoparticles.



**Figure 7** Energy dispersive X-ray spectrum of gold nanoparticles.

**Abbreviation:** Au, gold.

for GNPs synthesized from *Jatropha curcas* by Bar et al.<sup>41</sup> From our previous results, similar peaks for GNPs synthesis from *M. edule* and *M. umbellatum* were observed.<sup>5,13</sup>

### FTIR of SNPs and GNPs

FTIR analysis was used to identify the possible biomolecules responsible for the reduction and capping on nanoparticle surfaces. In the present study, FTIR spectra of both the aqueous extract of *C. zizanioides* and synthesized SNPs and GNPs were recorded. FTIR measurements were carried out to identify the potential biomolecules in the *C. zizanioides* aqueous plant extract responsible for reducing the chloroaurate ions. It was noted the capping reagent responsible for the stability of the bio-reduced GNPs involved the secondary amines.

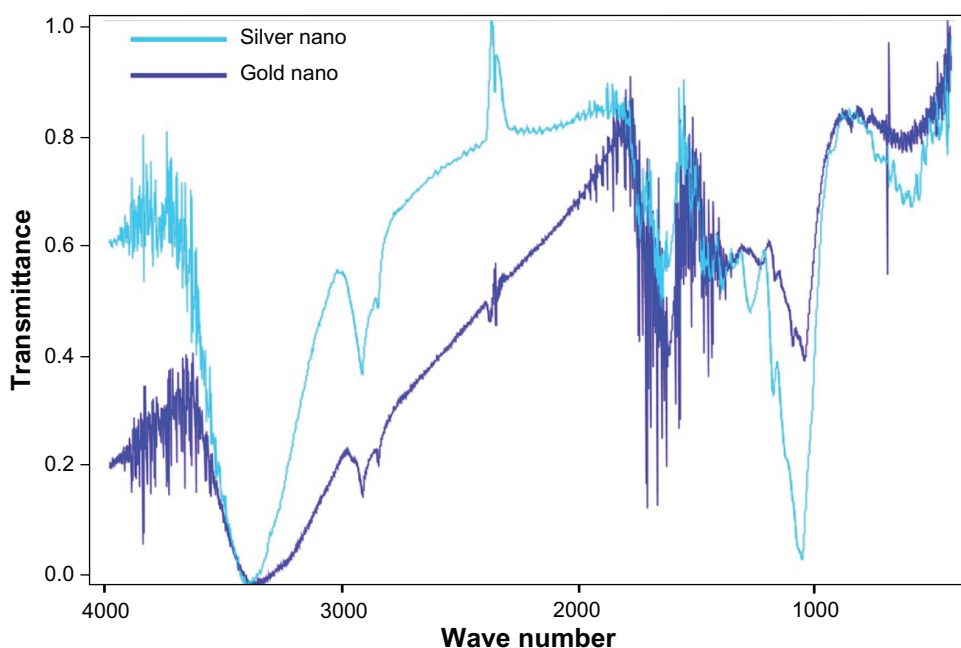
The size distribution and characterization of the GSNPs was further corroborated by FTIR, as shown in Figure 8.

The interaction of nanoparticles with phytochemicals of *C. zizanioides* showed intensive peaks at 2884, 1600, 1507, 1387, 1074, and 1335  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Relative shifts in position and intensity distribution were confirmed with FTIR. This clearly shows that the oxidized polyphenols capped the surface of the nanoparticles and kept them stable for longer periods.

The FTIR for dry gold nanopowder of *C. zizanioides* showed strong bands at 2832, 1731, 1612, and 1403  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Similar peaks were also observed by other researchers.<sup>25,34,42</sup>

### XRD analysis of GSNPs and GGNPs

The X-ray structural diffraction pattern of the GSNPs and GGNPs produced using the leaf extracts was proved and confirmed by the characteristic peaks observed in the XRD images for silver (Figure 9) and gold (Figure 10). The XRD



**Figure 8** Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy spectrum of silver and gold nanoparticles.

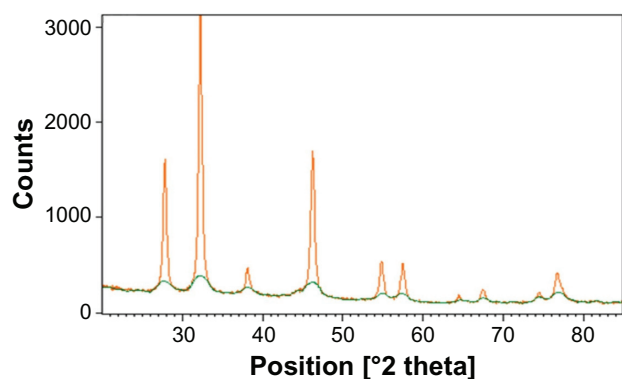


Figure 9 X-ray diffraction spectrum of green-synthesized silver nanoparticles.

pattern recorded for both SNPs and GNPs showed four intense peaks in the whole spectrum of  $2\theta$  values ranging from 20 to 80. The XRD analysis showed distinct diffraction peaks at  $24.08^\circ$ ,  $32.4^\circ$ ,  $38.5^\circ$ ,  $45.9^\circ$ ,  $55.2^\circ$ ,  $58.6^\circ$ ,  $64.02^\circ$ , and  $76^\circ$ , which indexed the planes 1 1 1, 2 0 0, and 2 2 0 of the cubic face-centered silver; whereas any peaks originating because of potential silver oxide interference could not be observed and it could not be confirmed that the entire silver nitrate was converted to SNPs. The average grain size of the SNPs formed in the bioreduction was determined using the Scherrer equation

$$d = (0.9 \lambda \times 180^\circ) / \beta \cos \theta \pi \quad (3)$$

and estimated as 105 nm. The XRD pattern clearly explains the crystalline structure of the SNPs formed by green biosynthesis.

In comparing the XRD patterns of GSNPs and GGNPs, the content of the crystalline potassium chloride was significantly higher in the SNPs. The average crystallite size

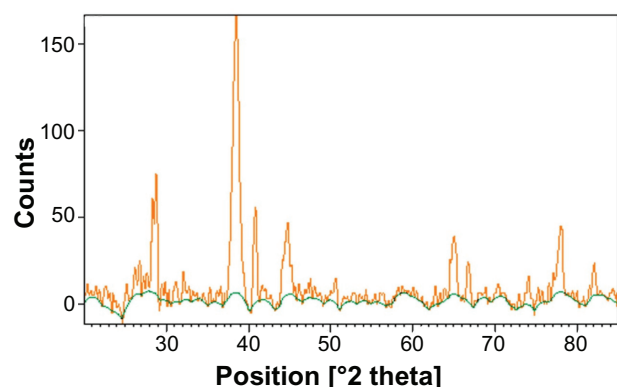


Figure 10 X-ray diffraction spectrum of green-synthesized gold nanoparticles.

of the nanoparticles was estimated by the Scherrer equation and was found to be 105 nm.

The GGNPs had phase peak positions corresponding to a highly crystalline potassium chloride phase. The XRD analysis showed higher distinct diffraction peaks at  $38^\circ$  and  $44^\circ$ . Also, no other gold containing compounds other than the metallic gold could be recognized from the XRD pattern.

The crystallite sizes of the GGNPs were estimated by the Scherrer equation as 136 nm. The elemental peaks found in the EDAX study agreed with the XRD results.<sup>43</sup>

## Conclusion

Our results described a simple and eco-friendly time-dependent method to biosynthesize green crystalline SNPs and GNPs in metal solution using medicinal plant extracts which does not need special physical conditions. Our research explained that *C. zizanioides* can be an excellent bioreductant and is an easily available, less expensive plant source for the synthesis of SNPs and GNPs. The *C. zizanioides* aqueous leaf extract is environmentally friendly and therefore this protocol could be used for the rapid production of SNPs. The size of GSNPs and GGNPs can be easily adjusted by varying the concentration of the leaf extract. The successful synthesis of SNPs and GNPs by reducing silver and gold ions using an aqueous extract of *C. zizanioides* leaves showed the reduction rate of silver ions was much faster than that of the gold ions. The water soluble compounds, like alkaloids and phytosterols, present in the *C. zizanioides* were mostly responsible for reducing silver and gold ions to nanosized silver and gold particles. The synthesized and well-studied green nanoparticles can be used for promising potential applications, including water purification, recording media, bio-sensing devices, nanoelectronics, and catalysis, as reported by Shukla et al.<sup>44</sup> In one of our recent publications, we tissue engineered plant extracts by electrospinning, which makes it possible to combine the advantages of using these plant extracts in the form of nanofibrous mats to serve as skin graft substitutes or as nanofibrous wound dressings for the treatment of burns and wounds.<sup>45</sup> The synthesized SNPs and GNPs were well-capped and showed strong antibacterial activity (results not shown) which is very important for the aspects of its biomedical applications, such as a hydrogel dressing without any preservatives, which would be most efficient for cuts, new burns, and dry wounds.<sup>46</sup> Other major applications that could be worthwhile are drug delivery, gene delivery, and biosensor applications where there is a direct contact of these nanoparticles with blood.<sup>47</sup> This eco-friendly method for SNP

and GNP biosynthesis does not use any chemicals and thus has the potential to be exploited in biomedical applications and will play an important role in future optoelectronic and biomedical applications. In our recent studies, we have conferred the ability of the silver nano particles for preventing biofilm in urinary catheters.<sup>48</sup>

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## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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