



Multitherapeutic Efficacy of Curly Kale Extract Fabricated Biogenic Silver Nanoparticles

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Purpose: Due to the biomedical applications universally, the Ag nanoparticles are one of the most commonly investigated nanoparticles (NPs). Curly kale (BroL) leaves contain numerous beneficial nutrients and phytochemicals. The aim of the current study is the fabrication of the Ag nanoparticles using the extracts of curly kale and to investigate their biological potentials.

Methods: The characterization of the generated BroLAgNPs was done through UV-Vis spectro study, Fourier-transform infrared spectro study, scanning electron microscope analysis, energy-dispersive X-ray study, distribution of size and zeta potential investigation, and X-ray powder diffraction study, and their biological effects were evaluated by antidiabetic, antioxidant, antibacterial and cytotoxicity effect.

Results: BroL-Ag nanoparticle displayed surface plasmon resonance at 432 nm. The Zeta potential of BroL (-26.6) AgNPs displayed a highly negative charge. In antidiabetic assay, BroL-AgNPs was highly effective with IC₅₀ value 2.29 µg/mL at 1.0 µg/mL concentration. In cytotoxicity assay, BroL-AgNPs displayed strong activity at 10.0 µg/mL concentration. It showed inhibitory action against three food-borne pathogenic bacteria (9.29–11.44 mm inhibition zone) and displayed moderate antioxidant potential.

Conclusion: This study as a whole report an eco-friendly green synthesis of AgNPs using leafy vegetable aqueous extract and its multi-biological effects which could serve as a promising candidate in pharmacological and related industries.

Keywords: antidiabetic, antioxidant, antibacterial, cytotoxicity, curly kale, silver nanoparticle

Introduction

The green strategies for the synthesis of nanoparticles are adopted recently due to the adverse effects which arose due to the chemical synthesis processes, that resulted in the accumulation of toxic chemicals on the surface of the newly formed nanoparticles (NPs) that makes them unsuitable for clinical and biomedical applications.^{1–3} Plant-mediated green synthesis of metal NPs has gained popularity and attention of the public owing to the safe, economical, and eco-friendly nature.^{4–7} Among different metal nanoparticles, Au and Ag nanoparticles act a considerable part in various fields like pharmaceuticals, biomedicine, catalysis, biosensors, and nanomedicines.^{5,8–10} The process of formation of the metallic nanoparticle by plant extract is described commonly as three phases: the bioreduction of metal ions (activation phase), a combination of small particles with bigger ones (growth phase), and the end is defining the final shape of the synthesized nanoparticle (termination phase).^{11,12}

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During the plant and leaf extract mediated nanoparticle production, the extract of plant leaves and the metal solution (precursor) is mixed together at various reaction states. The factors which determine the states of the nanoparticle fabrication are the extract of plant leaves, as the phytochemicals type, concentration, and circumstance temperature, etc. are credited to regulate the rate of fabrication as well the yield and furthermore the stability of nanoparticles.^{12–14}

The plant leaf extracts are considered as a tremendous source in the fabrication of metal nano-particle as it plays a substantial role in both reducing and stabilizing the nanoparticle in the process of synthesis.^{15–17} The plant extract composition is a significant element in the fabrication of NPs as diverse plant leaves contain different types with different concentrations of phytochemicals.^{5,18} The existing phytochemicals in plant extract have an amazing ability to reduce the metal ions within a very short period as compared to bacteria and fungi, which take longer incubation time. The primary phytochemicals present in plants such as aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids, flavonoids, sugars, and terpenoids are responsible for the bioreduction of the nanoparticle.

The phytochemicals like flavonoids comprise numerous functional groups which have an improved capability to reduce metal ions. Due to tautomeric transformation in flavonoids, the reactive hydrogen atom is released by which enol is changed into keto form. This method is understood by the metal ion reduction into metal NPs. In the production process of the biogenic silver nanoparticle, the transformation of enol form to keto form is the key element. In the plant extracts, existing glucose and fructose are also responsible for the fabrication of metallic NPs.^{19,20} Amino acids have various methods for metal ion reduction.^{12,21} Earlier, it was reported that amino acids like lysine, methionine, and cysteine remain capable of binding with Ag ions.²² The extracts of the plant are fabricated of proteins, carbohydrates, and biomolecules which act as a reducing agent to support the construction of metallic NPs.^{12,23} The functional groups like $-C=O-$, $-C=C-$, $-C-O-$ and $-C-O-C-$ etc. existing in the phytochemicals of plant extracts able to assist in the production of metallic NPs.^{5,12,24}

The nanostructure AgNPs can be utilized in the health, food, textile, and cosmetic industry as a long-term antibacterial agent and various applications.^{25,26} In the previous centuries great importance has been given towards edible plants, which are extremely rich in phytochemicals, and these days there is a growing curiosity in the

antioxidant activity of such active compounds present in the diet.²⁷ Earlier various studies have stated green synthesis of AgNPs using various leafy vegetable extracts like *Amaranthus dubius*,²⁸ *Rumex acetosa*,²⁹ red spinach (*Amaranthus tricolor* L.),³⁰ etc.

Curly kale is an economically significant and broadly consumed vegetable all over the globe. Leafy vegetables of the family Brassicaceae are an abundant source of phenolic acid, flavonols, tannins, flavones, anthocyanidins, coumarins, terpenoids, phytosterols, folic acid, β -carotene, α -tocopherol, ascorbic acid, calcium, copper, manganese, zinc, iron, and selenium, etc.^{31,32} These are known for their anticarcinogenic and antimicrobial potential.^{32,33}

Commonly, the Curly kale (BroL) is highly recommended for its abundant quantity of nutrients, numerous dietary fibers, minerals, and various health-promoting bioactive compounds like vitamins, phenolic acids, flavonoids, antioxidative compounds, carotenoids, and glucosinolates, etc.³⁴ It seats high owing to its nutrient density on the list of important vegetables and fruits from around the globe which are associated with decreasing the threat of chronic sicknesses like cancer and cardiovascular diseases.³⁴ Kale is stated to possess high nutraceutical potential. It is reported to have a greater content of vitamin C, carotenoids, phenolic compounds, glucosinolates with antioxidant potential. Kale can be considered as an outstanding source of antioxidants.³⁵ It was also reported that fermentation improves the nutraceutical properties of curly kale.³⁶ Thirty-two phenolic compounds counting kaempferol, quercetin, ferulic, and derivatives of p-coumaric, caffeic acid, and sinapic were tentatively recognized in curly kale which was characterized and identified by HPLC analysis.³⁷ Besides, it also contains calcium and potassium (Satheesh and Workneh Fanta, 2020). In kale, the calcium bioavailability is considerably high which is considered to be superior to milk. Also, the composition of amino acids is well balanced. It comprises less saturated fatty acid and higher unsaturated fatty acids.

There are limited studies regarding the health benefits of curly kale. Only very few in-vivo and in-vitro studies have well established the potential role of kale in controlling bilirubin metabolism, macular disease, antigenotoxic ability, gastroprotective activity, anti-inflammatory activity, inhibition of the carcinogenic compound's development, defensive role in coronary artery disease, antimicrobial effect against particular microbes. It is established that kale is a prospective vegetable (leafy) for

dietary recommendations for entire age groups and it has abundant perspective for health and food-based products.³⁸

Referring to the above reports of previous studies, kale is a source of potential phytochemicals with abundant health benefits.^{31,32,34,37,38} As per the above evidence, it is an excellent candidate for the biosynthesis of Ag nanoparticles and it can be produced in a cost-effective technique. Thus, this study considers the usage of the BroL plant leaves for Phyto-mediated biosynthesis of silver NPs and study of its multiple biological effects by various activities such as antioxidant, antidiabetic, cytotoxicity, and antibacterial assays.

Materials and Methods

Preparation of BroL Extract

Fresh commonly edible curly kale (*Brassica oleracea*) was obtained from the certified fruits and vegetable outlets at the Goyangsi market, the Republic of Korea. The species was identified and a voucher specimen (RIILSEH No. 202103-01) is deposited in the e-herbarium, Dongguk University, Republic of Korea. The leaves were washed properly with sterilized water, dried, and cut into small pieces. The leaves (100 g) amount was immersed in DDH₂O (500 mL) in a 1000 mL Erlenmeyer flasks, boiled with continuous stirring then cooled to normal room temperature by filtering with filter (Whatman filter paper no. 1) stored at 4°C in a bottle.³⁹

The BroL Extract Phytochemical (Primary) Screening

The primary phytochemical analysis of the extract (BroL) was tested for the presence of saponins, terpenoids, flavonoids, carbohydrates, proteins, and amino acids.^{40–42}

Synthesis and Characterization of AgNPs Using BroL Leave Extract

Concisely in two separate 500 mL volumes of Erlenmeyer flask, the BroL-AgNPs were taken. BroL extract was prepared by placing 100 mL AgNO₃ (1 mM) aqueous solution and BroL extract (10 mL) was added dropwise to a flask at normal room temperature with constant stirring.⁴³ The BroL-AgNPs biosynthesis was noticed by observing gradual changes in the color of the solution (reaction solution). The solution (reaction) was centrifuged for 30 min at (10,000 rpm) after complete synthesis. The generated AgNPs pellet was gently washed with sterilized H₂O and centrifuged again. In the concluding step, the dehydrated

pellets (55°C) put in vials and held in reserve in storage for further study.

The synthesized BroL-AgNPs were undergone through characterization by using UV-VIS spectroscopy, XRD, SEM, EDX, FTIR, DLS, and zeta potential analysis using specific devices and standard protocol detailed in the earlier published research articles.^{43–45}

The UV-VIS spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific, Multiskan GO; Waltham, MA, USA) was used to measure the spectra in between 300 and 700 nm range for 24 h. The XRD analysis of the BroL-AgNPs was performed by using (XRD machine X'Pert MRD; PANalytical, Almelo, Netherlands) setup at 30 kV and 40 mA with Cu K α radians at an angle of 2 θ by the following protocol by Iravani et al.⁴⁴ The SEM and EDX analysis of BroL AgNPs was done through SEM (Hitachi, S-4200, Tokyo, Japan) analyzer connected with an EDX device (EDS; EDAX Inc., Mahwah, NJ, USA) by following the protocol of Zhou et al.⁴⁶ The BroL-AgNPs FT-IR analysis was carried out by an FT-IR spectrophotometer (from 400 cm⁻¹ to 4000 cm⁻¹ Spectrum wavelengths; TwoTM FT-IR Spectrometer; PerkinElmer, Waltham, MA, USA) by using the protocol by Iravani et al.⁴⁴

The Biological (Antidiabetic, Antibacterial, Antioxidant, and Cytotoxicity) Effect of BroL-AgNPs

The α -glucosidase inhibition activity was estimated by a standard process.⁴⁷ The absorbance value of the sample was measured at a 405 nm wavelength using a plate reader. The test plates as well contained a positive control (standard) like buffer, enzyme, and substrate. The α -glucosidase inhibition percentage was estimated as follows:

$$\%age\ inhibition = \frac{OD_{control} - OD_{sample}}{OD_{control}} \times 100$$

Where OD_{control} is the absorbance of the control, OD_{sample} is the absorbance of tested sample, %age is the percentage.

In the BroL-Ag nanoparticle, the antibacterial effect was tested by following the disc diffusion (standard method) described by Naqvi et al⁴⁸ against some pathogenic bacteria (foodborne) and it was active against three of them, ie, *Enterococcus faecium* DB01, *Aeromonas hydrophila* ATCC 7966 and *Salmonella typhimurium* KCTC 1925.

The BroL-AgNPs free radical scavenging effect (antioxidant activity) was estimated by evaluating DPPH,

ABTS, reducing power, and NOx radical scavenging analyses following the standard protocol.⁴⁹ The BroL-AgNPs cytotoxicity potential was assessed against the HepG₂ cancer cell lines (The Korea Cell Line Bank, Seoul, South Korea). In the test samples, BroL-AgNPs were diluted into Dulbecco, phosphate-buffered saline at 1 mg/mL and then filter sterilized using a syringe filter (0.22 µm filter; Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA). The morphology and dead cell percentage exposed to BroL-AgNPs were calculated through the trypan blue exclusion test method.⁵⁰

Statistical Analysis

The data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation. ANOVA (One-way analysis of variance) was achieved at a 5% level of significance ($P > 0.05$) using Duncan's test through SPSS software (SPSS, version 23.0, IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA, software).

Results and Discussion

The Leaf Extract Primary Phytochemical Screening

The metal NPs synthesis by the green method defeats the negative impact associated with the chemical method of NPs synthesis as it is eco-friendly and economical. The green method includes the oxidation or reduction process and is also catalyzed by plant phytochemicals or catalytic microbial enzymes. The major phytochemicals consist of terpenoids, aldehydes, flavones, and ketones, etc.^{29,51} As a natural bio-resource, the edible plant leaf extract is non-toxic and holds a group of bioactive compounds which helps in the process of reduction of Ag⁺ ions.

The phytochemical (primary) screening of BroL extract was accomplished and confirmed the existence of terpenoids, saponins, flavonoids, proteins, and amino acids, and carbohydrates, phytochemicals in the BroL extract, and the result is displayed in Table 1. The phyto-mediated biosynthesis and the stability process of the synthesized BroL-AgNPs are owing to the action of the phytochemicals particularly the terpenoids, flavonoids, and saponins.^{29,52}

Green Synthesis of BroL-AgNPs

Among the natural active metabolites, polyphenols are immensely found in several foods and an extensive variety of leafy vegetables.⁵³ Previously there are reports of Ag nanoparticles synthesized from various leafy vegetable extracts like *Moringa oleifera*, *Rumex acetosa*,

Table 1 Phytochemicals Screening of Aqueous BroL Extract

Name of Phytochemicals	BroL Extract
Flavonoids	+
Terpenoids	+
Saponins	+
Proteins & Amino acids	+
Carbohydrates	+

Note: "+" means Present.

Amaranthus dubius.^{28,54,55} Phytochemicals can be well utilized in the food and medicine industry for functional food development and medications.⁵⁶ BroL-AgNPs were biosynthesized in the current investigation using the leafy vegetable (BroL) (Figure 1A). Synthesis of both BroL AgNPs was progressive and visually it was tracked and evidenced by the regular and continuous color change of the solution (reaction mix) in BroL-AgNPs from neutral to brownish red (Figure 1B).⁵⁷

The BroL-AgNPs Characterization

The green-synthesized BroL-Ag nanoparticle was characterized (through UV-Vis spectral study, XRD, SEM, EDX, FT-IR spectroscopy, DLS, and zeta potential analysis). Subsequently, the phyto-synthesis of BroL-AgNPs was evidenced through the UV-Vis spectral absorption consequence.

The BroL-Ag nanoparticles surface plasmon resonance absorbance value was noticed maximum at around 432 nm wavelength at 12 h (Figure 1C). This result is analogous to the previous AgNPs synthesis result.⁵⁸ This outcome of the present investigation proposes that phytochemicals and secondary metabolites existing in plant food leafy vegetables in BroL extract works, like reducing agent and capping agents, are derived from leafy vegetables that are eco-friendly and non-toxic. Among the natural resource, plant leaf extracts are easily obtainable, harmless and generally non-toxic and it possesses numerous bioactive compounds which help in the Ag⁺ (ions) reduction process.⁵⁴

FTIR

The FTIR study was carried out to detect the major functional groups in the BroL aqueous leaf extract and their promising contribution in the process of silver NPs synthesis and stabilization. As per the FT-IR analysis result, probably the peaks of BroL extract at 3308.21, 2126.11, 1628.38, 1092.95, and 668.75 cm⁻¹ shifted to 3298.78, 2103.48, 1632.15, 1040.16, and 674.40 cm⁻¹ correspondingly for BroL-AgNPs (Figure 2).

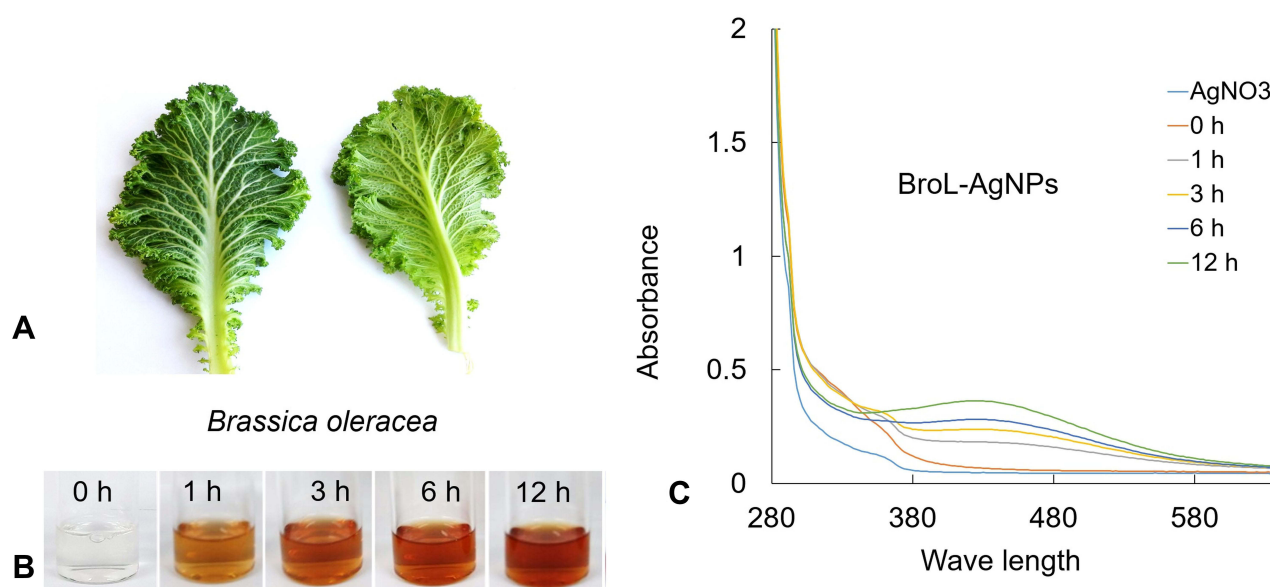


Figure 1 (A) *Brassica oleracea* leaves (BroL); (B) gradual alteration of BroL extract color pigment in the course of the BroL-AgNPs synthesis (0–12 h); (C) UV-Vis absorbance spectra of the BroL-AgNPs.

The difference in the absorbance spectrum may propose their influence on the synthesis of BroL-AgNPs. The FT-IR outcomes of BroL showed a difference in peak value with changed stretching modes between BroL extract (Figure 2).

The observation peaks for BroL-AgNPs at 3298.78 cm^{-1} state the presence of broad and strong O–H stretch, H-bonded, and N–H stretch (bond) which belongs to the amines, phenols, alcohols, amides, and functional groups, respectively.⁵⁹ For BroL-Ag nanoparticles, the absorbance peaks at 2103.48 cm^{-1} state the presence of $\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ stretch these belong to the nitriles functional group. Similarly, for BroL-Ag nanoparticles, the peaks at 1632.15 cm^{-1} state the N-H bend bond presence which comes under the functional group amines. Peaks at 1040.16 cm^{-1} (BroL-Ag nanoparticles) indicate the C–O stretch presence and it comes under the alcohols, carboxylic acids, and esters functional groups. The absorbance peak (at 674.40) cm^{-1} specifies the C–H bond functional group's existence.⁵⁹

The slight variation in the observed peaks of BroL silver nanoparticles can be accredited to the capping and stabilization processes of the synthesized Ag nanoparticles.⁵⁷ According to the earlier reports, the FTIR absorption spectra peaks at 1622, 1606, 1077, and 1042 are due to the silver ion reduction to AgNPs by photophosphorylation (non-cyclic).¹² The earlier research proves that the heterocyclic compounds and the biomolecules that exist in the extract of plants were responsible for

the extracellular metallic nanoparticle synthesis by plant extracts.¹²

For identification of the morphology and chemical structure of the BroL silver nanoparticles further, SEM and EDX studies were carried out.

SEM

The SEM analysis result revealed the almost spherical nature of the BroL silver nanoparticles in the nanometer range (Figure 3A). An analogous consequence was reported earlier.⁶⁰

EDX

The BroL-AgNPs composition (elemental) was detected through the EDX study. This outcome may be well credited to the existing bioactive compounds in the extract of BroL in the green synthesis procedure which could have assisted in the BroL-AgNPs capping process.⁵⁷ The percentage (atomic) of Ag was 30.84% for BroL-AgNPs. The higher percentage of (Ag) was detected in the generated AgNPs specifies that the maximum of particles was AgNPs (Figure 3B).

XRD

The XRD analysis results of BroL-AgNPs revealed four distinct peaks and also confirmed that the BroL-AgNPs were crystalline (Figure 3C). The diffraction peaks were noticed at 2 theta angles in the synthesized Ag nanoparticles at 38.11°, 46.24°, 64.43°, and 76.98°; these are

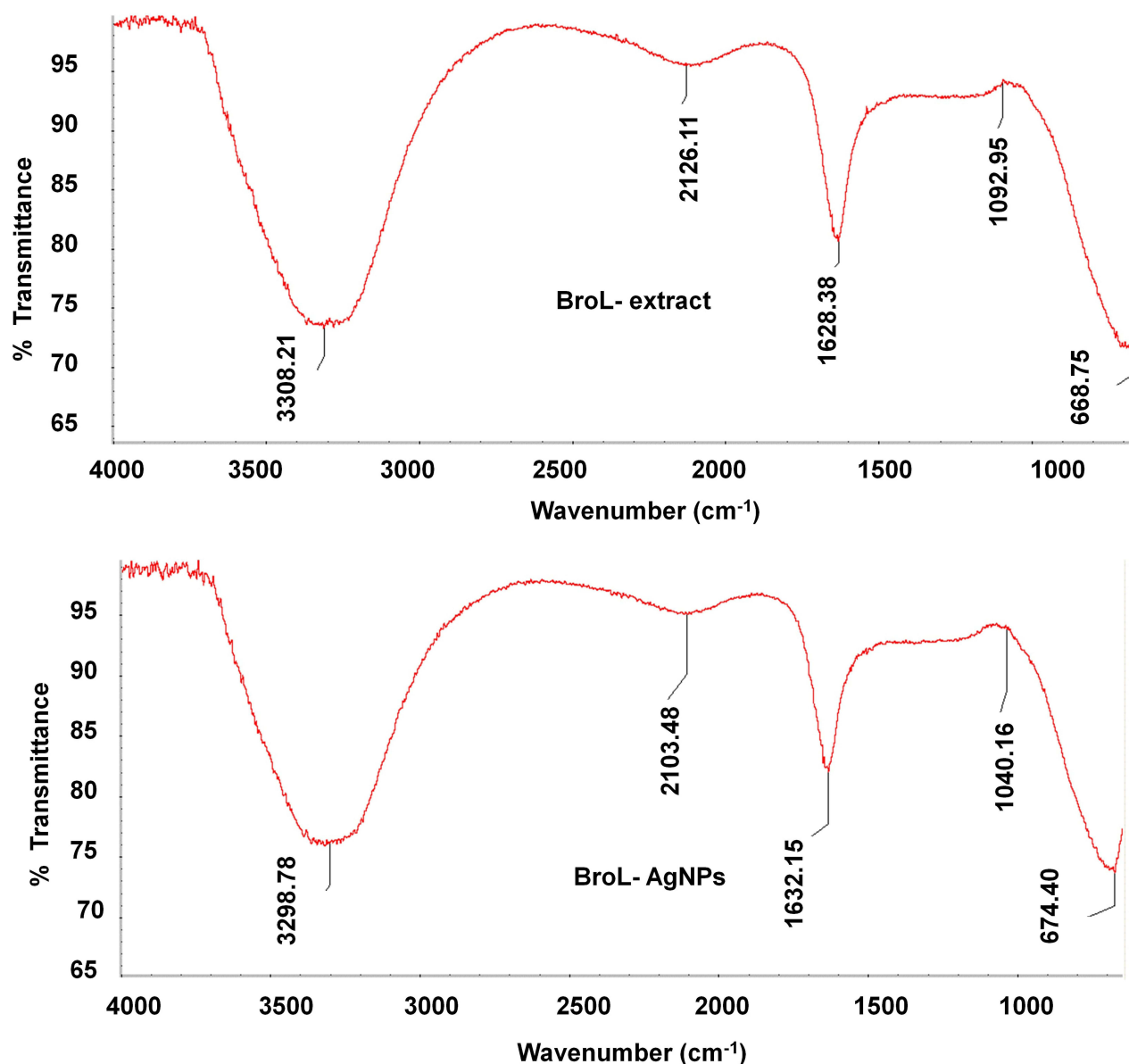


Figure 2 FT-IR study absorbance peaks of BroL-extract and BroL-AgNPs.

correspondent to (111), (200), (220), and (311), respectively (Figure 3C).

The above-detected peaks (four) were corresponding to the fcc (face-centered cubic-phase) of the standard (Ag₀) (JCPDS card No. 04-0783).^{57,61} A similar result was stated in earlier studies.⁵⁷

DLS and Zeta Potential

The green synthesized BroL Ag nanoparticle size distributions (hydrodynamic diameter) and surface charges were estimated through DLS and Zeta potential analysis. The average size distribution (hydrodynamic diameter) of BroL-AgNPs is 276.35 d.nm (Figure 4A), similar results

were reported earlier.^{62,63} The BroL-AgNPs zeta potential (−26.6) displayed a highly negative charge (Figure 4B) which supports the long period stability of synthesized NPs.^{45,64} It confirms the better and colloidal nature of the green synthesized nanoparticle.⁶³ This result is similar to earlier published article results.^{2,62,65}

Biological Activities of BroL-AgNPs

Antidiabetic Activity (α-Glucosidase Inhibition Effect)

Mostly, the metabolism of carbohydrate alteration of oligosaccharides into monosaccharides is assisted by intestinal α-glucosidase enzymes and pancreatic α-amylase.^{66,67} Diabetes (non-insulin) can manage to treat, by limiting the

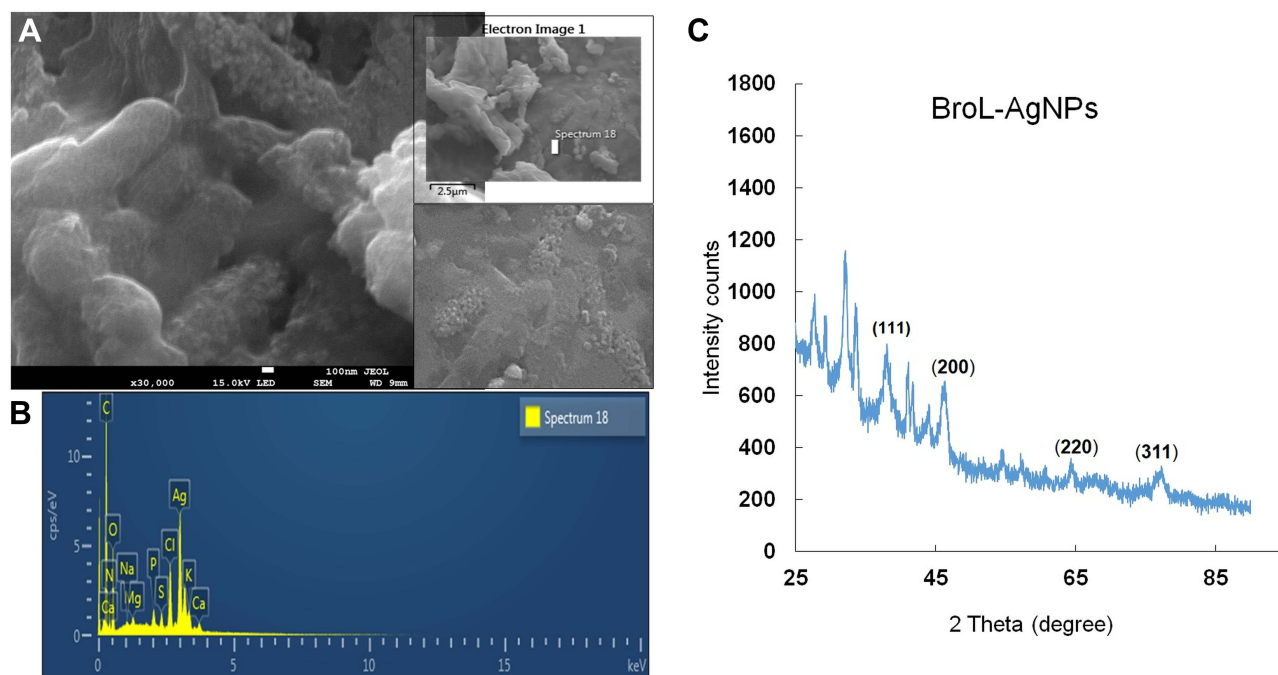


Figure 3 (A) SEM photograph, (B) EDX data of BroL-AgNPs, (C) XRD configuration of BroL-AgNPs.

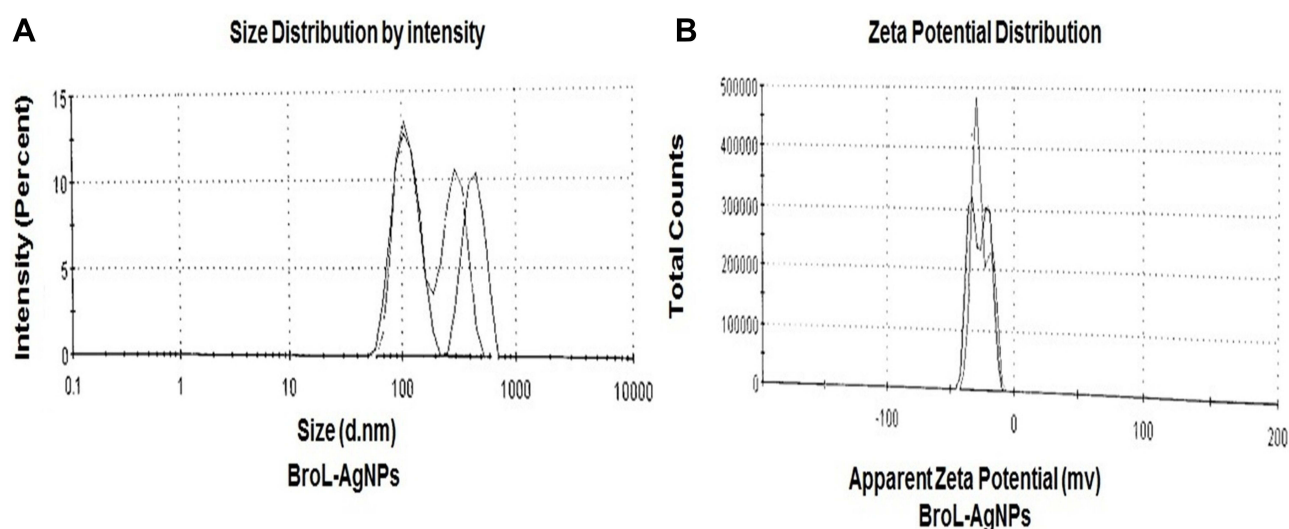


Figure 4 (A) BroL-Ag nanoparticle size distribution and (B) BroL-AgNPs zeta potential analysis.

activity of α -glucosidase and α -amylase enzymes as it slows the release of glucose into blood.^{67,68} To decrease hyperglycemia, the α -amylase, and α -glucosidase (carbohydrate-digesting enzymes) require to be inhibited therapeutically, consequently limiting the breaking of the starches or carbohydrates into monosaccharides, which assists in elevation of blood sugar levels.^{69,70} Therefore, new compounds with a carbohydrate-hydrolyzing enzymes inhibitory potential could be beneficial to manage diabetes.

Herein, the BroL-AgNPs exhibited a significant anti-diabetic effect in a dose-dependent approach. A relatively greater effect was exhibited by the BroL-AgNPs (18.28%) at the tested (lower) concentration of 1.0 μ g/mL. Whereas at 2.5 μ g/mL concentration the AgNPs displayed 80.44% inhibition. At the tested (higher) concentration (5.0 μ g/mL) the BroL-AgNPs displayed 95.85% inhibition (Figure 5A). Analogous results have been stated for AgNPs against α -glucosidase in the earlier studied

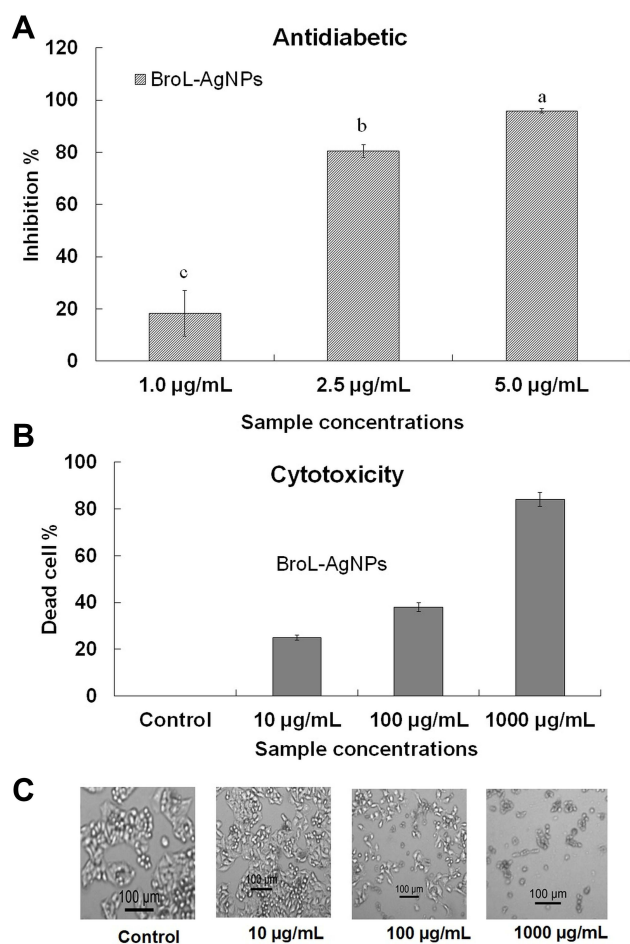


Figure 5 (A) α -glucosidase effect result of BroL-Ag nanoparticles, values with the dissimilar superscript letters (a-c) are significant at $P > 0.05$; (B) cytotoxicity activity of BroL-Ag nanoparticles (Dead cell %) against cancer (HepG2) cells; (C) images showing the cells treated with different concentrations of BroL-AgNPs, visualized by an inverted microscope.

article.^{71–73} The α -glucosidase (inhibition) IC_{50} value of the BroL Ag nanoparticle was 2.29 μ g/mL (Table 2) which confirms the antidiabetic effects of the synthesized AgNPs as the (IC_{50}) value is considerably low (Table 2), and is an indication of its effectiveness in the control of diabetes.

Cytotoxicity Activity

Various types of free radicals, organic hydroperoxides as well as oxygen radicals are stated to play a significant role in cytotoxicity.^{29,74} Synthetic antioxidants and natural vitamins are known to restrain carcinogenic chemicals through detoxification, and modifying their activation as well as their aptitude to scavenge the free radicals and reactive carcinogen metabolites.^{29,75} The structure of NPs makes them an excellent approach for targeting the scarce harsh cell development originated by cancer.⁷⁶ For the detection and control of cancer syndrome and its related conditions, nano-based medications are greatly effective.^{3,77}

Table 2 BroL-AgNPs, Antioxidant and Antidiabetic Assays IC_{50} Values

	Factors	IC_{50} value BroL-AgNPs (μ g/mL)
Antioxidant test	DPPH	098.22
	ABTS	451.22
	NO _x	039.76
	Reducing ($IC_{0.5}$ value)	025.61
Antidiabetic test	α -glucosidase	002.29

The cytotoxicity effect of the BroL-Ag nanoparticle was tested against HepG₂ cancer cells and the result signifies that the dead cells% of HepG₂ (cancer) cell lines increased with the increased concentration of BroL-AgNPs (Figure 5B). The cells treated with the BroL-AgNPs, visualized by an inverted microscope, showed variable morphology for both the control and the treated cells. The control result displayed more quantity of live cells while in treatments (BroL-AgNPs), the percentage of the dead cells was progressively increased as the AgNPs concentrations increased (Figure 5C). Earlier, similar results are also reported by various researchers.^{77–80} The bio-synthesized NPs exhibited a strong anticancer effect, but the BroL-AgNPs were more active than PL-AgNPs at lower (10 μ g/mL) and higher (1000 μ g/mL) tested concentrations. However, the BroL-AgNPs were greatly toxic to HepG₂ cell lines at all tested (10–1000 μ g/mL) concentrations with dead cell percentage 25–84% in case of BroL-AgNPs and 19–64% (Figure 5B).

Antioxidant Activity

The antioxidant molecules reduce the free radical scavenging reaction against the oxidative stress and as a result slow down or hindrance the oxidative damage to the biomolecules like proteins, DNA, and lipids.^{67,81,82}

The antioxidant activity consequence of the BroL-Ag nanoparticle was studied by ABTS, DPPH, NO_x, and reducing power assays, at 25, 50, and 100 (μ g/mL) concentrations, and the results were displayed in Figure 6. The bio-synthesized BroL-AgNPs nanoparticles overall revealed a good antioxidant effect (Figure 6, Table 2). The BroL-AgNPs, DPPH scavenging (free radical) percentage was in the range of 19.54 to 36.03% and in the case of BHT, it was 75.04 to 83.31% (Figure 6A). The ABTS potential was between 6.73 to 11.09% for BroL-AgNPs and for BHT it was between 35.58 to 94.07% (Figure 6B).

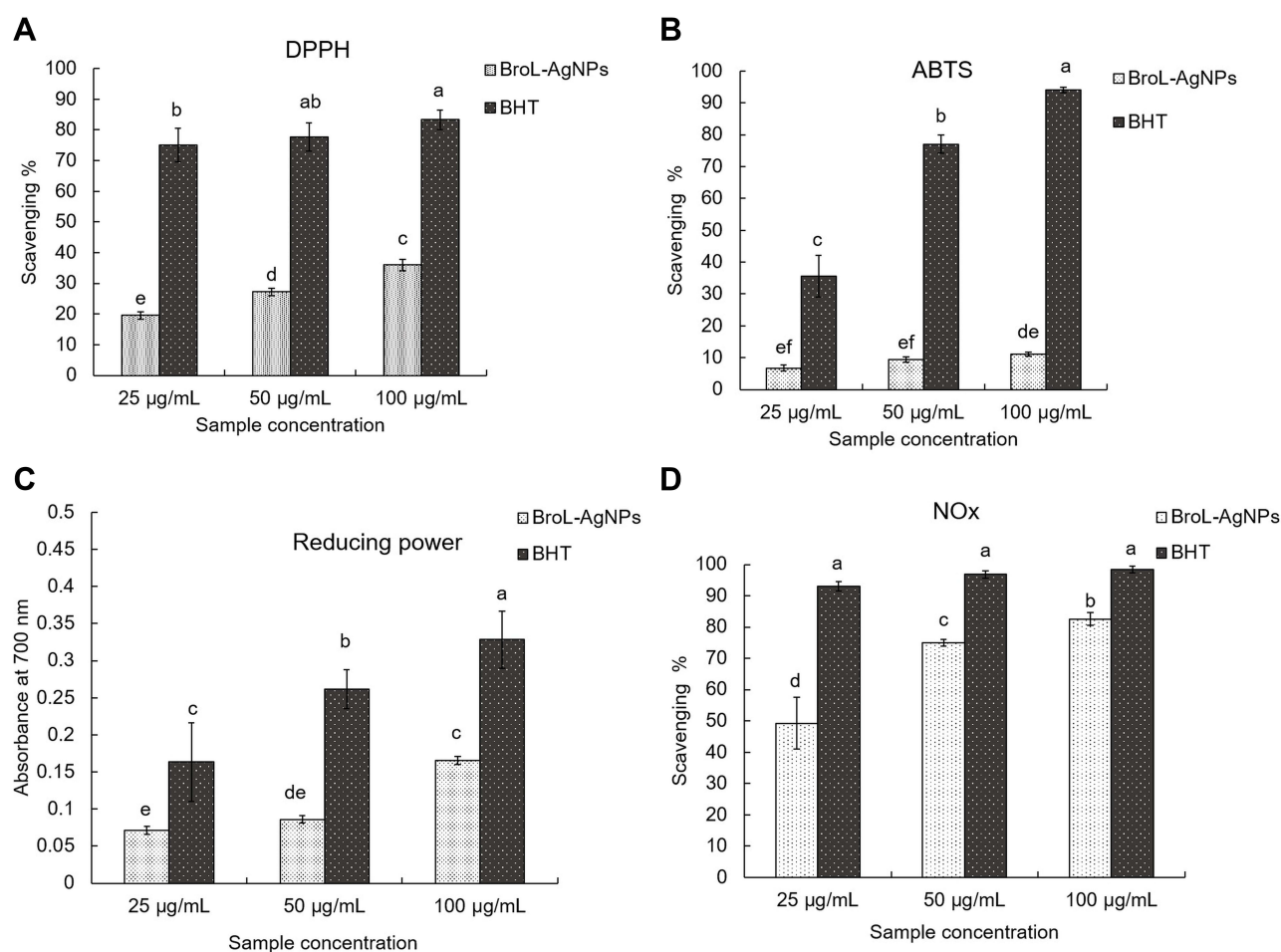


Figure 6 (A) Antioxidant effect consequences of the BroL-AgNPs. (B) DPPH scavenging effect ABTS scavenging effect. (C) Reducing power effect. (D) NOx scavenging effect. Values with dissimilar superscripts letters (a-f) are significant at $P > 0.05$.

The reducing power result of BroL-AgNPs was between the range of 0.0713 to 0.1651 and for BHT it was in between the range of 0.1632 to 0.3284 (Figure 6C). The NOx scavenging. The NOx scavenging result of BroL-AgNPs was between 49.23 to 82.58% and in the case of BHT, it was in between 93.08 to 98.41% range (Figure 6D). The antioxidant assays and IC_{50} values were estimated and displayed in Table 2. The above results could be due to the presence of numerous functional groups in the extract of BroL, which could have played a significant role in the coating and stabilization course throughout the production of BroL-AgNPs.^{17,57,83}

Antibacterial Activity

Presently, the extension rate of the multidrug-resistant pathogen is common, which might have a hostile effect on human health.^{84,85} The Ag nanoparticle's antibacterial effect is credited to one of the reasons as their ability to attach to the cell wall of bacteria and cause cavity and alter the permeability of the bacterial cell membrane and resulting in death of bacterial cells.^{29,86} The BroL-AgNPs displayed a positive antibacterial effect against three pathogenic bacteria (Table 3). BroL-AgNPs displayed 9.29–11.44 mm inhibition zone against the above three foodborne pathogenic bacteria. The standard

Table 3 BroL-AgNPs Antibacterial Effect Against Foodborne Pathogenic Bacteria

Bacterial Strains	BroL-AgNPs*	Erythromycin (Er)
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> DB01	09.29 ^d ± 0.06**	09.73 ± 0.19
<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i> ATCC 7966	11.44 ^a ± 0.22	09.82 ^b ± 0.16
<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> KCTC 1925	09.68 ^c ± 0.05	00.00 ± 0.00

Notes: *Inhibition zone (in mm); **Values with the different superscript letters (a, b, c, d, e) are statistically significant at $P > 0.05$.

Erythromycin exhibited inhibition against two of the pathogenic bacteria with 9.73 and 9.82 inhibition zone (Table 3). This consequence or result is similar to earlier reports.^{2,16,17,72} A hypothesis on the possible mode of action of the BroL-AgNPs could be that when the NPs interacted with the bacteria, it might have bind to the bacterial cell membrane and could have resulted in the modification of the chemical and physical nature of the bacterial cell membrane resulting in the malfunction of the normal biological process such as permeability, respiration, etc. of cells leading to the death of the bacteria.^{10,87}

Conclusion

The BroL-AgNPs were successfully biosynthesized using the BroL leaf extract which is rich in phytochemicals with ample health benefits. The generated novel BroL-AgNPs showed substantial antidiabetic, antioxidant, and cytotoxicity potentials, together with a positive antibacterial effect. In overall conclusions, the BroL-AgNPs could be a favorable candidate in various fields including applications in controlling diseases such as cancer, diabetes, and for the preservation of food or as an antibacterial agent, etc. The supporting results may suggest green-synthesis of environmentally friendly Ag nanoparticles and their applications in pharmacological, food, cosmetics, textile, and other related industries. Further detailed research on drug delivery and drug formulation aspects is essential for its effective and potential commercial applications.

Ethical Approval

The author declares that necessary approvals are exempted for conducting research on the said plant material according to institutional guidelines.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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