

Effects of Green Silver Nanoparticles on Apoptosis and Oxidative Stress in Normal and Cancerous Human Hepatic Cells in vitro

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Introduction: Extensive use of metallic nanomaterials in different areas of agriculture and commercial products induce significant harmful effects on human health and the environment. In the current study, we synthesized an eco-friendly approach silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) using root extracts of *Beta vulgaris* L.

Methods: The synthesized green silver nanoparticles (gAgNPs) were characterized by dynamic light scattering (DLS) and high-resolution transmission electron microscope (HR-TEM). The gAgNPs had a round shape and the mean size was 20–50 nm. The cytotoxic effects of gAgNPs were determined in human hepatic normal (CHANG) and cancer (HUH-7) cells by using tetrazolium salt (MTT) and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) assays for 24 h.

Results and Discussion: It was clear from the observations of this experiment that higher concentrations of gAgNPs reduce cell viability. The production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) was evaluated by using DCFDA. The gAgNPs induced more ROS in the HuH-7 cells than in the CHANG cells. The fragmentation of DNA was evaluated by alkaline single-cell gel electrophoresis and the maximum DNA strand breakage was found at a higher concentration exposure of gAgNPs for 24 h. It is important to notice that the HuH-7 cells showed an increased sensitivity to gAgNPs than the CHANG cells. The apoptotic and necrotic effects of gAgNPs on both the cells were evaluated using annexin-V-FITC and propidium iodide staining. An increased count of apoptotic and necrotic cells was found following a higher concentration exposure of gAgNPs. The apoptotic protein expression in these cells due to gAgNPs exposure was determined using immunoblotting techniques and the level of Bcl2 was decreased. However, the expression of BAX and protein was increased in both cells.

Conclusion: Therefore, it can be concluded that higher concentrations of gAgNPs may induce significant cytotoxicity and cause DNA damage and apoptosis.

Keywords: green silver nanoparticles, cytotoxicity, CHANG and HuH-7 cells, genotoxicity, apoptosis

Introduction

Nanoparticles are an innovative class of functional materials. Silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) are extensively applied in different fields of science, such as biomedical science, including antibacterial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, and anticancer therapies. AgNPs are being used to produce various biomedical products to prevent infection.¹ The application of AgNPs has been widened due to recent advances in nanotechnology. Gulbagca et al² (2019) reported anti-oxidant, antibacterial, anti-fungal, and DNA cleavage activities of biogenic silver nanoparticles. AgNPs have

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several important implications including medical diagnostics³ therapeutics, antioxidant,⁴ antibacterial,⁵ and cytotoxic⁶ properties. Some researchers have synthesized nanoparticles using bacteria, fungi, yeast, and plant sources.⁷ Many researchers have synthesized AgNPs by using different biological materials and reported their anticancer effects as listed in (Table 1).^{8–14} *Beta vulgaris* is commonly known as red beet and cultivated as a food. Extracts of red beet showed antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antiallergic activities.¹⁵ In this study, we used root extracts of the red beet plant to synthesis ecofriendly AgNPs. AgNPs-mediated toxicity involves various mechanisms, in particular, the production of excess reactive oxygen species (ROS). At low levels, ROS regulates various cellular functions and at higher levels, it induces cell death.¹⁶ Disproportionate production of ROS induces apoptosis in a variety of human cancers including breast cancer, ovarian cancer, and lung cancer.^{17,18} Recent in vitro and in vivo studies have demonstrated the toxicity of AgNPs in a variety of cancerous and non-cancerous cells.^{19,20} Hence, we have synthesized green silver nanoparticles by using extracts of red beet (*Beta vulgaris*) root. Red beet is a medicinal plant used for the treatment of liver diseases and can lower the serum triglyceride level. We synthesized silver nanoparticles by using the root extracts of red beet plants. Induction of cytotoxicity of nanoparticles depends not only on their shape, surface chemistry, or size but also on the cell line studied. Erdogan et al,²¹ reported that green silver nanoparticles induced toxicity and showed anti-cancer effects with phototherapy in MCF7 cells.

Furthermore, current studies on the cytotoxic responses of the liver exposed to green silver NPs are very limited. Therefore, we selected CHANG and HuH-7 cells as a model in this study. Thus, the main objective of this study was to compare the mechanism of the toxic effects

of gAgNPs of similar shape and size (30 nm) in human liver cells.

Materials and Methods

Chemical and Reagents

Green silver nanoparticle (gAgNPs) was prepared by using root extracts of *Beta vulgaris* L (Beet) plant. MTT [3-(4, 5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2, 5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide], 2, 7-dichlorofluorescein diacetate (H2-DCFH-DA), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), annexin V FITC and propidium iodide were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, Missouri, United States). Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM), fetal bovine serum (FBS) and antibiotics were purchased from Gibco, USA.

Preparation of Beet Root Extracts

The fresh beetroot was purchased from local market and washed with running tap water and sterile double distilled water to clean soil particles, etc. Roots were cut in small pieces, grinded and filtered using mesh (22 µm) and stored in refrigerator for further use.

Synthesis of Silver Nanoparticles

Ten milliliters of root extracts were mixed to 90 mL of silver nitrate (1mM) in 250 mL conical flask and shaken it very well. After 25 min, the color of reaction mixture was changed in dark blackish-brown, demonstrating the formation of silver nanoparticles and reduction of Ag⁺ ions.

Physical Characterization of gAgNPs

The size of green silver nanoparticles (gAgNPs) was determined using high-resolution transmission electron microscope (HR-TEM) (JEOL Inc., Tokyo, Japan) at an accelerating voltage 110 kV.

The mean hydrodynamic size and zeta potential of gAgNPs in dH2O and culture medium were observed by

Table 1 Anticancer Properties of Green Synthesized AgNPs

Biological Entity Used for Reduction	Cancer Cells Under Study	Reference
<i>Cleome viscosa</i> fruit extract	Lung (A549) and ovarian (PA1) cancer cell lines	8
<i>Annona muricata</i> leaf extract	Human fibroblasts isolated from dermis	9
N,N,N-trimethyl chitosan chloride and polyelectrolyte complex	Colon cancer cell lines (HCT116) and Mammalian cell lines (African green monkey kidney cell lines (VERO cells)	10
<i>Rheum Rhabarbarum</i> fresh stem extract	Cervical carcinoma HeLa cell line	11
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	A549 lung cancer cells	12
<i>Zataria multiflora</i> leaf extract	Cervical carcinoma cells (HeLa cell line)	13
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> hair-root extract	Human breast cancer (MCF7 cell line)	14

DLS (Nano-Zeta Sizer-HT, Malvern, UK) as described by Alarifi et al²². We have used 100 µg/mL for DLS measurement because this is the maximum exposure concentration used in cytotoxicity studies.

Cell Culture and Treatment of Nanoparticles

CHANG and HuH-7 cells were procured from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), USA. These cells were subcultured in DMEM culture medium supplemented with FBS (10%) and 10,000 U/mL antibiotics at CO₂ (5%) incubator at 37°C. The cells at 80% confluence were subcultured into 96 well plates, 6 well plates and 25 cm² flasks according to designed experiments.

CHANG and HuH-7 cells were sub-cultured for overnight prior to exposure to gAgNPs. The stock solution of gAgNPs was prepared in mili Q water @ 1 µg/µL and diluted according to the experimental dosage (0–100 µg/mL). Control cells were not exposed to gAgNPs and considered as controls with each experiment.

Cytotoxicity

3-(4, 5-Dimethylthiazol-2-Yl)-2,

5-Diphenyltetrazolium Bromide (MTT) Assay

The reduction of MTT into formazan crystal in CHANG and HuH-7 cells was determined according to Alarifi et al,²³ method to find out the toxicity of gAgNPs in CHANG and HuH-7 cells. CHANG and HuH-7 cells (1×10⁴ per well) have been cultured in 96-culture plate and exposed to different concentration of gAgNPs (0, 5, 20, 40 and 100 µg/mL) of for 24 h. After 24 h, culture media with gAgNPs was discarded from 96 well plates and new culture media containing MTT powder (5 mg/mL) were filled (100 µL/well) and incubated for 4 h at 37°C. The produced formazan crystal was dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and optical density (OD) was determined at 570 nm using a micro-plate reader (Synergy-H1; BioTek, Winooski, VT, USA).

Lactate Dehydrogenase Enzyme Assay (LDH) Assay

We have done LDH assay by using kit (LDH cytotoxicity assay kit 601170 Cayman chemical kit) as described by manufacturer.

Evaluation of Intracellular Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS)

Generation of intracellular ROS in CHANG and HuH-7 cells after exposure to gAgNPs (0, 5, 20, 40 and 100 µg/mL) for 24

hrs was determined according to the methods described Alzahrani et al²⁴. Briefly, 1×10⁴ cells were cultured in black bottom culture plate (96 well) and left 24 h for attachment in CO₂ incubator at 37°C. CHANG and HuH-7 cells exposed to gAgNPs for 24 hrs. After treatment, the culture plates were washed with chilled PBS and 10 µM DCFH-DA was added per well at 37°C for 1 hr. After one-hour incubation, the plate was washed and fluorescence intensity was measured at 485 nm excitation and 520 nm emissions using the micro plate reader (Synergy-H1; BioTek). Data were represented as a percent of fluorescence intensity relative to the control wells.

Another set of cells (1×10³ cells/well in a six-well transparent plate) were analyzed for intracellular fluorescence using a fluorescence microscope (Olympus CKX 41; Olympus: Center Valley, Pennsylvania, USA), with images taken at 40 x magnification.

Preparation of Cells Extracts

CHANG and HuH-7 cells have treated to different concentration (0.5, 20, 40 and 100 µg/mL) of gAgNPs in 75 cm² culture flasks for 24 hrs. The cells were washed with cold PBS and scraped by scraper (Fisher Brand Cell scrapers, Fisher Scientific USA) and cell lysis buffer [1× 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM Na₂ EDTA, 1% Triton, 2.5 mM sodium pyrophosphate] were added in tube for 30 min at 4°C. After incubation, the cells were centrifuged at 15,000 rpm at 4°C and supernatant was collected and retained on ice for other tests. The quantity of protein in cell lysate was measured by Bradford method.²⁵

LPO Assay

LPO (lipid peroxide) level was evaluated by determining the development of malondialdehyde (MDA) using the method of Ohkawa et al²⁶. One hundred microliter cell lysate was mixed with 1.9 mL sodium phosphate buffer (0.1 M, pH 7.4) and incubated for 60 min 37°C. After incubation TCA (5% w/v) was added and centrifuged at 3000 g for 10 min at room temperature to obtain supernatant. The supernatant was mixed with 1 mL TBA (1%) and put in water bath at 100°C for 30 min. The absorbance of cooled mixture was observed at 532 nm and was converted to MDA and expressed in terms of mM MDA/mg protein.

GSH Assay

The evaluation of total glutathione content (GSH/GSSG) was done using a colorimetric test kit (ab156681). The

total glutathione quantity was measured by comparison with the predetermined glutathione standard curve. Data were expressed as nM (GSH/GSSG)/mg protein.

Evaluation of Mitochondrial Membrane Potential (MMP)

CHANG and HuH-7 cells were cultured in clear bottom black 96-well plate and incubated at 37°C, 5% CO₂ and 95% humidity for 24 hrs to allow for cell attachment. After incubation, medium was discarded from plate and different concentration (0, 5, 20, 40 and 100 µg/mL) of gAgNPs exposed to plate for 24 hrs. After treatments, the NPs were removed and plates were washed three-time Hank's balanced salt solution. Then JC-1 (10 µM) was added per well and plates were put for 60–70 min at 37°C. After dye incubation, the dye was removed from the plates and the plates were washed two times with chilled HBSS. Fluorescence was evaluated at excitation/emission 485/580 nm and then at excitation/emission 485/530 nm using a fluorescence plate reader (Synergy Biotech, USA).

To confirm the compromise of MMP in CHANG and HuH-7 cells, plates were also used to capture fluorescence images from fluorescence microscopy (Nikon Eclipse TE 300). Excitation of JC-1 was at 450–480 nm and emission was measured using a long pass 520 filter, which allowed seeing both the green and red fluorescence intensity at the same time.

Condensation of Chromosome in CHANG and HuH-7 Cells

CHANG and HuH-7 cells were cultured in six-well plates and added to various concentrations (0, 5, 20, and 40 µg/mL) of gAgNPs for 24 hrs. After exposure to gAgNPs the condensation of chromosome in cells examined by using confocal microscope after staining Hoechst 33342 (10 µL) and propidium iodide (PI) (10 µL) stains.

Evaluation of Caspase-3

Caspase-3 enzymes play a significant role in cell death. Caspase-3 enzymes were determined in gAgNPs (0, 5, 20, and 40 µg/mL) exposed and unexposed CHANG and HuH-7 cells by using Bio-Vision colorimetric assay kits.

Flow Cytometric Analysis

The apoptotic and necrotic CHANG and HuH-7 cells after exposure to gAgNPs (0, 5, 20, and 40 µg/mL) for 24 hrs were determined through flow cytometer (Becton-Dickinson Immuno cytometry Systems, Sunnyvale, CA,

USA) by using Annexin V-FITC/PI staining. Cells were accumulated by trypsinization, and washed with PBS and re-suspended in binding buffer at a concentration of 10⁶ cells/mL. Annexin V-FITC (5 µL) and PI (5 µL) was mixed to cell suspension (500 µL) and incubated for 30 min at the dark at room temperature. Then cells were screened by flow cytometry (Becton-Dickinson Immuno cytometry Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, USA). Fluorescence emitted by Annexin V bound FITC and DNA-bound propidium iodide in each event was detected as red fluorescence, respectively. Results were analyzed by FACS Diva 6.1.2 software.

DNA Fragmentation Assay

DNA fragmentation after exposure to gAgNPs in both cells were examined applying alkaline single-cell gel electrophoresis assay according to Ali et al²⁷. This is a visual and sensitive technique for evaluating DNA strand breakage in CHANG and HuH-7 cells. The damage is expressed by an increase of DNA fragments that have migrated out of the cell nucleus during electrophoresis and formed an image of a DNA in comet tail length (% of tail DNA) and olive tail moment. A total of 50 cells on each slide were counted according to the intensity of fluorescence in the tail. DNA damage was expressed as percentage tail DNA and olive tail moment by using a Carl Zeiss (AXIO), Imager M1 microscope connected to a computer with Comet Imager V.2.0.0 software for comet analysis.

Western Blot Assay

The two liver cells (CHANG and HuH-7 cells) were scrapped in RIPA buffer (ab156034), after which the cell were centrifuged at 13,000 rpm, 4°C for 30 min and supernatant were transfer in new tube for further study. The proteins (20 µg) were separated on TGX stain free gel and transferred to a polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membrane (Bio Rad, Laboratories Inc., Berkeley, CA, USA). The membrane was then incubated with mouse monoclonal antibody against β-actin (1:12,000 dilutions, Abcam, Cambridge, UK), Bax (1:1000 dilutions, Antibodies-online), Bcl-2 (1:500 dilutions, Santa Cruz) overnight at 4°C. The horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (H + L) antibody (1:2000 dilutions Bio Rad) was used as a secondary antibody. Immuno-reactive bands were detected using an EZ west Lumi plus (ATTO corporation, Tokyo, Japan), which is a chemiluminescent substrate to detect HRP on Western blotting membrane. The luminescence intensity (optical density) of the target protein bands was

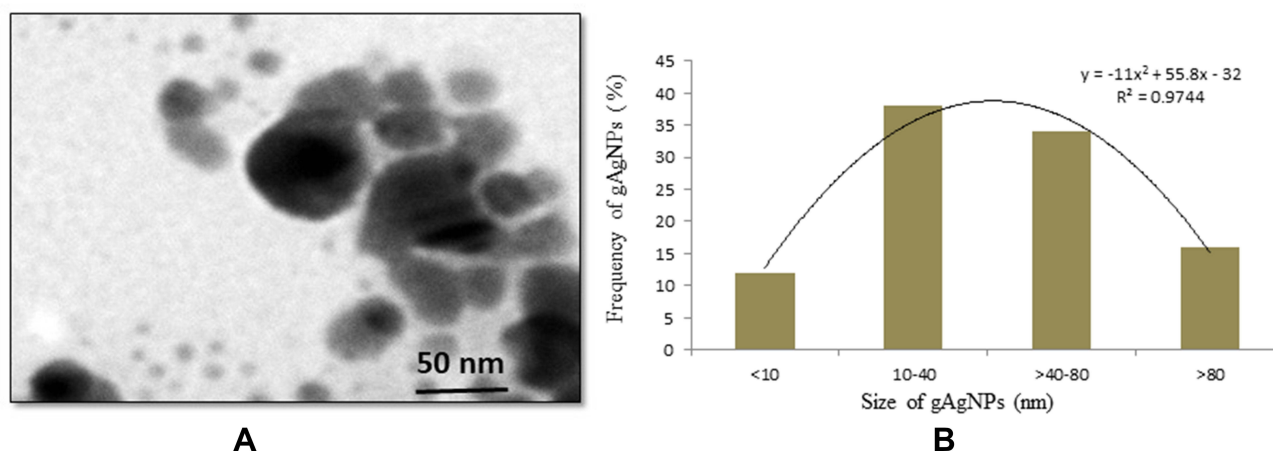


Figure 1 (A) TEM image of green silver nanoparticles (gAgNPs) (B) Distribution green silver nanoparticles (gAgNPs) size (%).

quantified using Lumino Graph 2 (ATTO Corporation). All protein expression levels were normalized to the levels of β -actin protein expression in each band.

Statistical Analysis

All experiments were run minimum three times, and data presented as average \pm standard error (\pm SE). Data from the experiments were statistically analyzed by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by a post hoc Dunnett's test using the Graph Pad prism 5.01 software (Graph Pad Software Inc., San Diego, CA, USA). A p-value <0.05 , 0.01 , was considered statistically significant and highly significant in this data, respectively.

Results

Physiochemical Characterization of gAgNPs

The gAgNPs was characterized by applying by HR-TEM and DLS methods. The TEM image of gAgNPs was presented in Figure 1A. The mean diameter of gAgNPs with spherical shape was 52.4 ± 3.6 nm. The hydrodynamic size of gAgNPs in water and culture media were 122 ± 2.0 nm and 160 ± 3 nm. The zeta-potential of NPs in water and culture media were -11.4 ± 2.6 mV and -9.1 ± 2.4 mV (Table 2).

Cytotoxicity

The cytotoxic response of gAgNPs on CHANG and HuH7 cells was assessed by MTT and LDH assays and cytotoxicity results were shown in Figure 2A and B). The gAgNPs showed more adverse effects on HuH7 cells than CHANG cells. The gAgNPs produced cytotoxicity

in concentration dependent manner. The maximum cytotoxic level of gAgNPs in CHANG cells was 70.5% and whereas it was 54.9% for HuH7 cells. Some researchers reported that cell viability up to 50% and onwards demonstrate the nanoparticle is non-cytotoxic, whereas less than 50% cell viability demonstrate the NPs are cytotoxic.²⁸ The different types of cells showed variation in LDH activity.²⁹ In this experiment the release of LDH enzyme in HuH-7 cells was more than CHANG cells. Thus it was confirmed that gAgNPs was cytotoxic for HuH-7 cells and result of LDH test was agreement with the finding of MTT test (Figure 2B).

Oxidative Stress Biomarkers

The generation of ROS in CHANG and HuH-7 cells after treatment of gAgNPs was determined and it was generated as concentration dependent manner. Oxidative stress includes lipid peroxidation, glutathione and oxidative damage to nuclear materials and proteins at cellular levels. The generation of ROS was measured by using DCFDA and it was oxidized in cells and formed DCF fluorescent

Table 2 DLS Measurements of Nanoparticle Size and Zeta Potential to Compare the Dispersion Characteristics of Particles in Simplified and in vitro Biological Representative Media

Nano Powder	Dispersion Media	DLS Mean \pm S.E. (nm)	Zeta Potential \pm S.E. (mV)
gAgNPs ≥ 100 nm	Milli-Q-H ₂ O	122 ± 2.0	-11.4 ± 2.6
	DMEM/un-supplemented media	160 ± 3	-9.1 ± 2.4

Notes: Data represent the mean \pm standard error of the mean (S.E) of three-independent experiments, carried out at 24°C, with each experimental mean generated from triplicate measurement of each sample ($n = 3$).

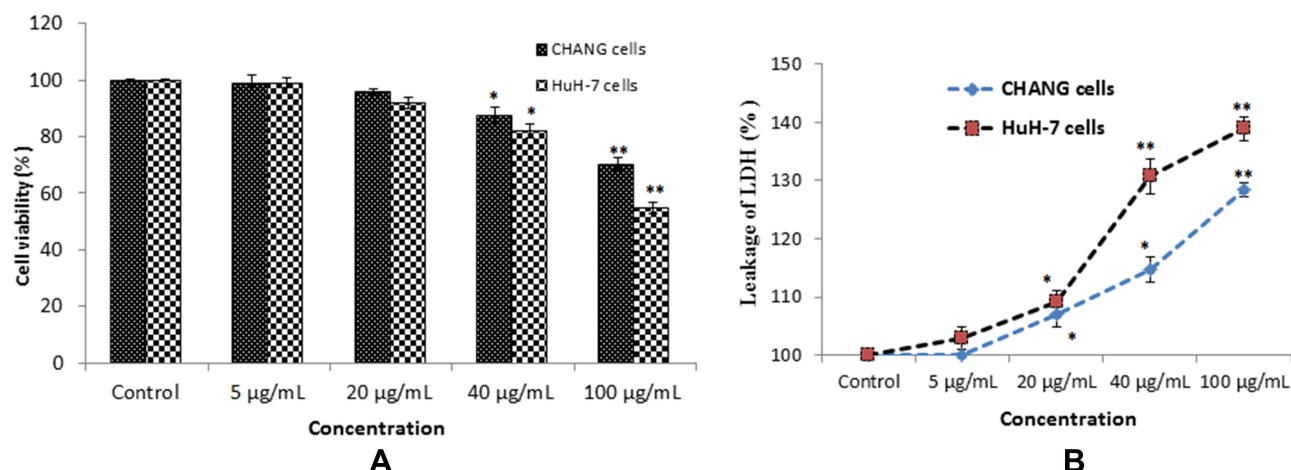


Figure 2 Cytotoxicity of gAgNPs on CHANG and HuH-7 cells for 24 hrs, as evaluated by (A). MTT (B). LDH assays. Each value represents the mean \pm SE of three experiments. $n = 3$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ vs control.

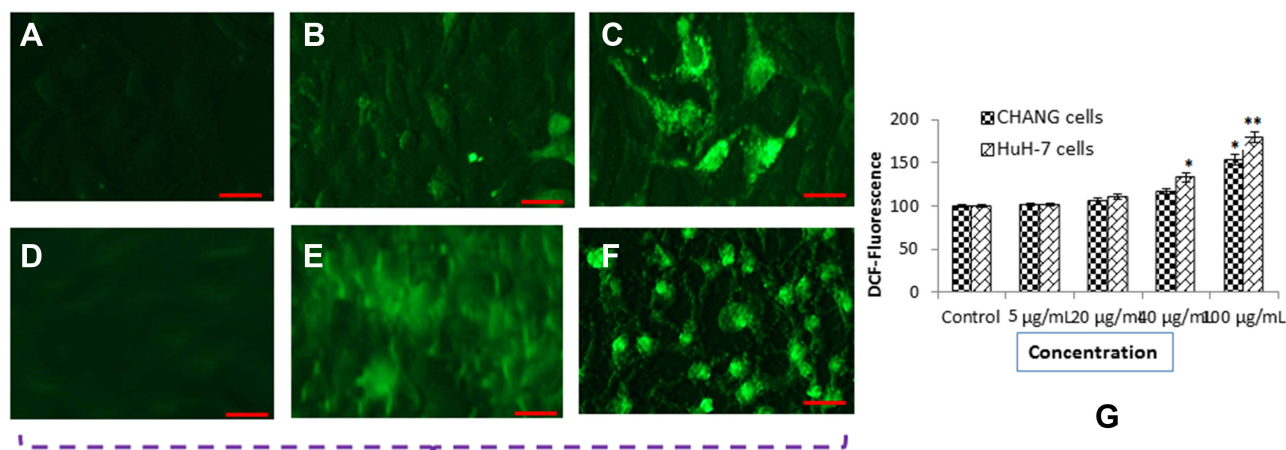


Figure 3 DCF Fluorescence intensity of CHANG and HuH-7 cells after exposure to NPs for 24 hr (A) Control CHANG cells (B) CHANG cells at 40 µg/mL gAgNPs exposure (C) CHANG cells at 100 µg/mL gAgNPs exposure (D) Control HuH-7 cells (E) HuH-7 cells at 40 µg/mL gAgNPs exposure (F) HuH-7 cells at 100 µg/mL gAgNPs exposure (G) % ROS generation due to NPs exposure to cells. Each value represents the mean \pm SE of three experiments. * $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$ vs. control. Scale bar is 200 µm.

compound. We have observed high intensity of green fluorescence in HuH-7 cells than CHANG cells (Figure 3A–F). Percentage of intracellular generation of ROS was 153.8% and 180% in CHANG and HuH-7 cells at higher concentration of gAgNPs exposure, respectively (Figure 3G).

The other oxidative biomarkers such as LPO and GSH were determined in these cells. The level of glutathione was decreased (Figure 4B) and lipid peroxide was increased in HuH-7 cells than CHANG cells (Figure 4A).

MMP

We have measured loss of MMP in CHANG and HuH-7 cells at different concentration of gAgNPs for 24 applying the dye, JC-1. Red aggregates were indicative of intact mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP) were predominant in cells at

exposure of lower concentration of gAgNPs (5 µg/mL) (Figure 5C). The cells treated with high concentration (100 µg/mL) decrease red aggregate and increase green aggregate were indicating loss of MMP (Figure 5A and B). Our findings agreement with finding of Bova et al,³⁰ for loss of MMP in HepG2 cells due to troglitazone. The MMP was decreased in a dose-response manner (Figure 5).

Apoptosis and Necrosis in Cells

We have determined the activity of caspase-3 in CHANG and HuH-7 cells. Activity of caspase-3 was found more in HuH-7 cells than CHANG cells (Figure 6G). The chromosome condensation was observed by using DAPI and more condensed chromatin was found in 20 µg/mL and 40 µg/mL gAgNPs exposed CHANG (Figure 6B and C) and HuH-7 cells

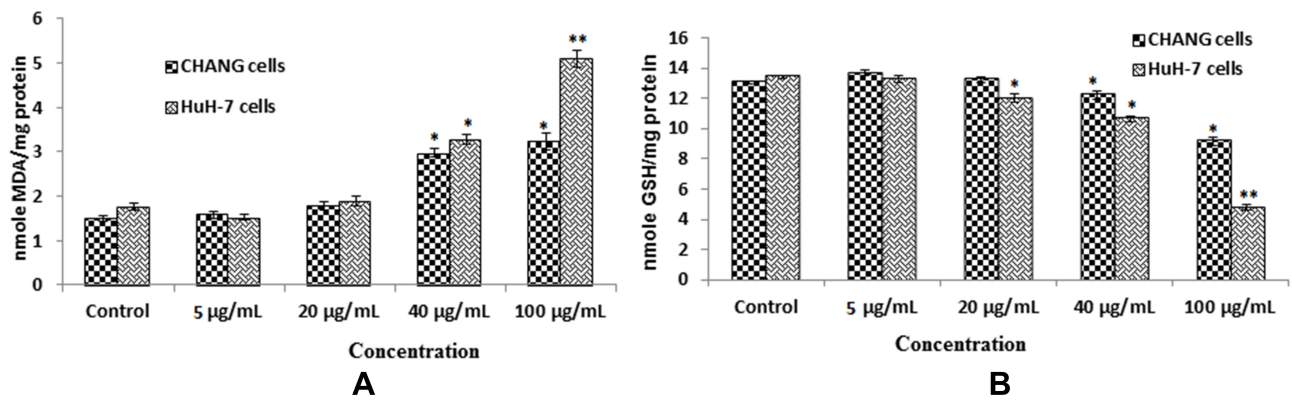


Figure 4 After exposure of gAgNPs on CHANG and HuH-7 cells for 24 hrs (A). Levels of LPO (B). GSH in cells. Each value represents the mean \pm SE of three experiments. * $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$ vs control.

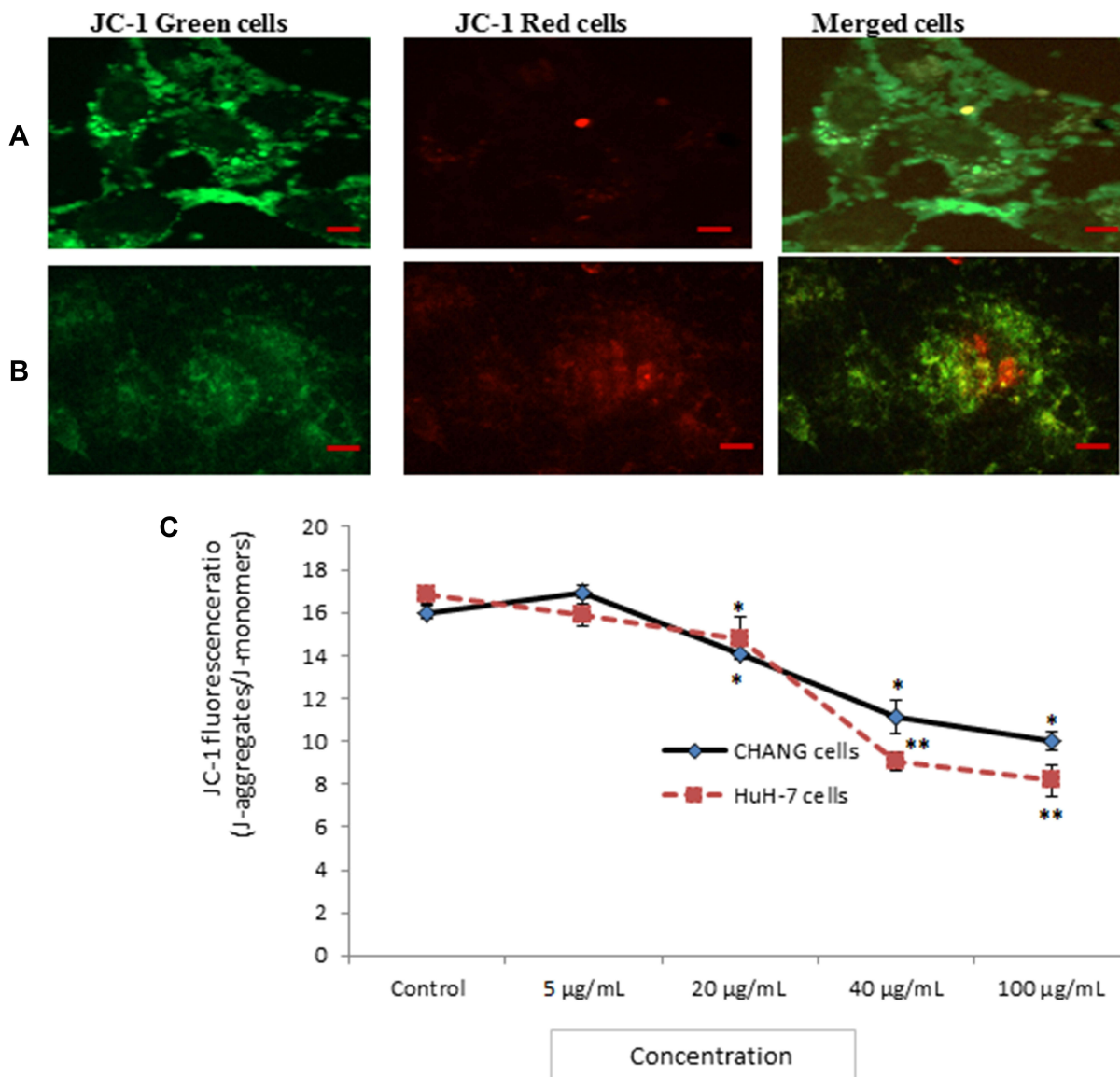


Figure 5 Photomicrograph of JC-1 fluorescence intensity in CHANG cells (A) and HuH-7 cells (B) after exposure to gAgNPs (C). JC-1 fluorescence ratio as marker of MTP loss. Each value represents the mean \pm SE of three experiments. * $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$ vs control. Scale bar is 20 µm.

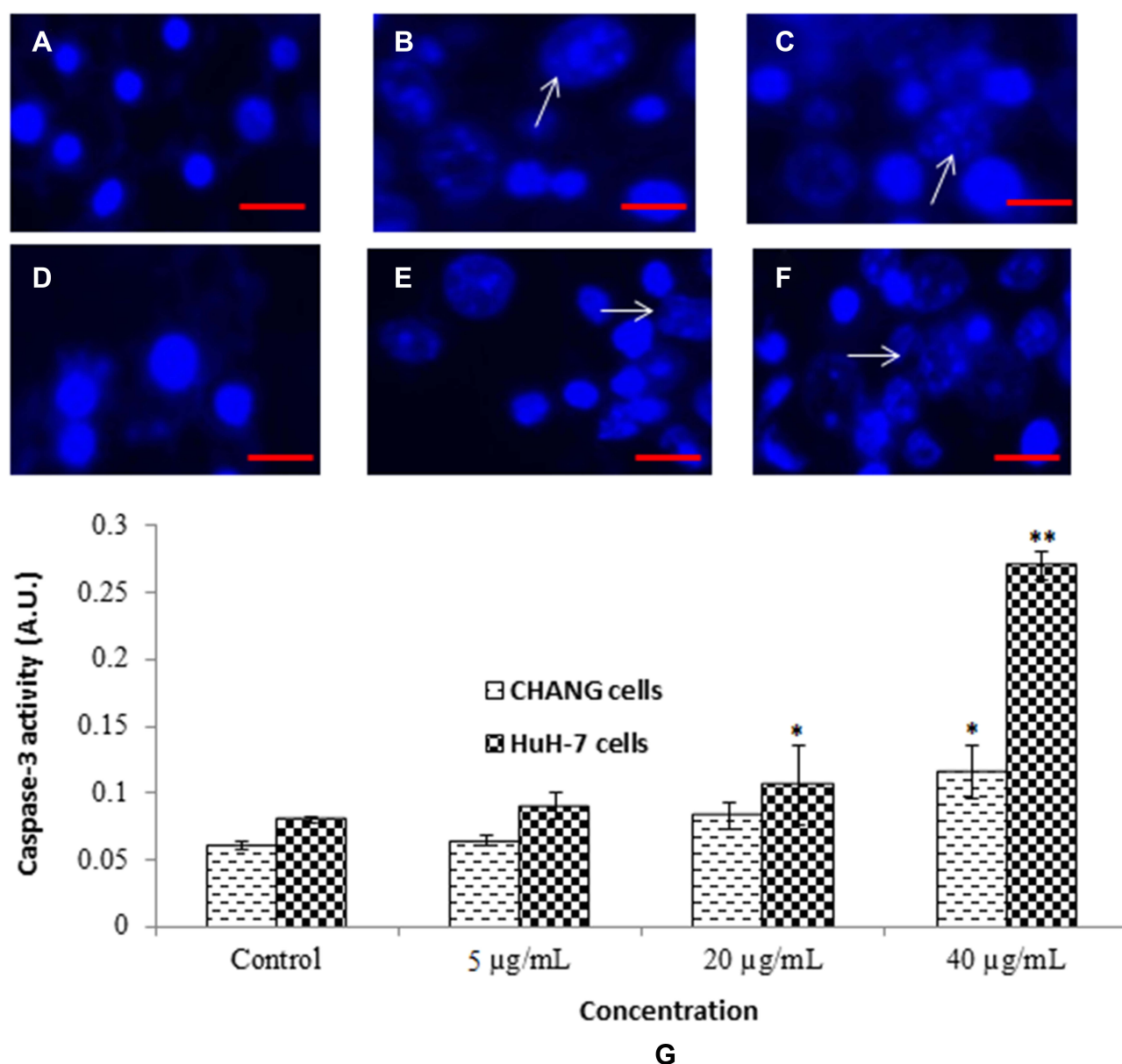


Figure 6 Chromosomal condensation (A). Control CHANG cells (B). CHANG cells exposed at 20 μg/mL gAgNPs (C). CHANG cells exposed at 40 μg/mL gAgNPs (D). Control HuH-7 cells (E). HuH-7 cells exposed at 20 μg/mL gAgNPs (F). HuH-7 cells exposed at 40 μg/mL gAgNPs and (G) Induction of caspase-3 activity in CHANG and HuH-7 cells after exposure to gAgNPs for 24 hrs. Each value represents the mean ±SE of three experiments. **p* < 0.05 and ***p* < 0.01 vs control. Arrow indicates fragmented chromosome. Scale bar is 200 μm.

(Figure 6E and F) as compared to control cells (Figure 6A and D), respectively.

Figure 7 represents the typical fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS) photomicrograph. The statistical analysis of early and late apoptotic cells was determined by (FACS) as shown in Figure 7A–E. The cell histogram revealed that no cytotoxic effects of gAgNPs at lower concentrations. The gAgNPs induced high toxicity towards HuH-7 cells. Even at the higher concentration of gAgNPs (40 μg/mL), the early and late apoptosis rate was

24.42% and 26.46%, respectively, compared with that of the control group (Figure 7E).

DNA Damage

The fragmentation of DNA in both cells after exposure to gAgNPs was measured in the form of percentage tail DNA and olive tail moment (Figure 8A–F). The gAgNPs induced DNA damage in both cells in concentration dependent manner but higher DNA damage was seen in HuH-7 cells than CHANG cells (Figure 8A and B).

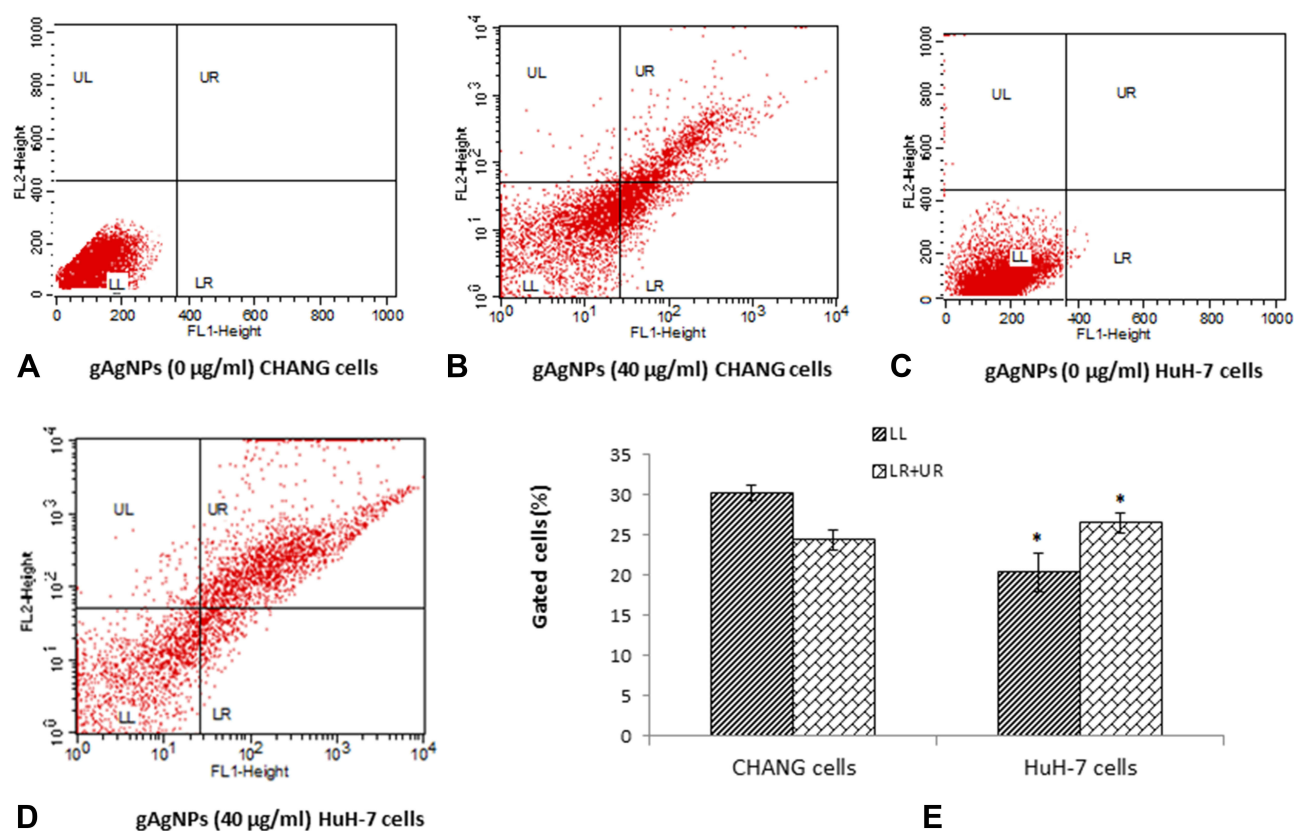


Figure 7 The fluorescence scatter diagram after exposure to gAgNPs (40 µg/mL) to cells (A). Control CHANG cells (B). CHANG cells exposed at 40 µg/mL gAgNPs (C). Control HuH-7 cells (D). HuH-7 cells exposed at 40 µg/mL gAgNPs and (E) Induction of early and late apoptotic cells (%) after exposure to gAgNPs (40 µg/mL) for 24 hrs. Each value represents the mean \pm SE of three experiments. * $p < 0.05$ vs control. FL-1 Height and FL-2 Height represents Annexin-V-FITC and PI staining cells, respectively. LL – living cells (Annexin-V⁻/PI⁻ stained), LR – Early apoptotic cells (Annexin-V⁺/PI⁻ stained), UL – Necrotic cells (Annexin-V⁺/PI⁺ stained), UL – Late apoptotic cells (Annexin-V⁺ PI⁺ stained).

Altered Expression of Apoptotic Protein

To determine the expression of apoptotic protein in CHANG and HuH-7 cell by gAgNPs was evaluated by Western blot analysis (Figure 9). In CHANG cells, gAgNPs induced dose dependent decrease in Bcl2 protein expression (Figure 9A) and increased expression of bax, proteins (Figure 9A). HuH-7 cells induced similar effects, leading to a significant decrease in Bcl2 and increase in bax, protein expression (Figure 9B). As in observation, there was more expression of apoptotic protein in HuH-7 cells than CHANG cells (Figure 9C).

Discussion

The most significant use of nanotechnology is the upgrade of human health through medical innovations.³¹ Nanotechnology is an inventive field of science involving the higher application of new materials. We used red beet extracts for the synthesis of silver nanoparticles. The synthesized silver nanoparticles had a spherical shape and the size ranged from 5 to 100 nm (Figure 1). Some researchers reported that the size of synthesized nanoparticles depends

upon the plant extract volume.³² Green technology is a set of principles or rather a chemical philosophy that encourages the design of products and processes that reduce or eliminate the use and generation of hazardous substances.³³ This indicates that most of the microspheres are produced in the products except when red beet extracts are used and during organic molecule capping on the surface of AgNPs.³⁴ Based on the reported studies, it is clear that silver nanoparticles are extensively used as antibacterial and antimicrobial agents.³⁵ In particular, AgNP-based nano-systems were assessed as suitable carriers of various therapeutic molecules, including anti-inflammatory,³⁶ antioxidant,³⁷ antimicrobial,³⁸ anti-cancer³⁹ substances. Nowadays, biosynthesized metallic nanoparticles using plant extracts have drawn more attention because of being a simple and viable alternative against chemical and physical methods with a potential application in the field of nanomedicine. Silver nanoparticles were synthesized using *Piper longum* fruit and showed antibacterial and cytotoxic effects.⁴⁰ In this experiment, we determined the cytotoxic and genotoxic potentials of the gAgNPs in

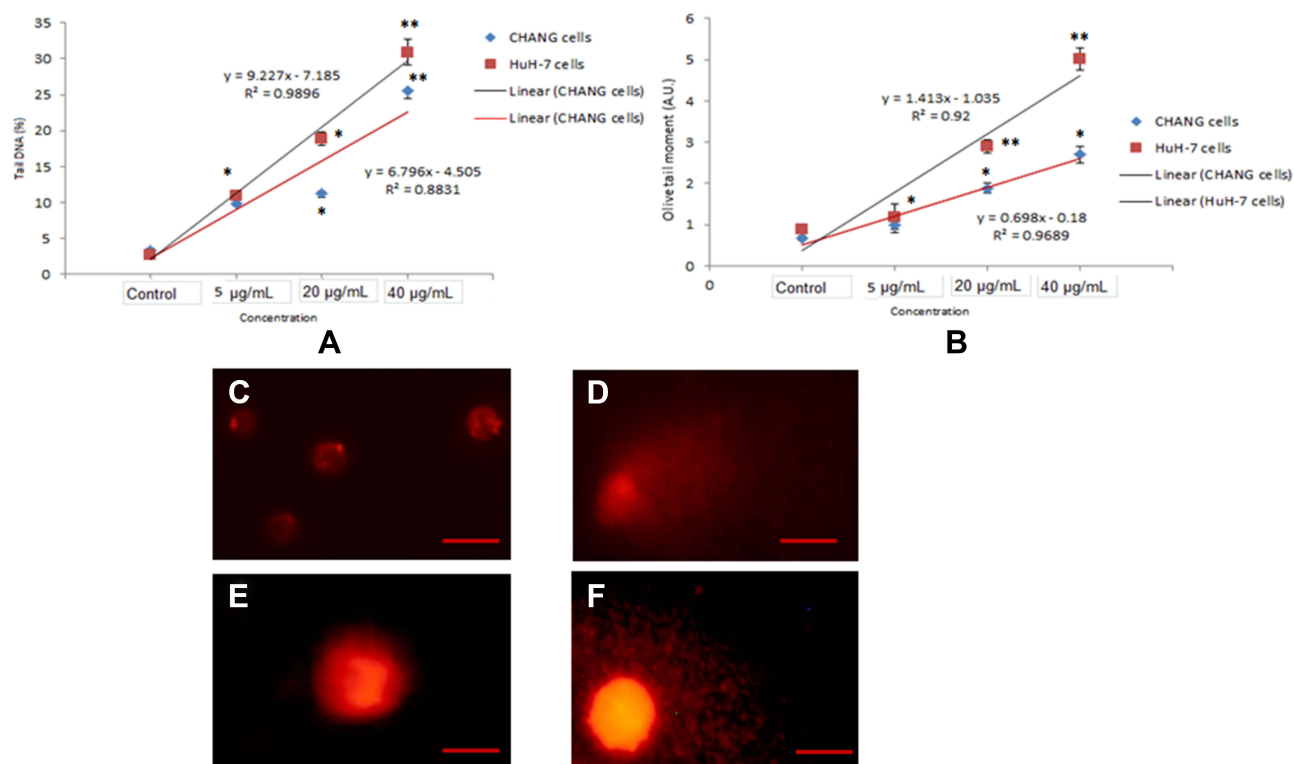


Figure 8 Genotoxic effect of gAgNPs exposure to CHANG and HuH-7 cells (A). Tail DNA (%) (B). Olive tail moment. DNA damage photomicrograph of cells due to gAgNPs exposure (C). Control CHANG cells (D). CHANG cells exposed at 40 µg/mL gAgNPs (E). Control HuH-7 cells (F). HuH-7 cells exposed at 40 µg/mL gAgNPs. Each value represents the mean \pm SE of three experiments. * $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$ vs control. Scale bar is 50 µm.

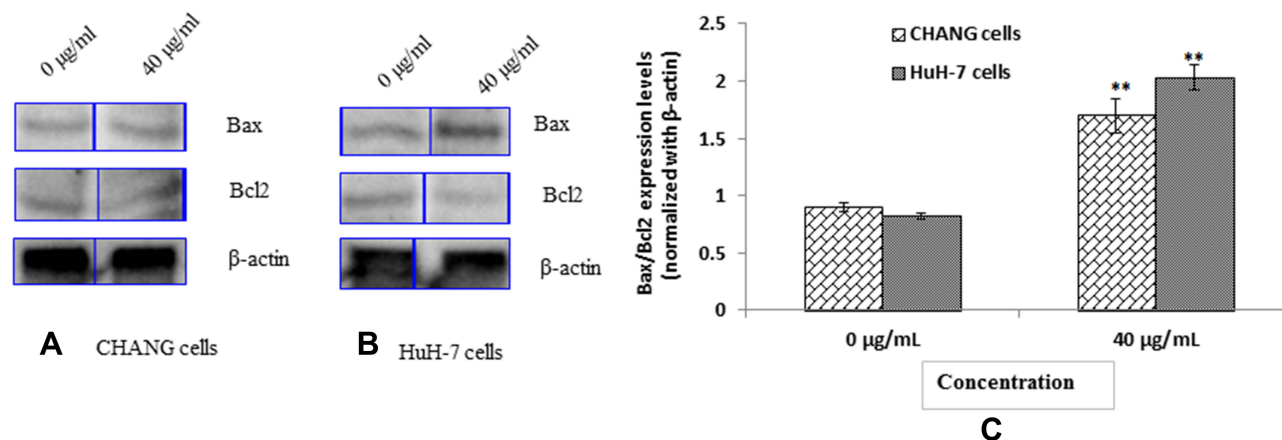


Figure 9 Expression of pro and anti-apoptotic proteins as evaluated by immuno blotting for 24 hrs (A) CHANG cells (B) HuH-7 Cells (C) Densitometry analysis of relative protein level of Bax/Bcl2 ratio. Each value represents the mean \pm SE of three experiments. $n = 3$, ** $p < 0.01$ vs control.

CHANG and HuH-7 cells. The gAgNPs reduced the cell vitality of these cells after exposure to gAgNPs. The gAgNPs induced more cytotoxic effects on the HuH-7 than on the CHANG cells. The morphological alterations of these cells were evaluated by AO/EtBr staining and these changes were correlated to gAgNPs cytotoxicity. The synthesized silver nanoparticles were able to induce fragmentation of

the nucleus in the cells. Mousavi et al,⁴¹ reported that gAgNPs synthesized by using the leaf extracts of *Artemisia turcomanica* induced cytotoxic and apoptotic effects on gastric cancerous cells. Nanoparticles induce free radicals, which may damage the cells through oxidative stress mechanism. The generation of intracellular ROS deteriorates the lipid membrane of the target cells by the formation of

malondialdehyde molecule and this is known as lipid peroxidation (LPO).⁴² In this study, a more prominent lipid peroxidase activity was observed in the HuH-7 than CHANG cells. ROS has been linked through a different mechanism such as damaging nuclear components (DNA and RNA) and protein, interference of cellular signaling pathways, and alteration in the gene expression ultimately leading to the stoppage of cell growth.⁴² Treatment of CHANG and HuH-7 cells with gAgNPs revealed concentration-dependent toxic effects on mitochondrial injury and DNA damage because of oxidative stress. Interestingly, among these two-cell types, the HuH-7 cells were more sensitive than the CHANG cells. To confirm whether cell proliferation was inhibited by the apoptotic response, we investigated the apoptotic cells by annexin-V-FITC and PI staining after exposure to gAgNPs. The genotoxic potential of gAgNPs was determined by using the comet assay and higher DNA damage was found at the maximum concentration of AgNPs exposure. We measured the LPO and glutathione levels, biomarkers of oxidative stress, in both the cells after treatment with NPs.

This study indicates that gAgNPs is an inducer of apoptosis in the liver cells, although its effect takes place more slowly than the DNA-damaging nanoparticles and after a long dormant time. However, mitochondria are the main source of ROS generation.⁴³ Some researchers reported that the increased ROS generation in Rett mice was accompanied by increased mitochondrial activity.^{4,44} MMP contributes to the systemic oxidative burden and oxidative tissue damage in CHANG and HuH-7 cells.

The gAgNPs-induced apoptosis was initiated by the activation of caspase-3, which was observed at 20 and 40 µg/mL nanoparticle exposure by evaluation of the caspase-3 activity by ELISA and immunoblotting. Activation of caspase-3 was accompanied by the down-regulation of Bcl2 and the up-regulation of Bax and p53 proteins. All these events led to the appearance of the morphological signs of apoptosis, which were observed in more cells after exposure to NPs.

It was significant to note that HuH-7 cells were more susceptible to gAgNPs than the CHANG cells. In the future, we will investigate the mechanisms of toxicity due to gAgNPs in in vivo experiments.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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