

# Green synthesis of silver nanoparticles and their antimicrobial activities

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**Keywords:** nanocellulose; periodate oxidation; silver nanoparticles; antimicrobial

**Abstract.** In the present study, nanocellulose, extracted from fully bleached kraft pulp by sulfuric acid hydrolysis, was firstly oxidized using periodate to obtain dialdehyde nanocellulose (DANC). Then, DANC was used as both reducing and stabilizing agent to prepare Ag-NPs. The synthesized Ag-NPs were characterized by using UV-Vis spectroscopy, X-ray diffraction (XRD), and atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS). Furthermore, the antimicrobial activity was investigated. The addition of DANC to silver nitrate solution resulted in color change from white to dark brown at varied pH. The formation of Ag-NPs was evidenced by measuring the surface plasmon resonance peak at around 400 nm using UV-vis spectroscopy. XRD data showed diffraction peaks at  $2\theta$  38.33°, 44.55°, 64.27°, 77.66°, which can be indexed to (111), (200), (220), (311), and (222) planes of pure silver, indicating the biosynthesis of silver nanoparticles. The synthesized Ag-NPs showed high antimicrobial and bactericidal activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

## Introduction

Metal nanoparticles have received a lot of attention in the recent years due to their unique optical, electrical, and biological properties<sup>[1]</sup>. Ag-NPs are of particular interest because of their potent antimicrobial activity against different types of pathogens such as *Bacillus subtilis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumonia* and so on<sup>[2]</sup>. Because of the bacteria resistance, Ag-NPs will gradually take place of the antibiotics. This extends their application to medicine, dental materials, coating of stainless steel materials, water treatment.

However, these smaller particles are very reactive and consequently form aggregates thus losing their fundamental properties. To circumvent this challenge, passivating agents such as polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), hyperbranched polyurethane (HP), and poly acrylonitrile (PAN) with reducing agents such as sodium borohydride, hydrazine, hydroxylamine to mention a few, have been used successfully in the synthesis and stabilization of silver nanoparticles<sup>[3]</sup>. Reveendran reported the first completely green synthesis of Ag-NPs using starch as stabilizing agent and glucose as reducing agent.<sup>[4]</sup> These materials are environmentally benign, non-toxic, abundant, renewable, and biodegradable.

In this study, we propose an ideal protective agent for the preparation of Ag-NPs. DANC was used as both reducing and stabilizing agent to prepare Ag-NPs. As a result of the hydrophilicity and electrostatic repulsion of the DANC chains, the prepared DANC-AgNPs maintain high Ag content and stability, as well as good solubility in water. The antimicrobial activity of DANC-Ag nanocomposites were also studied.

## Experimental

**Materials.** Fully bleached aspen kraft pulp, as an original material used for preparation of the nanocrystalline cellulose, was provided by the Silver Star Paper Co. Ltd, Jinan, China. Sodium periodate and silver nitrate were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co. Ltd.

**Preparation of NCC and DANC.** NCC was prepared by sulfuric acid hydrolysis of fully bleached kraft pulp and then periodate oxidized to obtain DANC according to the method by Jin et al. (2015), 6 mmol sodium periodate per gram of cellulose nanocrystal was used<sup>[5]</sup>.

**Preparation of NC-AgNPs.** DANC solution was put into three separate flasks. The pHs were adjusted from its original value to 5, 7 and 11, respectively, using 0.5 M mol/l HCl or NaOH. Various amounts of 1 M silver nitrate solution were then added and the mixtures were continuously stirred for a period of time at 70°C. Aliquots were taken at different reaction times to monitor the reactions. At the end of the reaction, the suspensions were centrifuged at 10000 rpm for 30 min to remove the extra AgNO<sub>3</sub>, and then freeze dried for the subsequent characterization.

## Characterisation

**UV-vis spectroscopy.** The absorption spectra of the NCC-AgNPs samples were obtained using Agilent 8453 UV-vis spectrophotometer in the 300–700 nm wavelength ranges.

**Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS).** Analysis of the conversion of silver nitrate into silver nanoparticles at various reaction times was analyzed with atomic absorption spectrometer (TAS-990).

**X-ray diffraction (XRD).** X-ray diffraction (XRD) analyses were performed with a D8 Powder X-ray Diffractometer (Bruker AXS, Germany), which was equipped with a CuXa X-ray tube. The experimental conditions used were:  $2\theta = 5\text{--}80^\circ$  and step-scan of  $2\theta = 0.5^\circ$ .

**Antimicrobial test.** The antibacterial activity of silver nanoparticles was investigated by using an inhibition zone method. Two different bacteria, Grampositive *Staphylococcus aureus* and Gramnegative *Escherichia coli*, were used for testing the antibacterial activity of silver nanoparticles.

## Results and Discussion

**UV-Vis spectroscopic analysis.** Sodium periodate oxidized nanocellulose with an aldehyde group content of 8.81 mmol/g were used as both reducing and stabilizing agent to obtain silver nanoparticles. The addition of DANC to silver nitrate solution resulted in color change from white to dark brown at varied pH values. The UV-vis spectra of DANC-AgNPs obtained at varied pH values are shown in Fig. 1,2,3. The color changed faster at pH 11 than at pH 5 and 7, indicating a higher reaction rate. The instant color change in the solution at pH 11 indicated that the rate of reduction was faster at this pH compared to those at lower pHs. The spectra confirmed that the rate of the silver nanoparticles is lowest in the acid solution. A sharp surface plasmon adsorption peak at around 400 nm, characteristic to the silver nanoparticles, appeared within 15 min at pH 11, while for pH 5, it appeared after the reaction of 3 h. This agreed well with the results reported by Mochochoko et al. (2013), who prepared silver nanoparticles using cellulose extracted from an aquatic weed. The peak intensity increased with the increase of the reaction time, indicating increase in the concentration of Ag-NPs. Interestingly, the DANC-AgNPs obtained at pH5 and pH 7 showed absorption peaks at around 415 nm. The blue shift of 15 nm in the adsorption maximum indicated a larger particle size of the nanoparticles.

**XRD analysis.** A comparison of our XRD spectrum shown in Fig.4 with the standard confirmed that the silver particles formed in our experiments were in the form of nanocrystals, as evidenced by the peaks at  $2\theta$  values of 38.02, 43.58, and 64.32, and 77.22 corresponding to (111), (200), (220) and (311), respectively Bragg reflections of silver.

**Atomic Absorption Spectra.** Table. 1 shows the results for the preparation of Ag-NPs by atomic absorption spectra. An evaluation of the Ag content within the NC-Ag nanocomposites was obtained through theoretical calculation. With the increase of reaction time and pH, silver content is increasing trend. Conversion rate of the silver within the Ag-NPs is as high as more than 90%.

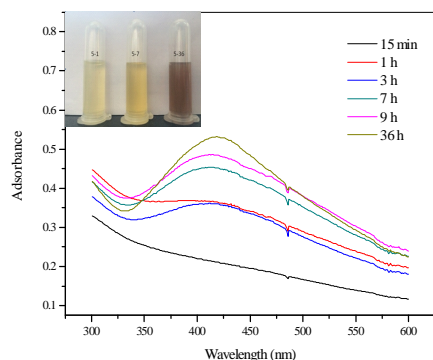


Fig.1 UV-Vis spectra of DANC-AgNPs at pH 5.

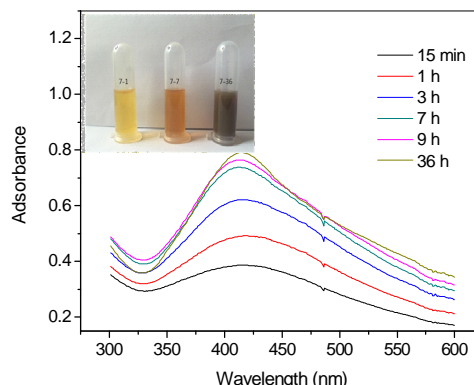


Fig.2 UV-Vis spectra of DANC-AgNPs at pH 7

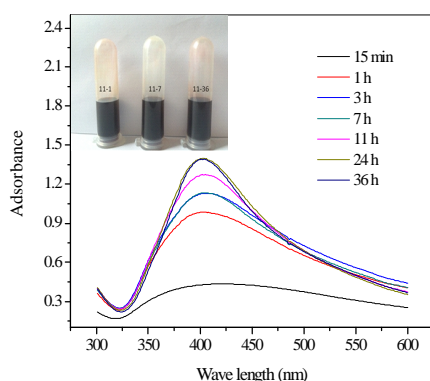


Fig.3 UV-Vis spectra of DANC-AgNPs at pH 11

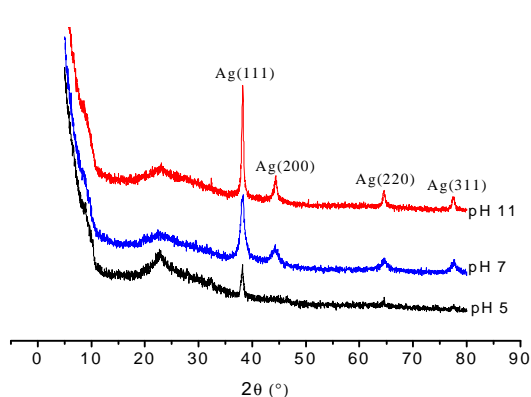


Fig.4 XRD spectrum of DANC-AgNPs at different pHs

Table. 1 Results for the preparation of Ag-NPs by atomic absorption spectra

pH-time	5-1	5-7	5-36	7-1	7-7	7-36	11-1	11-7	11-36
Concentration of Ag (mg/ml)	0.522	0.907	1.069	0.678	1.212	1.489	1.729	1.83	1.84
Conversion rate (%)	27.00	46.92	55.3	35.08	62.7	77.03	89.4	97.84	98.56
Ag content ( % )	21.26	31.93	35.61	25.97	38.58	43.51	47.21	49.47	49.61

**Antibacterial activity of nanocellulose-AgNPs.** A potential application of Ag-NPs is as an antimicrobial agent. Fig.5 shows photographic images of bacterial inhibition zones against Grampositive *Staphylococcus aureus* and Gramnegative *Escherichia coli*, produced by the silver nanoparticles prepared at different pHs. The average diameter of the bacterial inhibition zone was correlated to antibacterial activity of the silver nanoparticles., the larger the clear area around the well, the higher the inhibitory efficiency. The nanoparticles, prepared at low pH, showed a good antibacterial activity with an average diameter of 2-3 mm of inhibition zone.

These results indicate that the antibacterial efficacy of Ag-NPs may depend on the aggregation degree between nanoparticles. The silver nanoparticles, which are well dispersed in solutions, exhibited much higher bactericidal activity compared to silver nanoparticles with severe aggregation.

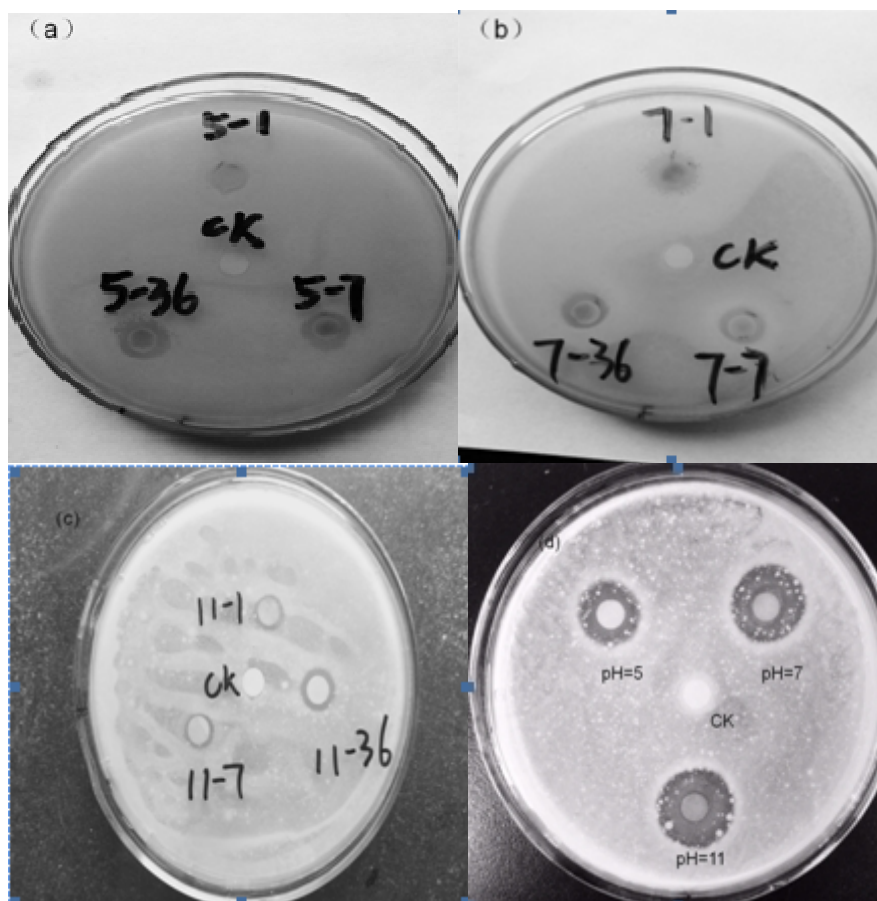


Fig.5 photographic images of bacterial inhibition zones against Gramnegative *Escherichia coli*(a,b,c) and Grampositive *Staphylococcus aureus*(d)

## Conclusions

Silver nanoparticles were successfully prepared by reducing  $\text{AgNO}_3$  aqueous solution in the presence of DANC as stabilizer. Ag-NPs with both excellent antibacterial activity were constructed by using DANC as reducing, stabilizing and protective agent. Ag-NPs were stabilized by DANC not only through the steric effects of their framework, but also through strong hydrophilicity. The Ag content of Ag-NPs at pH 11 was as high as 49%, exhibiting high stability in water. The synthesized Ag-NPs showed high antimicrobial and bactericidal activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. Therefore, DANC has been established as an ideal reducing and stabilizing agent for the preparation of Ag-NPs.

## References

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