Phytofabrication for the Synthesis of Nanoparticles – Review

R.Karthikeyan, E.Meghana, N.Gowthami, MD.Shajiya Sultana, B.Mahesh Reddy,
SK.Magbul Johny, P.Srinivasa Babu
Department of Pharmacognosy,
Vignan Pharmacy College, Vadlamud, A.P, India
*rkcognosy@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The synthesis of nanostructure substances, specifically metal nanoparticles, has accrued utmost concern over the last decade owing to their particular properties that cause them to applicable in distinctive fields of technology era. The biological technique of nanoparticle synthesis is a relatively easy, reasonably-priced, and environmental friendly approaches than the conventional chemical technique of synthesis and accordingly profits a top hand. The bio mineralization of nanoparticles in protein cages is one among such biological approaches used inside the era of nanoparticles. In this review we attempted to explore different techniques of synthesis of nanoparticles and its characterization. Further this review extended the usage of such nanoparticle in different fields.

Key word: - Nanoparticle, green synthesis, Characterization, Application

INTRODUCTION

The way we see, feel, and contact matters is ready to trade. In fact, the exchange has already begun and even though it has now not touched our lives in any significant way, the day while that takes place is around the corner. From self-cleaning home windows to first rate power efficient lights, nanotechnology is revolutionizing the manner we live. Lighting fixtures has been a critical issue of our lives, of our existence. There is rarely any doubt that nanotechnology could be very useful to guy. With all of the programs this new frontier of expertise has been visible from the human frame to industries and chemical substances; to this point, nanotechnology has lived as much as its name in enhancing the wealth of expertise possessed by man, highlighted the recent tendencies of the biosynthesis of inorganic nanoparticles together with metal nanoparticles, oxide nanoparticles, sulphide nanoparticles, and different usual nanoparticles. One-of-a-kind formation mechanisms of those nanoparticles may be discussed with the conditions to control the dimensions/shape and stability of particles. The packages of these biosynthesized nanoparticles in a wide spectrum of capability areas are offered including cancer treatment, targeted drug delivery, gene therapy and DNA analysis, biosensors, antibacterial agents, enhancing reaction. (Murray and Li .,1999).

The nanoparticles synthesized via biogenic approach present accurate polydispersity, dimensions and stability. The nanoparticles are synthesised via physical, chemical and biological methods. The physical and chemical techniques are extremely expensive. The biological methods of nanoparticles synthesis could assist to eliminate ruthless processing conditions, by using permitting the synthesis at physiological pH, temperature, strain, and at the same time, at negligible cost. Huge range of micro-organisms have been observed capable of synthesizing inorganic nanoparticles composite, either intra or extracellularly. Due to implausible properties, nanoparticles have been noteworthy in lots of fields in the recent years, such as health care, energy, agriculture, environment etc. The preparation of nanoparticles is established both by using (i) Nanoparticles synthesis, and by means of (ii) Processing of nanomaterials into nanostructure particles. On this evaluation, we've got discussed popular strategies to the synthesis of nanoparticles with the aid of diverse strategies and programs. The research and product tendencies within the region of nanotechnology have progressively multiplied, chiefly due to new and precious properties of nanomaterials. New nanomaterials, an inherent a part of nano technological traits, permit on the one hand, new products and answers. The probable packages of nanotechnology and nanoparticles in exclusive fields have reformed the sciences and industries that are discussed right here. (Li et al., 1999)

SYNTHESIS OF NANOPARTICLES

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL METHODS OF NANOPARTICLE SYNTHESIS

Some of the commonly used physical and chemical methods include:

a) Sol-gel technique, which is a wet chemical technique used for the fabrication of metal oxides from a chemical solution which acts as a precursor for integrated network (gel) of discrete particles or polymers. The precursor sol can be either deposited on the substrate to form a film, cast into a suitable container with desired shape or used to synthesize powders.

b) Solvo-thermal synthesis, which is a versatile low temperature route in which polar solvents under pressure and at temperatures above their boiling points are used. Under solvo-thermal conditions, the solubility of reactants increases significantly, enabling reaction to take place at lower temperature.

c) Chemical reduction, which is the reduction of an ionic salt in an appropriate medium in the presence of surfactant using reducing agents. Some of the commonly used reducing agents are sodium borohydride, hydrazine hydrate and sodium citrate.

d) Laser ablation, which is the process of removing material from a solid surface by irradiating with a laser beam. At low laser flux, the material is heated by absorbed laser energy and evaporates or sublimates. At higher flux, the material is converted to plasma. The depth over which laser energy is absorbed and the amount of material removed by single laser pulse depends on the material's optical properties and the laser wavelength. Carbon nanotubes can be produced by this method. e) Inert gas condensation, where different metals are evaporated in separate crucibles inside an ultra-high vacuum chamber filled with helium or argon gas at typical pressure of few 100 pascals. As a result of inter atomic collisions with gas atoms in chamber, the evaporated metal atoms lose their kinetic energy and condense in the form of small crystals which accumulate on liquid nitrogen filled cold finger. E.g. gold nanoparticles have been synthesized from gold wires.(Raveendran et al.,2003)

CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS

Chemical method of synthesis is valuable as it takes tiny period of time for synthesis of large quantity of nanoparticles. Nevertheless, in this method, capping agents are necessary for size stabilization of the nanoparticles. Nanoparticles have been synthesized, most recurrently by three chemical techniques:

1. Dispersion of preformed polymers
2. Polymerization of monomers
3. Ionic gelation or coacervation of hydrophilic polymers

Dispersion of preformed polymers

A number of methodshave been recommended to prepare nanoparticles from PLA (polylactic acid), PLG (poly-D-L-glycolide), PLGA (poly-D-L-lactide-coglycolide) and PCA (Poly-ε-caprolactone), by dispersing the preformedpolymers.

Polymerization of monomers

Nanoparticles can moreover be prepared by polymerization of monomers. Polymeric nanoparticles achieved from copolymers of methacrylic acid, acrylic esters ormetacrylics, have been extensively been used.

Ionic gelation or coacervation of hydrophilic polymers

During this method, ionic gelation of the material experienced transition from liquid to gel due to ionic interactions. Chitosan, gelatine and sodium alginate is utilized for preparation of hydrophilic nanoparticles by ionic gelation. Nanoparticles can be prepared from a wide range of materials such as proteins, polysaccharides and synthetic polymers, etc. usually used reductants are borohydride, citrate, ascorbate and elemental hydrogen. Furthermore, chemicals reagents used normally for nanoparticles synthesis and stabilization are toxic and lead to byproducts that are not ecofriendly. (Sauto and Kreuter ,1994)

PHYSICAL SYNTHESIS

The above method is hardly ever used methods in physical processes; metal nanoparticles are synthesized by evaporation–condensation, which might be carried out using a tube furnace at atmospheric pressure. The starting material inside a boat centered at the furnace is vaporized into a carrier gas. Nanoparticles of different materials such as Ag, Au, PbS and fullerene have formerly been produced using thee vaporation/condensation techniques. Initially, the design and description of two-dimensional arrays of colloidal Au particles are existing, and later Grabar reported a new loom to develop Au colloid through surface-enhanced Raman scattering (SERS) substrates. Au colloid monolayers possess a set of features that make them very attractive for both basic and applied uses, including uniform roughness, high stability, and biocompatibility. Recently Mirza and Shamshad investigated the gold nanoparticles (Au NPs) functionalized with an anticancer drug, doxorubicin. Their study laid the basis of a linking methodology *via* hybrid multi drug, and receptor labelled NPs might be developed, which may provide an alternative design for nanosized drug-delivery system. (Nour et al.,2010)

BIOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS

Our key purpose is to highlight on the biological synthesis of nanoparticles, because of its easiness of rapid synthesis, controlled toxicity, controlling on size characteristics, reasonable, and eco-friendly approach. A sum of natural sources is there for nanoparticle synthesis, together with plants, fungi, yeast, bacteria, etc. Additionally, the unicellular and multicultural organisms are able to synthesize intracellular and extra cellular inorganic nanoparticles.

NANOPARTICLE SYNTHESIS BY PLANT EXTRACTS

Make use of plants in the synthesis of nanoparticles has drawn more interest of workers because it provides single step biosynthesis process. Plants tender a superior option for synthesis of nanoparticle, as the protocols involving plant sources are free from toxicants; furthermore, natural capping agents are readily supplied by the plants (Figure 1).The production of gold and silver nanoparticles using *Geranium* extract, *Aloe vera* plant extracts, sundried *Cinnamomum camphora* and *Azadiracta indica* leaf extract has been explained Inexpensive reduction of silver and gold ions present concurrently in solution, during exposure to plant leaf extract, generates bimetallic silver and gold shell nanoparticles. The information is also available for the synthesis of silver nanoparticles, using *Plumeria rubra* plant latex. Nanoparticle synthesis furthermore carried out using *Szyygium aromaticum* bud extract, *Murraya koenigii* leaf extract. This synthesisis owing to the natural reducing agent eugenol and could be carbazoles present in the extracts correspondingly. Biosynthesis of gold nanoparticles utilizing the leaf extract of *Mirabilis jalapa*was explicated. (Vithiya and Sen , 2011)

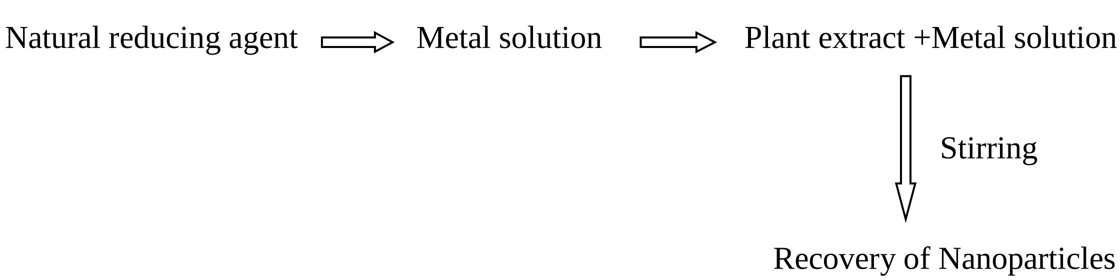

Figure 1: Synthesis of nanoparticles from plant extract.

NANOPARTICLE SYNTHESIS BY BACTERIA

In previous years, synthesis of nanoparticles using bacteria has enlarged comprehensively due to its immense application. *Bacillus species* has depicted to synthesise metal nanoparticles, researchers showed the ability of bacteria to decrease silver and fabrication of extra cellularly, consistently circulated nanoparticles, ranging from 10-20 nm size. The Silver producing bacteria isolated from the silver mines exhibit the silver nanoparticles accumulated in the periplasmic space of *Pseudomonas stutzeri AG259*. Bacteria are also used to synthesize gold nanoparticles reported that whole cells of a novel strain of *Marinobacterpelagius are* applicable for stable, monodisperse gold nanoparticle formation has been reported use of *Lactobacillus*s trains to synthesise the titanium nanoparticles. The understanding of natural processes will apparently help in the discovery of entirely new and unexplored methodology of metal nanoparticle synthesis. (Gurav et al., 1994)

NANOPARTICLE SYNTHESIS BY FUNGI

Biological production of nanoparticles by fungi is determined nowadays because of their reception towards toxicity, higher bioaccumulation, comparatively economic, effortless synthesis method and simple downstream processing and biomass handling. Extracellular biosynthesis of silver nanoparticles by *Aspergillusniger*, *Fusarium solani* and *Aspergillus oryzae are* reported to produce silver nanocrystals. The *Pleurotussajorcaju* was also used for synthesis of nanoparticles extracellularly. The spherical nanoparticle can be synthesized by *Trichoderma viride*. Prologue of silver ions to *Fusarium oxysporum* leads to synthesis of stable Ag hydrosols. *Phomaglomerata* has been traced to produce silver nanoparticles, and its efficiency against *E.coli, S. aureus* and *P.aeruginosa* has been assessed. The genus *Penicillium* seems to have a superior contender for the silver nanoparticle synthesis, where production proceeds *via* extracellular mechanism. (Magnusson et al., 1999)

NANOPARTICLE SYNTHESIS BY YEAST

The extracellular synthesis of nanoparticles in huge quantities, with straight forward downstream processing. This group has been involved in isolation of silver tolerant yeast strain MKY3,by inoculating with aqueous silver nitrate. The formation of 2-5 nm silver nanoparticles takes place in the forced ecological conditions. The synthesis of cadmium nanoparticles by using *Candida glabrata* and *Schizosaccharo mycepombe.* The silver and gold nanoparticles biosynthesis, using an extremophilic yeast strain isolated from acid mine drainage. The marine yeast *Rhodosporidiumdiobovatum* has been explored for intracellular synthesis of stable lead sulphide nanoparticles. (Kruis et al., 2000)

NANOPARTICLE SYNTHESIS BY BIOLOGICAL PARTICLES

Biological particles like viruses, proteins, peptides and enzymes could be exploited forbio synthesis of nanoparticles. For the mineralization of inorganic materials, Cowpea chlorotic mottle virus and cowpea mosaic virus have been employed. Tobacco mosaic virus helps for the mineralization of sulphide and crystalline nanowires. Peptides arecompetent of nucleating nanocrystal growth, and have been recognized from combinatorial screens and demonstrated on the surface of M13bacteriophage. (Schmidt-Ott., 1988)

CHARACTERIZATION

Characterization of nanoparticles is significant to appreciate and control nanoparticles synthesis and applications. Nanoparticles characterization is executed using a range of diverse techniques like scanning and transmission electron microscopy (SEM, TEM),Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), atomic force microscopy (AFM), dynamic light scattering (DLS), powder X-ray diffractometry (XRD), and UV–Vis spectroscopy. These techniques are helpful to resolve diverse parameters such as particle size, shape, crystallinity, fractal dimensions, pore size and surface area. Additionally, orientation, intercalation and dispersion of nanoparticles and nanotubes in nanocomposite materials could be decided by these techniques. The morphology and particle size possibly will be determined by TEM, SEM and AFM. The improvement of AFM over conventional microscopes such as SEM and TEM isthat AFM technique measures 3D images, so that particle height and volume can be intended. Moreover, dynamic light scattering is applied for determination of particles size distribution. Furthermore, X-ray diffraction is exercise for the determination of crystallinity, while UV–Vis spectroscopy is utilized to confirm sample formation by exhibiting the Plasmon resonance. (Grabar et al.,1995)

APPLICATIONS

There are widespread applications of nanoparticles such as pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, food and beverages, agriculture, surface coating, polymers; etc. few of them are discussed here.

Nanoparticles as potent antimicrobial agent

The silver nanoparticles synthesised using an endophytic fungus, *Pestalotia sp*., isolated from leaves of *Syzygiumcumini* has antibacterial activity against human pathogens, i.e. *S. aureus and S. typhi*. Silver nanoparticles showed powerful bactericidal potential against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. Numbers of silver nanoparticles are used against pathogenic bacteria. The bactericidal prospective of silver nanoparticles against the MDR bacteria are also investigated. (Mirza et al., 2011)

Nanoparticles in electrochemical sensors and biosensors

A set of forms of nanoparticles such as oxide, metal and semiconductor nanoparticles have been utilized for constructing electrochemical sensors and biosensors, and these nanoparticles play diverse roles in different sensing systems. The significant functions provided by nanoparticles comprise the immobilization of biomolecules, the catalysis of electrochemical reactions, and the improvement of electron transfer among electrode surfaces and proteins, labelling of biomolecules, and still acting as reactant. The exclusive chemical and physical properties of nanoparticles make them enormously appropriate for designing new and enhanced sensing devices, particularly electrochemical sensors and biosensors. The gold nanoparticles are most frequently used for the immobilization of proteins initially attached gold nanoparticles to gold electrodes modified with cysteamine monolayer, and then effectively immobilized horseradish peroxidase on these nanoparticles. An additional type of biomolecules, DNA, can also be immobilized with nanoparticles, and used for the creation of electrochemical DNA sensors. In command to immobilize DNA onto the surfaces of nanoparticles, the DNA strands are frequently modified with meticulous functional groups that can work together powerfully with convinced nanoparticles. (Shankar et al.,2004)

Nanoparticles in medicine and healthcare

Nanoparticles have been utilised newly to develop the present imaging techniques for *in vivo* diagnosis of biomedical disorders. Presently, Iron oxide nanoparticles are being used in patients for both diagnosis and therapy, leading to more effective medication with less unfavourable effects. An exclusive, susceptible and greatly explicit immunoassay system based on the aggregation of gold nanoparticles that are coated with protein antigens, in the attendance of their corresponding antibodies, was also developed. Nanoparticles, as drug delivery systems, are capable to uplift the several crucial properties of free drugs, such as solubility, *in vivo* stability, pharmacokinetics, biodistribution and enhancing their efficiency. In this facet, nanoparticles could be used as potential drug delivery systems, owing to their advantageous characteristics. As an illustration of cellular delivery, mixed monolayer protected gold clusters were oppressed for *in vitro* delivery of a hydrophobicfluorophore. Pandey and Khuller designed nanoparticle for the growth of oral drug delivery system, and recommended that nano-encapsulation may be useful for developing an appropriate oral dosage form for streptomycin, and for other antibiotics that are, if notinjectable. Elechiguerra et al. demonstrated the interaction of metal nanoparticles with viruses and explained that silver nanoparticles experience a size-dependent interaction with HIV-1; the nanoparticles of 1-10 nm close to the virus. The usual spatial understanding of the attached nanoparticles, the centre-to-centre space among nanoparticlesand the bare sulfur-bearing residues of the glycoprotein knobs suggested that, through favoured binding, the silver nanoparticles prohibited the HIV-1 virus from binding to host cells. Currently, the majority imaging studies using gold nanoparticles are carried out in cell culture. The functional cellular imaging about single molecules has been reported by Peleg et al., captivating benefit of the enhanced second harmonic signal by antibody conjugated gold nanospheres. The exploitation of nanoparticles in cosmetics and medicine coating is widely increased day by day. The metal oxides in nanoparticle such as zinc oxide and titanium dioxide now emerge on the component records of household products, as general and assorted as cosmetics, sunscreens, toothpaste, and medicine. (Chandran et al., 2006)

Nanoparticles in agriculture

Nanotech delivery systems for pests, nutrients and plant hormones

In the proficient use of agricultural natural assets like water, nutrients and chemicals during precision farming, nanosensors and nano-based smart delivery systems are user friendly. It makes the use of nanomaterials and global positioning systems with satellite imagingof fields, farm supervisors might distantly detect crop pests or facts of stress such as drought. Nanosensors disseminated in the field are ableto sense the existence of plant viruses and the level of soil nutrients. To put aside fertilizer consumption and to minimize environmental pollution, nanoencapsulated slow release fertilizers have also become a style. To check the quality of agricultural manufacture, nano barcodes and nano processing could be used. Li et al. used the idea of grocery barcodes for economical, proficient, rapid and effortless decoding and recognition of diseases. They created microscopic probes or nanobarcodes that may perhaps tag multiple pathogens in a farm, which may simply be detected using any fluorescent-based tools. All the way through nanotechnology, scientists are capable to study plant's regulation of hormones such as auxin, which is accountable for root growth and seedling organization. Nanosensors have been developed that reacts with auxin. This is a step forward in auxin research, as it helps scientists know how plant roots acclimatize to their environment, particularly to marginal soils. (Huang et al., 2007)

Nanotechnology for crop biotechnology

Nanocapsules can facilitate successful incursion of herbicides through cuticles and tissues, allowing slow and regular discharge of the active substances. This can be act as 'magic bullets', containing herbicides, chemicals or genes which target exacting plant parts to liberate their substance. Torney et al. has exploited a 3 nm mesoporous silicananoparticle in delivering DNA and chemicals into isolated plant cells. Mesoporous silica nanoparticle are chemically coated and act as containers for the genes delivered into the plants, and triggers the plant to take the particles through the cell walls, where the genes are put in and activated in a clear-cut and controlled way, without any toxicoside effects. This technique firstly has been applied to establish DNA fruitfully to tobacco and corn plants. (Shankar and Pala, 2010)

CONCLUSION

Nanoparticles present an extremely suitable platform for a numerous variety of biological applications. Because it presents the single step method for biosynthesis of nanoparticles draws greater researchers to head for future developments inside the location of healthcare, biosensors, electrochemical sensor and agriculture medicine. In this assessment, we express nanoparticles synthesis using biological techniques. These techniques are commercially economic and environment friendly. Relationship of unique synthesis methods, namely physical, chemical and biological techniques beneficent highlighting to biogenic synthesis is documented here. Similarly progresses are suitable with the intention to revolve the impact of nanoparticle technology right into a rational practical method.

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