

**A GREEN APPROACH ON STRUCTURAL, OPTICAL AND ANTI-BACTERIAL AND ANTI-FUNGAL STUDIES OF GOLD NANOPARTICLE WITH FENUGREEK SEEDS****Deepa Rosh Tom**Department of Applied Science and Humanities,  
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**Abstract:** Recently we are more conscious with covid-19 virus and other pathogens too. In order to prevent us from these micro-organisms we are using face mask, hand gloves etc which are coated with nano materials. Nano particles having antibacterial effect coated on materials will help to protect against pathogens. In the current research gold nano particles have the capability to fight against micro-organisms which is synthesized by very simple method called green synthesis. Nano particles obtained by green method is user-friendly as it is less toxic and some are non-toxic.

The resultant nano particle is of purple in colour with average crystalline size of 51nm which was found by XRD and the sharp peak says that it is FCC crystalline structure. The SEM, FTIR, FT-RAMAN, UV, PL analysis were done and the material showed high anti-Bacterial and Antifungal Activity.

**Keywords:** *Green Synthesis; Gold Nanoparticle; Plant Extract; Fenugreek Seeds; Anti-Bacterial Studies*

**Introduction**

Bioreduction is one of the most easy and eco-approach for the creation of gold nanoparticles. Even though nano sized particles can be made by physical or chemical synthesis, Green synthesis is the unaffected way to the mankind. Nano-sized particles can be seen in everyone's day-to-day life. For a person from teaching background, he is always playing with nano sized chalk powder. If he is a mason then, always be with cement which consists of nano size one. So we can see the nano- things everywhere and from ancient time onwards we are known to it. But all nano sized materials cannot be called as nanoparticles unless its range is in between 1nm to 100 nm. It is possible to heal the genetic issues by fixing the damage genes. Nanotechnology could be used for making drugs at a molecular level which will become more effective. Thus reduces the side effect" [1].

"The topic there is plenty of room at the bottom was one of the famous talk of Richard Feynman which was the ground of Nanotechnology and Nanoscience in 1959. In his talk, he predicted that one day the encyclopedia would fit on the head of pin and a library having all the books in the world wide would fit in the three square yards. A technology is called as nanotechnology only if it have the ability to manipulate, create and use the structures, devices on the atomic scale." [2]. The authors studied the plant-mediated synthesis of silver and gold nanoparticles and their applications [3].

Plant parts such as leaf, root, latex, seed, and stem are being used for metal nanoparticles synthesis. [3] Gold nanoparticles are the most attractive member of metallic nanoparticles due to their huge applications in fields such as catalysis [4], drug delivery [5], imaging, bio-sensing, gene expression, and disease diagnosis. [6 to 10]. The presence of biomolecules in fenugreek seeds will act as reducing agent and convert gold metal ions into gold nano atoms by green synthesis. Biosynthesis of Controllable Size and Shape Gold Nanoparticles by Black Seed (*Nigella Sativa*) Extract have been presented [7]. Green synthesis of gold nanoparticles using Citrus fruits (*Citrus limon*, *Citrus reticulata* and *Citrus sinensis*) aqueous extract and Fenugreek Seed extract have also been looked into [10,11].

**Synthesis of Gold Nanoparticles:**

Powdered fenugreek (10g) is measured by using electronic balance and added to 150 ml of distilled water. Stir it for 1 hour and allow to filter the solution twice by using a filter paper. 1 mole of gold chloride is added into 50 ml of distilled water in another beaker. Mix both the solutions in the beakers and allow for 2 hours of stirring. The solution is then centrifuged for 6000 rpm, to separate the solid from the solvent. The material was washed several times with distilled water and later washed with ethanol. The formation of gold nanoparticles is indicated by a shift in the color of the solution from pale brown to violet.

The bio components contain in the fenugreek are responsible for the immediate reduction of ions and formation of gold nanoparticles. The violet coloured material is then left for heating at 180 °C for 8 hours. The dried material obtained was grinded to make it a fine powder and calcinated at 450 °C. The final product prepared is then given out for characterization studies like XRD, UV-VIS-NIR, FTIR, SEM/EDX and PL and FT-Raman.

### Result and Discussion:

In figure (1b) the intense diffraction peaks were observed at  $2\theta$  values of 38.1194°, 44.3255°, 64.4876°, and 77.4877°, which were indexed to the (111), (200), (220) and (311) reflections of polycrystalline face-centered cubic (FCC) structure of metallic gold respectively. These values are matching with Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction Standards (JCPDS no. 04-0784) and saying that synthesized AuNPs are of pure crystalline gold with average crystalline size of 51nm. The XRD pattern is of sharp peak thus clearly shows that the AuNPs were crystalline in nature. The surface morphology and size of the Au NPs was analysed by Scanning Electron Microscope. SEM image had shown individual Au NPs as well as number of aggregates. From the images fig (1c) it is evident that the morphology of Au NP is nearly roughly spherical shaped in clusters and shows the size of the Au NPs ranging from 40–80 nm. The energy dispersive X-Ray Spectrum of the product is shown in the figure (1d). The atomic percentages obtained from the spectrum of the Au and O are 66.93 and 33.07 % respectively. The absence of any other peaks suggests that the purity of the product is reasonably good [11].

The method for determination of Gold NPs formation and their stability is carried out in the wavelength range of 300–800 nm at different time intervals. Spectrophotometric absorptions in the wavelength ranges of 500–560 nm are used in characterizing the gold nanoparticles. In the present studies of UV fig (2b), the absorption peak is obtained at 550nm which is due to the surface plasmon resonance of the smallest particle size of the material. During the synthesis the colloidal solution showed intense colour due to surface plasmon resonance arising from the collective oscillation of the free conduction electrons induced by an interacting electromagnetic field. The position of SPR band is sensitive to the particle size, shape, refractive index and its interaction with medium.[12].

Au NPs exhibit the local electric field caused by the localized surface plasmon resonance behaviour [13]. Figure (2a) shows the PL spectrum of gold nanoparticles with fenugreek. The PL spectrum was characterized by the presence of two peaks. First peak is sharp showing the absorption with the peak centered at 370 nm. The second peak resulted the emission at 550 nm showing broad and intense peak due to the functionalization of Au nanoparticles with bioactive in fenugreek. It has been known that the intensity of the plasmon peak is greatly dependent on the size and shape of Au NPs [13]. As the gold crystallite size becomes smaller, the PL intensity becomes higher and stronger [14]. FTIR is a structural method which measures infrared intensity v/s wavelength or wave number of light. It was used to analyse the bio molecule and also bonding interaction between molecules of the gold nanoparticles.

FTIR measurements were carried out to identify the potential functional groups of the biomolecules in the fenugreek extract responsible for the reduction of the gold metal ions to gold nanoparticles. FTIR spectra of the green synthesized fenugreek gold nano particles are shown in the fig (2c). The FTIR spectrum of the bio-reduced gold nanoparticles had the adsorption peaks located at about 3440, 2370, 1715, 1641, 1086 $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

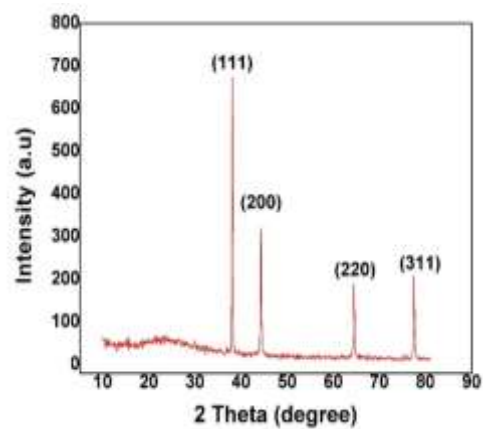
The band at 3440  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  corresponds to stretching vibration of O-H group. The IR band due to C=O stretch is observed at 1715  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . The very strong absorption band at 1,641  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  is identified as the amide I and arises due to the carbonyl stretching vibrations in the amide linkages of the proteins. The presence of bands at 1641 and 1086  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  indicates that gold NPs are possibly bound to proteins through carboxylate group. The C–OH vibration of proteins is observed at 1086 $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Raman spectroscopy is an important method which reveals the molecular level information on composition and structure of cellular components. The characteristic peak positions of the gold nanoparticles were determined in the raman region of interest. There are well defined peaks in the spectrum fig (2d) which can be assigned to different bonds. Raman spectrum convey a band at 570  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

<sup>1</sup>which indicates the N-C=O group and found in amides. Similarly another band at  $440\text{cm}^{-1}$  assigned to skeletal deformation of C-N-C and the band  $340\text{ cm}^{-1}$  indicates C-Cl bond.

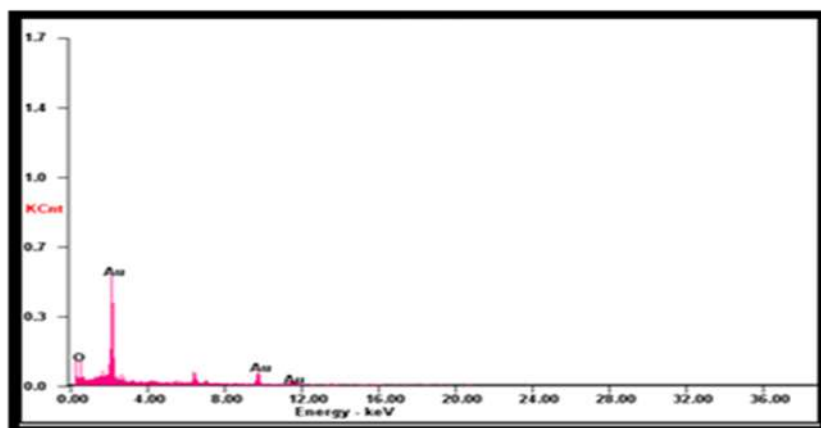
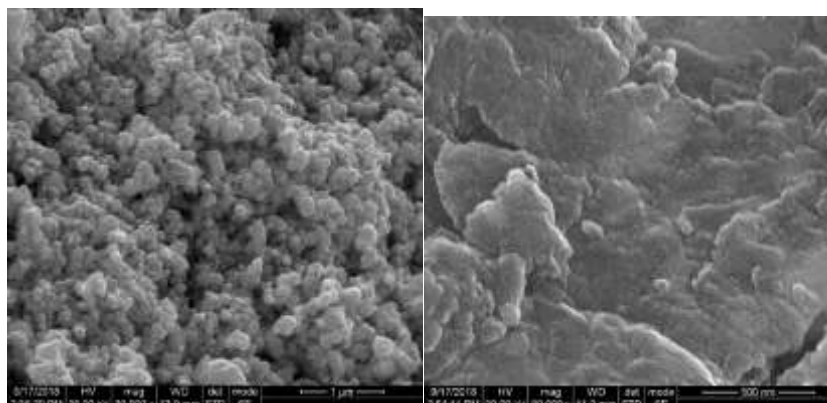
(a)



(b)

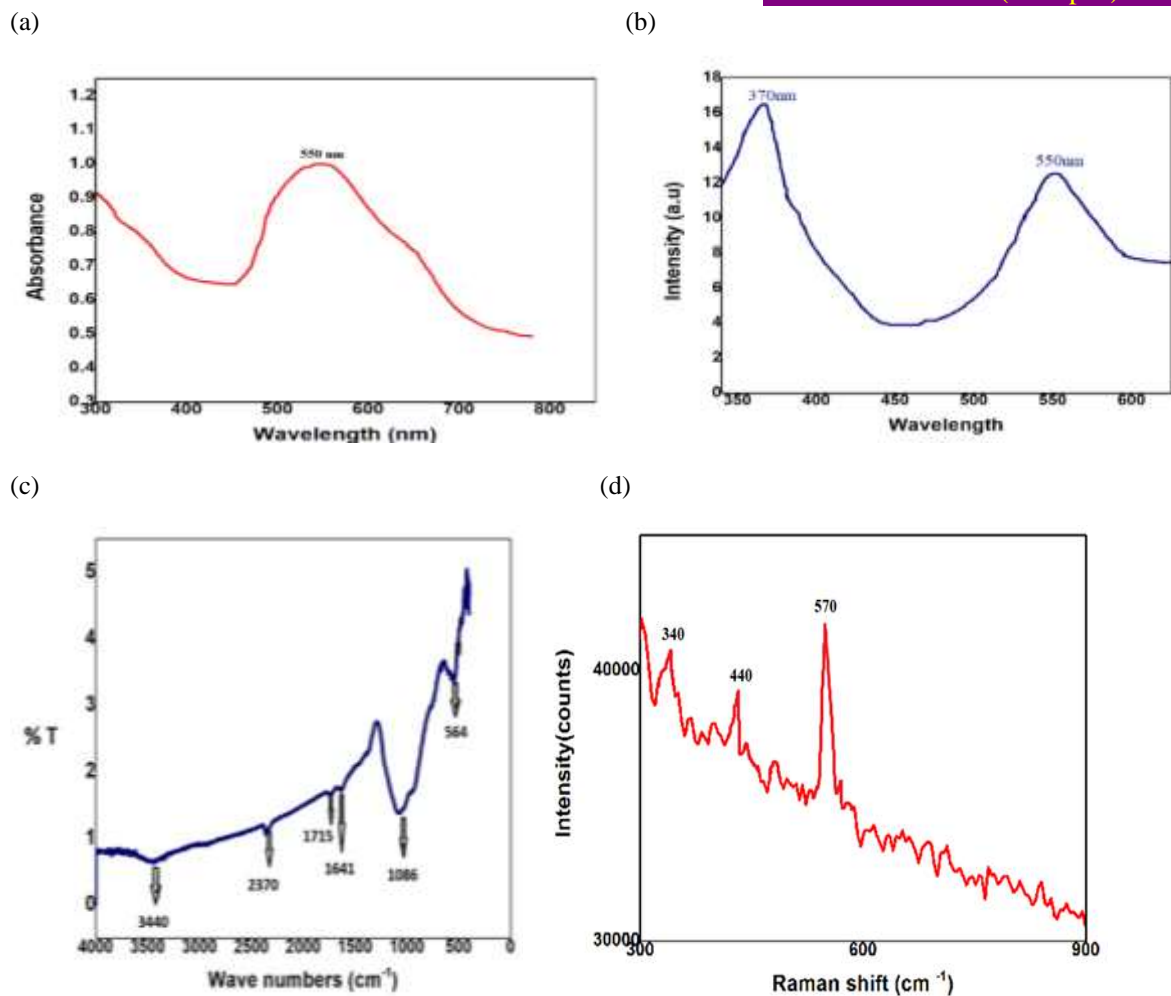


(c)



(d)

Fig 1: (a) Gold Nanoparticle (b) XRD graph (c) SEM image (d) Energy Dispersive Absorption X-ray Analysis

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**Fig:2 (a)Photoluminescence (b) Spectral UV - VIS – NIR graph (c) Fourier Transform-Infrared Spectroscopy (d) Fourier Transform-Raman Spectroscopy**

### Anti –Bacterial Studies

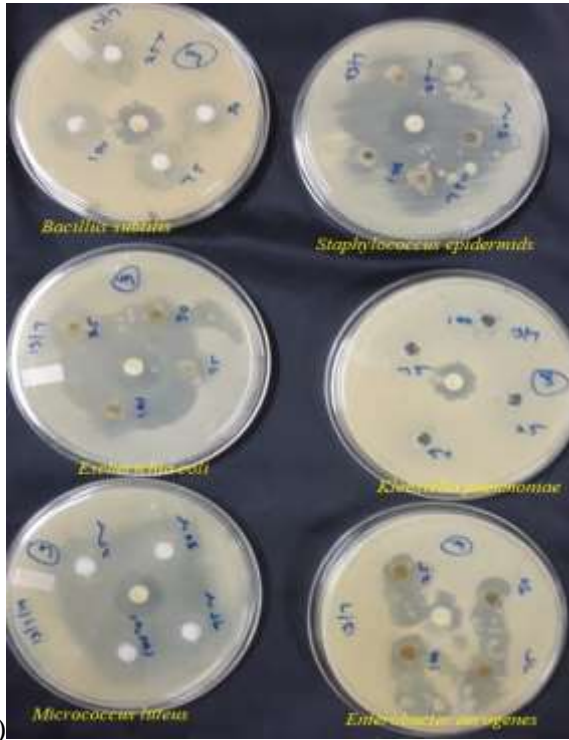
In the current project, gold nanoparticles 40 to 80 nm in size exhibited high antibacterial activity. The result disclose that it was influential against Gram-positive bacteria and Gram-negative bacteria. But As the concentration of the sample increases from 25mg/ml to 100mg/ml, it is noted that the zone of inhibition around the well is also increasing. The antibacterial mechanism demonstrated that gold NPs can be the next therapy against this enteric bacterium.

Antibacterial activity test was performed by well-diffusion method. The antibacterial studies of the AuNPs against the 3 gram positive and 3 gram negative pathogens were done by analysing the zone of inhibition. It has been noted that the gold nanoparticle showed high antibacterial activity against Gram positive bacteria compared to Gram negative bacteria. The antibacterial activity was measured on the basis of the zone of inhibition around the well. Antibiotic resistance microbes causing infection, is cured by the great potential antimicrobial compounds of plant extracts. The plates were taken with 15 ml of sterile

Mueller Hinton Agar and 24hrs grown cultures were swabbed on the top of the

Solidified media then made to dry for 15 minutes. The sample concentrations 25 mg/ml, 50mg/ml, 75mg/ml, 100mg/ml were loaded to the well and kept at room temperature for diffusion. The plates were incubated for 24 hr at 37°C. Zone of inhibition against pathogens was recorded.

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Bacterial cultures used:
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>
<i>Escherichia coli</i>
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>
<i>Micrococcus luteus</i>
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>

(a)



(b)

Zone of Inhibition (mm) and sample concentration (mg/ml)						
S.No	Bacterial Name	Streptomycin Control	Sample concentration 25 (mg/ml)	sample concentration 50 (mg/ml)	sample concentration 75(mg/ml)	sample concentration 100 (mg/ml)
1	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	12	1	2	3	4
2	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	10	2	2	4	4
3	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	10	2	2	5	4
4	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	12	1	3	4	5
5	<i>Micrococcus luteus</i>	10	1	2	4	5
6	<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	13	2	3	3	5

Fig 3: (a) Anti-Bacterial (b) Anti-Fungal Analysis

Anti-Fungal Activity

Fungus cultures used:



Aspergillus niger
Curvularia lunata

**Preparation of fungal spore**

Broth micro dilution method consists of four steps for the study of antifungal assay. In this study, Fluconazole was taken as positive control and MIC was calculated.

1) Curvularia lunata, Aspergillus niger were grown on SDA slants at 28°C for 10 days and stored in refrigerator for future use.

2) Gold nanoparticle were dissolved in water and added 2% of DMSO.

3) Each well was inoculated with 5 µl of suspension containing approximately 104spore/ml of fungi.

4) The plate was kept in incubator at 37°C for 20 hours.

5) The plate was taken outside of the incubator and checked for fungal growth. The lowest extract concentration showed no visible fungal growth after incubation time.

The following test fungal strains were used for the experiment: Curvularia lunata 46/01, Aspergillus niger MTCC 1344. About two fungal pathogens which could cause disease in both animals and plants were considered for the present study. Fluconazole was used as a positive control. In the case of Au MIC value was significantly found in Curvularia lunata 46/01 (21.25 µg/ml) and Aspergillus niger (25.25 µg/ml).

**Conclusion:**

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the potential of fenugreek extract to synthesize AuNPs through green chemistry. The biosynthesized AuNPs were characterized by different techniques such as UV-Visible, XRD, FT-IR and SEM, PL and FT-Raman. The biological activities of synthesized GNPs such as anti-bacterial activities were evaluated by standard method.

In this study, biological GNPs were successfully synthesized from the extract of fenugreek by the simple, cost-effective and eco-friendly approach. These biosynthesized GNPs were mostly spherical with a size range of 3–80 nm, and their crystallites confirmed by XRD pattern. FT-IR analysis confirmed the presence of phytocompounds involved in reduction and stabilization of nanoparticles. The biogenic GNPs displayed remarkable cytotoxic properties and significant antibacterial activity.

**Declaration of Competing Interest**

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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