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Article in *Biointerface Research in Applied Chemistry* · October 2021

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Phyco-Mediated Synthesis of Ag/AgCl Nanoparticles Using Ethanol Extract of a Marine Green Algae, *Ulva Fasciata* Delile with Biological Activity

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Received: 11.02.2021; Revised: 5.03.2021; Accepted: 9.03.2021; Published: 23.03.2021

Abstract: Due to nanotechnology's unique capabilities in the fields of medicine, a great deal of attention has recently been devoted to the development of nanoparticle-based different drugs. In this study, silver/silver chloride nanoparticles (Ag/AgCl-NPs) were synthesized by an ethanol extract of *Ulva fasciata* (UF-extract) to examine their biological properties. The formation of Ag/AgCl-NPs was verified by changing the color solution and detecting a prominent peak of the Uv-visible spectrum. SEM, TEM, XRD, FTIR, DLS, and Zeta potential were applied to the analysis of physicochemical properties of NPs. After that, NPs were studied to determine their antifungal, antioxidant, and anti-cancer activities. SEM and TEM micrographs have shown that Ag/AgCl-NPs have appropriate nanostructures below 100 nm with spherical shapes. The XRD pattern of Ag/AgCl-NPs demonstrated irregular crystalline phases suggesting an amorphous structure. The FTIR spectrum verified the role of functional groups of algal metabolites in NPs synthesis and stabilization. The Zeta potential predicted a surface charge of about -16 mV. The results of antifungal experiments showed that Ag/AgCl-NPs have high inhibitory activity against *Candida albicans* and *C. Glabrata*. The antioxidant activity of Ag/AgCl-NPs confirmed their strong antioxidant capacity. Finally, the anti-cancer activity of Ag/AgCl-NPs was calculated based on LD₅₀ to be approximately 20 µg, which was almost twice as potent as the anti-cancer effect of the UF-extract. Taken together, phyco-fabricated Ag/AgCl-NPs seem to be biocompatible, cost-effective, and easy-to-use materials that can be used to achieve high potent drugs against various diseases, including pathogens and cancer cells.

Keywords: Ag/AgCl-NPs; *Ulva fasciata*; antifungal activity; antioxidant activity; anti-cancer activity.

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1. Introduction

Nowadays, nanotechnology has gained wide uses in a wide variety of fields. By integrating nanostructures into various industries, including electronics, building, medical and agricultural products, their performance has improved [1]. However, the processing of nano-products for the production of high-quality products has also been associated with challenges [2, 3]. Since most NPs are synthesized based on chemical and physical processes, chemical

residues can affect the final products' quality. On the other hand, toxic by-products and solvents in NPs synthesis limit their use for medicinal purposes [4]. Biocompatible and cost-effective methods based on the use of biomolecules and biological systems are being developed. In particular, the synthesis of NPs using green methods is an important strategy for overcoming the disadvantages of other methods [5]. Bioactive compounds, such as plant, bacterial, fungal, and algal metabolites, have a high propensity for synthesizing metal NPs as a reducing and capping agent [3].

Silver (Ag) has gained increasing attention among biologically synthesized NPs due to its high biocompatibility and ease of synthesis [6]. Biological agents such as polyphenols, terpenes, flavonoids, enzymes, proteins, carbohydrates, secondary fungal metabolites, and bacteria have been extensively used in the production of Ag-NPs. The biological activities of Ag-NPs, including antifungal, anti-parasitic, anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, and antibacterial, have been documented in a variety of literature [7-9]. On the other hand, it has been mentioned that the biological function of Ag-NPs is affected by their synthesis methods [1]. Therefore, one of the effective factors in the bioproduction of NPs is the reducing power and capping capacity of biologically active metabolites of plant extracts or biomolecules [10]. Seaweeds are a potential source of biologically active compounds that could reduce and capping agent for metal NPs [11]. In this respect, Ag-NPs have been produced from seaweed metabolites with different biological functions [12, 13]. However, few studies have been reported on the synthesis of carcinogenic Ag-NPs, including silver chloride (AgCl) from seaweed metabolites. In this study, an ethanol extract of *Ulva fasciata* was used to produce AgCl-NPs. After that, their biological activity, including antifungal, antioxidant, and anti-cancer activity, was examined.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Materials and supplements.

The marine green algae *Ulva fasciata* was collected from Chabahar, Oman Sea, southern coast of Iran. Silver nitrate (AgNO₃) was synthetic grade from Merck Company (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany). Fungal strains, *C. albicans*, and *C. glabrata* were provided from the microbial collection of IROST (Tehran, Iran). Fungal media were purchased from HiMedia Co. (Bombay, India). MTT (3-(4, 5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2, 5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide) was procured from Sigma (USA). Other chemicals were high pure grade as-received. RPMI 1640 was from Gibco (Invitrogen Co. USA). The A549 cell line was provided from the Pasteur Institute cell collection (Tehran, Iran).

2.2. Ethanol extract preparation.

The extract solution was prepared by adding 10 g of dried biomass of *U. fasciata* to ethanol: deionized water (70:30). The sample solution was heated in a bath-sonicator at 75 °C under a frequency of 42 kHz for 90 min. After that, the extract was passed through from Whatman filter paper. The filtrate was concentrated in a rotary evaporator and dried in an oven at 60 °C for 24 h. The dried extract was stored at 4 °C for further studies.

2.3. Biofabrication of Ag/AgCl-NPs.

To prepare the reaction solution, 100 mg of dried extract was dissolved in 50 ml deionized water. A volume of 50 ml of silver nitrate (1 mM) was mixed into the extract solution in a 250 ml flask. The flask was stirred under room temperature for 12 h, and a spectrophotometer monitored the formation of Ag/AgCl-NPs as the solution color changed. After completing the NPs formation, the mixture was centrifuged at 14,000 rpm for 15 min, and the precipitated NPs were washed twice with deionized water. Finally, the obtained Ag/AgCl-NPs were dried in the oven at 65 °C for 12 h.

2.4. Characterization of Ag/AgCl-NPs.

The physicochemical features of biosynthesized Ag/AgCl-NPs were studied by analytical methods, including Uv-visible spectrophotometry (Shimadzu apparatus, model: UV-1650 PC, Japan); Fourier transformed infrared spectrum (FTIR) was measured by an Agilent Technologies FTIR instrument (Cary 630 FTIR spectrometer, Germany), The X-ray diffraction pattern (XRD) was constructed using an X-ray diffractometer system (XRD Bruker, model, D8-Advance, Germany); Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM) and Energy Dispersive X-ray (EDX) were taken using an apparatus, MIRA3 TESCAN-XMU model (Czech Republic), Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was conducted using a Philips-EM208S system (Netherlands); particle size distribution (DLS) along with zeta potential was determined by a Zetasizer instrument (Malvern 3000, GB).

2.5. Antifungal activity of Ag/AgCl-NPs.

2.5.1. Well diffusion assay.

Antifungal activity of synthesized Ag/AgCl-NPs was examined against *Candida albicans* (ATCC 10231), *Candida glabrata* (ATCC 90030). Agar well diffusion assay was used for the antifungal experiments on Muller Hinton Agar (MHA). After preparing MHA plates, fungal inoculums were spread over the surface of agar plates. Five wells with 6 mm diameter were punched into each MHA plate using a sterile cork borer. A volume of 20 µl of Ag/AgCl-NPs at different concentrations (100, 50, 25, 12.5, 6.25, 3.12 and 0 µg/ml) was added into each well. The agar plates were incubated at 25 °C for 72 h. The antifungal activity of the Ag/AgCl-NPs was determined by measuring the diameter of the inhibition zone around the agar wells. Nystatin and phosphate buffer solution (PBS) were subjected as positive and negative controls, respectively.

2.5.2. Macro-dilution assay.

This method was applied to determine MIC and MFC of biosynthesized Ag/AgCl-NPs against fungal strains. For this, the highest concentration of Ag/AgCl-NPs was considered as a stock solution having 500 µg/ml. Two-fold serial dilutions were obtained from primary stock, including 200, 100, 50, 25, 12.5, 6.25, 3.12 and 0.78 µg/ml. The fungal strains were grown in the presence of each dilution in sterile glass tubes containing 5 ml of Muller Hinton broth (MHB). After incubating at 25 °C for 72 h, those dilutions that showed at least 99% inhibition of fungal growth were considered MIC values. The MFC value also included the highest dilution in which no fungal growth was observed after 72 h on the MHA plate.

2.6. Antioxidant activity of Ag/AgCl-NPs.

The scavenging activity of the DPPH free-radical was studied previously. Briefly, 1 ml of DPPH solution (0.1 mM in absolute methanol) was added to 4 ml of Ag/AgCl-NPs at different concentrations (1.25-20 mg/ml). The reaction mixture was agitated and incubated at room temperature for 15 min in darkness. The reduction of the DPPH radicals was measured by monitoring the absorption solution at 517 nm in regular time intervals. The lowest adsorption of the reaction mixture indicated higher antioxidant activity of the Ag/AgCl-NPs. BHT and L-ascorbic acid were applied as antioxidant standards for comparing with Ag/AgCl-NPs. Equation 1 was used to determine the DPPH radical scavenging capacity as follows:

$$\text{Scavenging effect (\%)} = [(A_0 - A_1)/A_0] \times 100 \quad (1)$$

2.7. Cytotoxicity assay of Ag/AgCl-NPs.

The cytotoxic effect of Ag/AgCl-NPs was examined on the A549 cells. For this, 10^5 cells were seeded in each well of a 96-well plate containing 100 μ l of RPMI medium supplemented with 10% FBS, Streptomycin (100 μ g/ml), and penicillin (100 U/ml). Various concentrations of Ag/AgCl-NPs (10-1000 μ g/ml) were treated in each well. After that, the plate was incubated at 37 °C under 5% CO₂ with 95% humidity for 24 h. UF-extract was used as a comparative control. After 24 h incubation, 10 μ l of MTT reagent (5 mg/ml) was added to the wells, and the plate was incubated for 3 h. After that, 100 μ l of DMSO was slowly pipetted to each well. Finally, the absorbance was recorded at 520 nm using an ELISA plate reader. The results were expressed as the percentage of survival relative to untreated cells (negative control). Also, the results were used to plot a dose-response curve and to determine IC₅₀ value.

2.8. Statistical analysis.

All experiments were conducted in at least three replicates, and their results were used as mean \pm SD. GraphPad Prism (version 7.03, San Diego, CA) was used to calculate the results and graphs preparations. Statistical analysis was performed within the groups using the T-test. Multiple comparisons test (ANOVA) was used for comparing the different experiments. The significant difference was considered as P-value < 0.05.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Synthesis of Ag/AgCl-NPs.

Ethanol extract of *U. fasciata* was used as a reducing and inhibitory agent for the synthesis of Ag/AgCl-NPs. During the reduction of Ag⁺, the UF-extract color changed from pale yellow to brown (Figure 1A). Therefore, the brown suspension appearance is considered a primary indicator to confirm the formation of Ag/AgCl-NPs. Besides, Uv-vis spectroscopy showed a sharp peak at 413.5 nm due to a shift in surface plasmon resonance (SPR) caused by the reduction of Ag⁺ to Ag⁰ (Figure 1B). In fact, with the reduction of silver ions and NPs' formation, a displacement occurs in the SPR due to the collective oscillations of conduction electrons in nanostructures [14]. As stated in the literature, the presence of SPR peak at 350-450 nm can be evidence of the successful formation of AgCl-NPs by UF-extract [15]. In agreement with Velgosová et al. (2016) report, our biosynthesized Ag/AgCl-NPs were synthesized with SPR shift from 410-415 nm at a pH value of 10 [16].

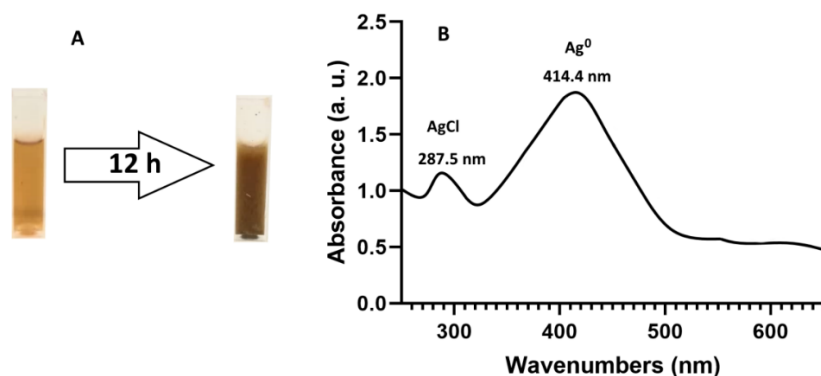


Figure 1. (A) color change of extract solution with the formation of Ag/AgCl-NPs. And (B) Uv-visible absorption of phyco-synthesized Ag/AgCl-NPs.

3.2. Morphological characteristics of Ag/AgCl-NPs.

SEM image was used for studying the shape and size of Ag/AgCl-NPs. As shown in Figure 2A, Ag/AgCl-NPs are almost spherical and few polygonal shapes with an average size of 50 nm. Accordingly, the TEM micrograph revealed that the exact size of the NPs was in the range estimated by SEM. Also, the TEM image shows faint halos around the NPs attributed to the metabolites responsible for the capping and stability (Figure 2B). The EDX presented in Figure 4C elucidated elemental compositions involved in the formation of biogenic Ag/AgCl-NPs. Two evidence peaks at 3 keV and 2.6 keV demonstrate SPR adsorption of silver and chloride, respectively. Therefore, the final crystal nature of Ag/AgCl-NPs is affected by the abundance of both of their constituents.

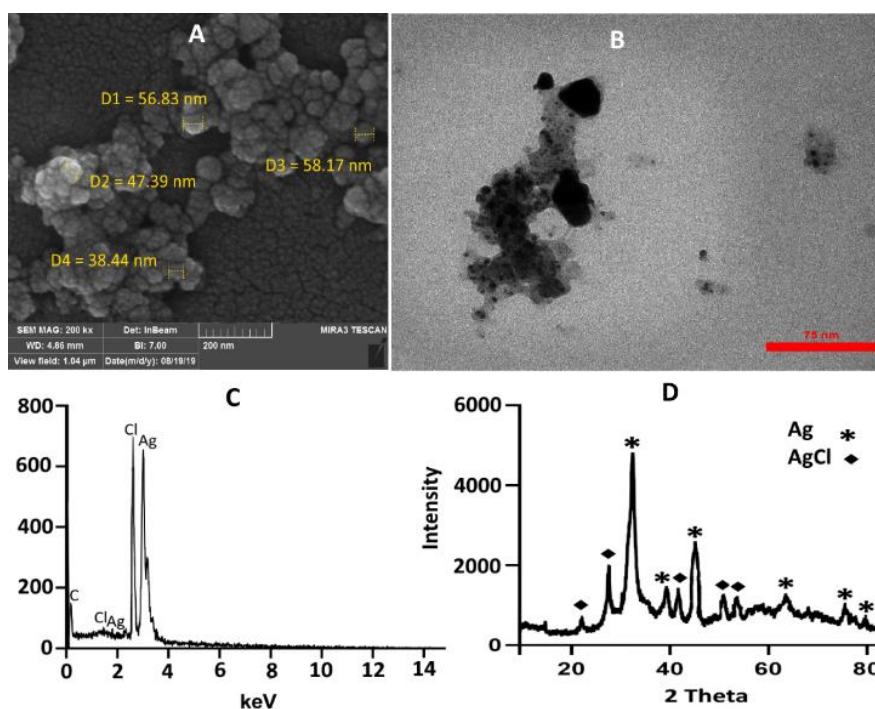


Figure 2. (A) SEM, (B) TEM images of Ag/AgCl-NPs synthesized by UF-extract, (C) and elemental analysis using EDX, and (D) Crystallography study by XRD.

3.3. FTIR analysis of UF-extract and synthesized Ag/AgCl-NPs

FTIR spectroscopy determined possible functional groups involved in reducing and capping metal elements. Indeed, chemical groups might be reduced during NPs synthesis or

participate in non-covalent interaction for stabilizing them. As seen in Figure 3, peaks 3438.4 and 3438.1 cm^{-1} belong to the NPs formation process's hydroxyl groups. The decrease in the O-H peak intensity indicated that some hydroxyl groups are involved in the NPs stability. A group of peaks observed in the range of 1500 to 2000 cm^{-1} is usually due to active carboxyl and carbonyl groups in biomolecules' structure. An important part of the peaks that stand out in the NPs synthesis process is a group of peaks in the region below 1000 cm^{-1} called fingerprints. Comparing Figures 3 and 4 shows that the fingerprint area peaks have disappeared in the spectrum of NPs, which is a strong reason for the involvement of these factor groups in the synthesis and stability of NPs.

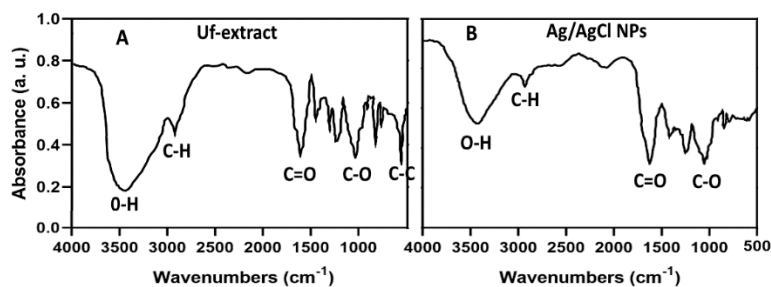


Figure 3. FTIR analyses of (A) UF-extract and (B) biosynthesized Ag/AgCl-NPs.

3.4. Size distribution and surface charge.

The zeta potential (ZP) and Dynamic light scattering were determined to study the surface charge and size distribution of Ag/AgCl-NPs in a colloidal state. Figure 4A presents the surface charge of the nanoparticles with a maximum ZP value of -17.7 mV. In this study, the silver nanoparticles obtained represented relative stability. As the evidence suggests, nanoparticles with a surface charge of ± 30 mV possess high aging stability. The size distribution of NPs in the colloidal solution was estimated to be 87.48 nm in the maximum state (Figure 4B). In fact, the particle size determined by the DLS technique refers to the hydrodynamic diameter of the particles in the aqueous phase. Therefore, the size of NPs calculated by DLS is expected to be larger than other measurements such as TEM and SEM [17]. The literature stated that biogenic NPs in more times are negatively charged in the aqueous solutions. Hence, they show high stability and biological activity in physiologic conditions. According to many studies, biologically active molecules play a critical role in the negative surface charge of NPs [18].

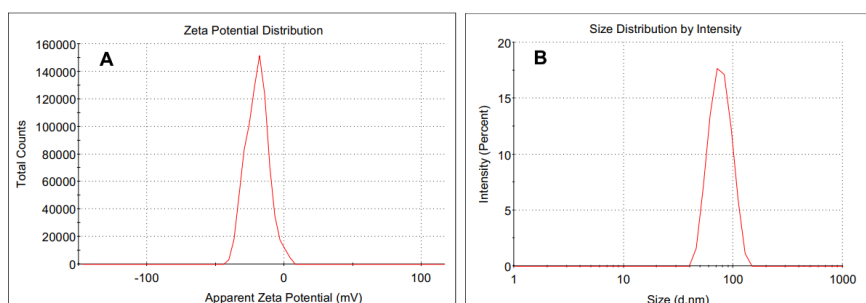


Figure 4. (A) Zeta potential distribution (ZP) within the surface of Ag/AgCl-NPs and (B) Particle size distributions (DLS) of Ag/AgCl-NPs in aqueous solution.

3.5. Antifungal activity of Ag/AgCl-NPs.

The antifungal activity of Ag/AgCl-NPs against two different species of *Candida* was investigated. Figure 5 shows the well-diffusion test for varying concentrations of Ag/AgCl-NPs. As can be seen, the growth inhibition zone increases as the concentration of NPs increases. Besides, the IC₅₀ value was determined in terms of cell density in the MHB medium. This value was 12 µg/ml for *C. albicans*, while the IC₅₀ concentration for *C. glabrata* was about 6 µg/ml. Thus, IC₅₀ results show that the antifungal effect of Ag/AgCl-NPs against *C. glabrata* is almost twice that of *C. albicans*. In contrast, the results of the well-diffusion test show the same antimicrobial activity against both strains. As Azam et al. (2012) described, the physicochemical properties of NPs had a direct impact on the rate of diffusion of them in wells that induced the growth inhibition zone around the fungal colonies [19]. Consequently, the equal diameter of the growth inhibition zone in both *Candida* species may be attributed to the limited diffusion of NPs in the agar. In general, several studies have confirmed the antifungal properties of AgCl-NPs. One of the main antifungal mechanisms of AgCl-NPs is to destroy the membrane's surface and disrupt its integrity [20]. On the other hand, the physicochemical properties of NPs play a significant role in their antifungal potency. As suggested by studies, smaller NPs have more penetration into the cells [21]. In the present study, the favorable properties of biosynthesized Ag/AgCl-NPs from UF-extract increased its antifungal activity.

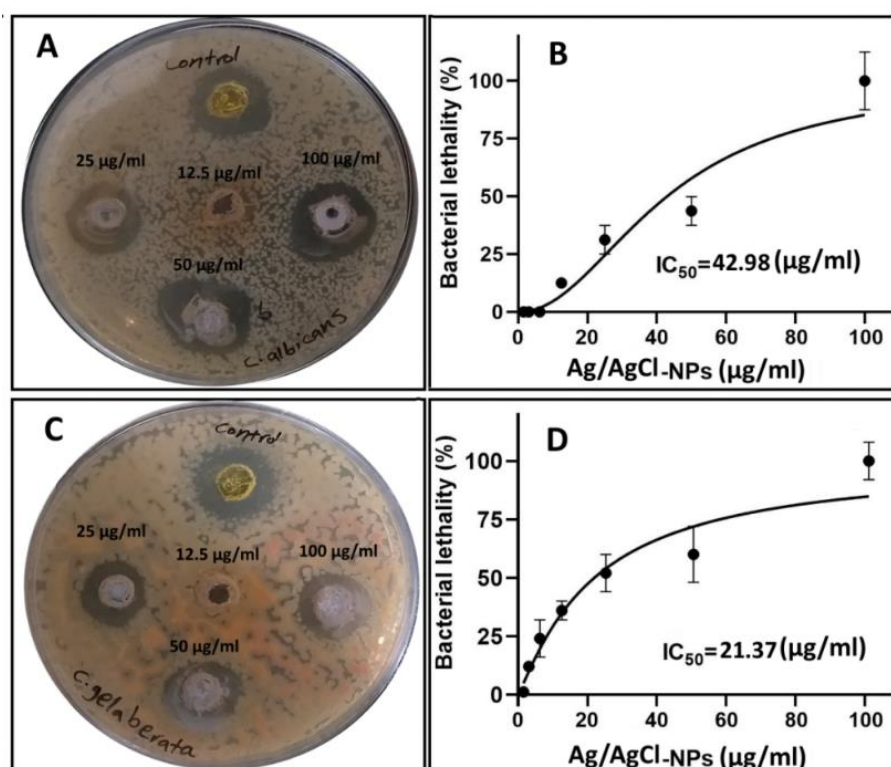


Figure 5. Antifungal activity assays of (A) and (C) show well-diffusion assay of *C. albicans* and *C. glabrata* and IC₅₀ values of Ag/AgCl-NPs against *C. albicans* and *C. glabrata*.

3.6. Antioxidant capacity of Ag/AgCl-NPs.

The antioxidant activity of Ag/AgCl-NPs was determined by the DPPH scavenging as an indicating free radical neutralization capacity. As seen in Figure 6, DPPH inhibition by Ag/AgCl-NPs was a dose-dependent process. Antioxidant activity of Ag/AgCl-NPs, in which the highest value was 90% at a 50 µg/ml concentration. Additionally, the antioxidant activity

of UF-extract, Ascorbic acid (AA), and BHA were 41.6, 100, and 81.09 %, respectively. According to the many reports, biosynthesized metallic NPs indicate remarkable antioxidant activity due to capping them with bioactive compounds. Therefore, capping agents could affect bioactivity and increase the reactivity of most metal NPs [22].

As started literature, although chemically synthesized NPs are found to be more potent than biologically based ones, biosynthesized NPs are demonstrated to be more appropriate for biomedical applications due to compatibility and eco-friendly features [23]. The biological properties of plant-based synthesized NPs can be attributed to various compounds such as polyphenols, flavonoids, proteins, and fatty acids in the algal extract, which have unique biological activity [7, 9, 10].

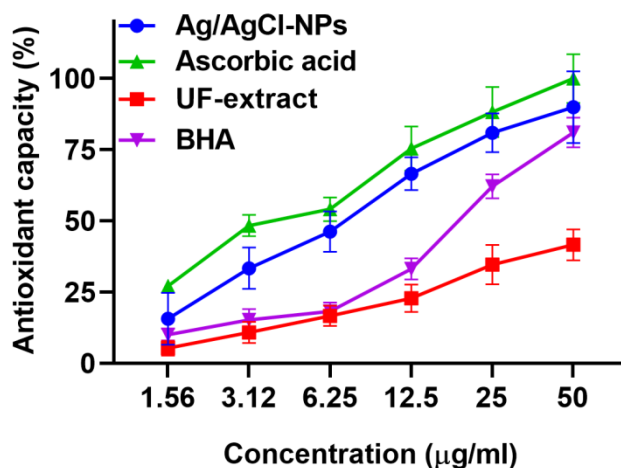


Figure 6. DPPH radical scavenging. Antioxidant potential of biosynthesized Ag/AgCl-NPs compared with ascorbic acid (AA), UF-extract, and butyl hydroxyanisole (BHA).

3.7. Cytotoxicity assessment of Ag/AgCl-NPs.

Cytotoxicity of Ag/AgCl-NPs and U-extract was examined using the MTT method. As seen in Figure 7, the toxicity effect of both treatments on the A549 cell line was dose-dependent so that with increasing the dose, cell viability was significantly decreased. Additionally, the IC₅₀ value of Ag/AgCl-NPs and UF-extract were determined to be 32 and 7.38 µg/ml, respectively. As anticipated, the potency of Ag/AgCl-NPs was higher than UF-extract. Although our results were consistent with the other reports, it could be demonstrated that green-based Ag/AgCl-NPs exhibited a synergetic effect when was compared with other Ag-NPs synthesized via other methods [24, 25].

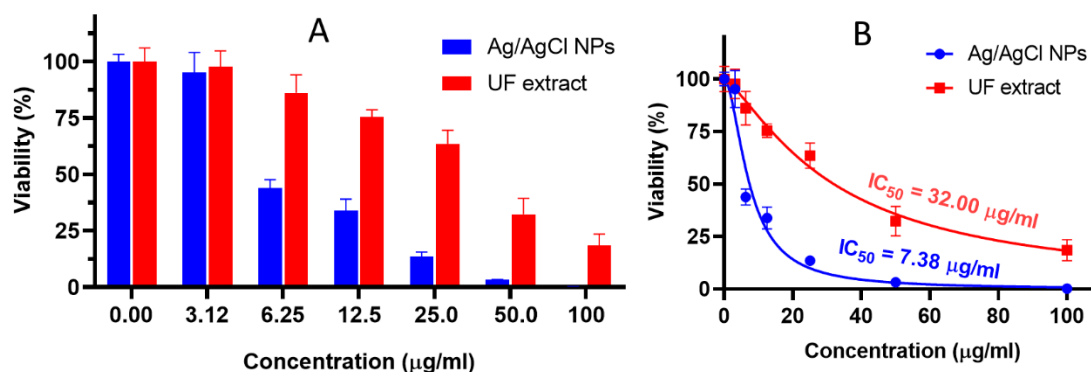


Figure 7. Viability (%) of A549 cell line in the presence of different concentrations of Ag/AgCl-NPs and UF-extract after 24 h incubation.

4. Conclusions

The phyco-synthesized Ag/AgCl-NPs successfully achieved using ethanol extract of *U. fasciata* as a reducing and stabilizing agent. Since seaweed metabolites are high bioactive compounds, Ag/AgCl-capped biomolecules exhibited remarkable antifungal, antioxidant and anti-cancer activities. In this study, we conclude that UF-extract could be used for the biologically active NPs' synthesis due to the presence of various biological compounds with biocompatible, cost-effective, and easy-access features.

Funding

This work was financially supported by Lorestan University of Medical Sciences. The authors declare that no potential conflict of interest relevant to the present study.

Acknowledgments

This research has no acknowledgment.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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