

Antibacterial activity of neem nanoemulsion and its toxicity assessment on human lymphocytes in vitro

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Abstract: Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) is recognized as a medicinal plant well known for its antibacterial, antimalarial, antiviral, and antifungal properties. Neem nanoemulsion (NE) (O/W) is formulated using neem oil, Tween 20, and water by high-energy ultrasonication. The formulated neem NE showed antibacterial activity against the bacterial pathogen *Vibrio vulnificus* by disrupting the integrity of the bacterial cell membrane. Despite the use of neem NE in various biomedical applications, the toxicity studies on human cells are still lacking. The neem NE showed a decrease in cellular viability in human lymphocytes after 24 hours of exposure. The neem NE at lower concentration (0.7–1 mg/mL) is found to be nontoxic while it is toxic at higher concentrations (1.2–2 mg/mL). The oxidative stress induced by the neem NE is evidenced by the depletion of catalase, SOD, and GSH levels in human lymphocytes. Neem NE showed a significant increase in DNA damage when compared to control in human lymphocytes ($P < 0.05$). The NE is an effective antibacterial agent against the bacterial pathogen *V. vulnificus*, and it was found to be nontoxic at lower concentrations to human lymphocytes.

Keywords: neem, nanoemulsion, antibacterial, lymphocytes, cytotoxicity, genotoxicity

Introduction

The increase of antibacterial resistance is a major problem to be addressed in disease management. *Vibrio vulnificus* is an opportunistic human pathogen that is transmitted through seafood. The high virulence of the bacteria in humans is mainly due to two reasons. The first reason is the consumption of undercooked and raw sea foods by humans. The second reason is the exposure of human wound infections to sea water.^{1,2} People infected with *V. vulnificus* develop sepsis, severe cellulitis, fever, vomiting, and necrotizing fasciitis; one-third of the people develop septic shock.³ The development of alternative drugs and delivery systems has a vital role in the treatment of emerging bacterial infections. Nanotechnology-based applications in the medical field has gained popularity in recent years, especially in drug delivery, biomedical imaging, and therapeutics.^{4,5} Currently, different types of nanotechnology-based methods, including nanoemulsion (NE), nanoencapsulation, nanoliposomes, carbon nanotubes, and nanomicelles are used for delivering drugs to the target site without side effects.^{6,7} The use of NE systems in drug delivery applications has considerably increased in the last couple of years due to improved bioavailability, nontoxicity, physical stability, greater surface area, lower surface tension, and capability to be used as an effective substitute for liposomes.⁸

The NE has stable droplets in the size range of 1–100 nm prepared using oil and water and requires a low surfactant concentration.⁹ The NE can be formulated using

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high-energy and low-energy methods. The low-energy method involves spontaneous emulsification, phase inversion point, and emulsion inversion point whereas the high-energy method involves ultrasonication, high-energy stirring, microfluidization, high-pressure homogenization, and membrane emulsification. Ultrasound-assisted emulsification is a facile, cost-efficient, and safer method for preparing NEs and has a commercial viability for the development of novel drug-delivery carriers. The recent literature in the field of NE suggests that acoustic-field generated cavitation bubbles tear-off the large oily emulsion droplets to nanoscale and has been successful in the preparation of herbal oil NEs.¹⁰⁻¹² The use of ultrasonic cavitation forces for the preparation of neem NE has been reported in our previous study.¹³ Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) is a traditional plant that mainly grows in the Indian subcontinent and has been reported to have various clinical applications like antibacterial,^{14,15} antiviral,¹⁶ anticancer,¹⁷ and antidiabetic¹⁸ properties. The usage of herbal medicines to treat infections has been practiced since ancient days due to their eco-friendliness and low side effects.¹⁹ The neem oil offers antibacterial activity against pathogenic *Vibrio* sp.,²⁰ and the nanoformulation of neem oil will help enhance the antimicrobial property and stability.²¹ The in vivo toxicity assessments of the NE are necessary to determine the dosage and toxicity level before any therapeutic application to humans.²² The in vitro toxicity study on the immune cells is essential to assess the effects of the nanomaterial at the cellular level.²³ The lymphocytes are immune cells that protect the humans against infections by humoral and cell-mediated immunity.²⁴ The human lymphocytes are the most commonly used system to study the cytotoxicity and genotoxicity of the NEs prepared for therapeutic applications.²⁵ The present study deals with the antibacterial activity of neem oil NE against *V. vulnificus* and the toxicity assessment of NE in cultured human lymphocytes.

Materials and methods

Chemicals and reagents

Neem oil was purchased from Vellore, India. RPMI 1640 medium, fetal bovine serum (FBS), penicillin, streptomycin, low melting point agarose (LMPA), normal melting point agarose (NMPA), ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), ethidium bromide (EtBr), thiobarbituric acid (TBAR), tris buffer, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazolyl-2)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT), Tween 20, and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co. (St Louis, MO, USA). Histopaque reagent and sterile discs were purchased

from HiMedia laboratories, India. All other chemicals used were of the highest purity available from commercial sources.

Neem NE

The NE was formulated using the high-energy ultrasonication method (Vibra-Cell Ultrasonicator; 750 W, 20 kHz, Sonics Corp, USA). In the previous study done by our group, we have reported that NE was formulated using neem oil, Tween 20, and water. The nanodroplet size of the NE was measured using the dynamic light scattering technique (Particle size analyzer; Horiba, Japan). The formulated NE was used for antimicrobial activity and toxicity studies.^{13,26}

Antibacterial activity

Bacterial culture

The bacterial culture of *V. vulnificus* was purchased from Microbial type cell culture (MTCC: 1145). The bacterial strain was confirmed using the biochemical reactions by *Bergey's Manual of Systemic bacteriology* and Finegold and Martin (1982).²⁷

Minimum inhibitory concentrations

The minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of NE was determined using the broth dilution method. The lowest concentration of the NE inhibiting the growth of the bacteria (1×10^8 CFU/mL) was considered as the MIC.²⁸

Antibacterial activity by well diffusion and sterile disc method

The sterile cotton swab containing the bacterial culture was swabbed in the Mueller-Hinton agar. Using a sterile well cutter, two wells of 8 mm diameter were punched in the agar. To one well NE was added, and to the other well saline was added as a control. At 37°C, both the plates were incubated for 24 hours. The antibacterial activity of *V. vulnificus* was evaluated by measuring the zone of inhibition. The experiments were carried out in triplicates.

To the sterile disc, NE was added and dried at room temperature. A tetracycline disc was used as a positive control. The NE sterile disc and antibiotic tetracycline disc were carefully dropped to the surface of Mueller-Hinton agar containing the lawn of bacterial culture. The two discs were kept apart and pressed down firmly using sterile forceps. At 37°C, the plates were incubated for 24 hours. The experiments were carried out in triplicates.²⁹

Membrane integrity

The membrane integrity of the bacteria treated with NE was studied for 0–12 hours. The bacterial cells at 1×10^8 CFU/mL treated with NE (A_1) were considered as the test sample and the bacterial cells not treated with NE were considered as a control. The bacterial cells that interacted with Triton X-100 (A_0) were considered as a positive control. The bacterial cells were centrifuged at $6,000 \times g$ for 10 minutes in order to release the cytoplasmic contents. The supernatant obtained was measured at 260 nm using UV spectrophotometer (Systronics 2201; India). The release of cytoplasmic contents was represented as percentage units of UV absorbing materials leaked out of the bacteria. It was calculated using the formula $A_1/A_0 \times 100$.³⁰

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM)

The bacterial cells treated with and without NE were examined microscopically for any cellular damage. The cells were coated on a cover slip and dipped in 2.5% glutaraldehyde for 2 hours in order to fix the cells. After that, every 10 minutes the cells were dehydrated with water/alcohol solutions (30%, 50%, and 70%). The samples were then subjected to gold sputtering (Cressington 108 sputter coaters; UK) in an argon atmosphere and observed using high-resolution SEM (FEI Quanta FEG 200; USA).

Toxicity studies

Isolation of human lymphocytes

Blood was collected from healthy male volunteers, nonsmokers (age 21–25 years) ($n=6$) according to the institutional guidelines (VIT University). The human lymphocyte cells were isolated from blood using lymphocyte separation media (HiSep™; HiMedia Laboratories, Mumbai, India). The lymphocyte layer present in the buffy coat were transferred to another sterile tube and washed with PBS twice. Finally, human lymphocytes were suspended in RPMI 1640 media supplemented with 1% penicillin, 1% streptomycin, and 10% FBS at 37°C for 24 hours with 5% carbon dioxide (CO_2).³¹

Cellular viability

The human lymphocytes (1×10^4 cells) were treated with NE at different concentrations (0.7, 1, 1.2, 1.5, 1.7, and 2 mg/mL) in a 96-well culture plate and incubated at 37°C for 24 hours with 5% CO_2 . The cells were treated with 5 mg/mL solution of MTT (20 μ L/well) at 37°C for 4 hours in a 5% CO_2 incubator. Next, 50 μ L of DMSO was added, and the optical density was read using PowerWave X2 microplate reader (BioTek

Corp, USA) at 590 nm wavelength. The data are presented as mean \pm SD.³²

Lactate dehydrogenase leakage (LDH)

The LDH leakage assay is an alternative assay used to measure the cytotoxicity of NE on the basis of membrane integrity damage of human lymphocyte cells. The amount of enzyme released by the cell provides the extent of the cell membrane damage. The LDH activity was estimated by adding 0.1 mL of cell suspension, 0.1 mL of 30 mM sodium pyruvate, 0.2 mM TrisHCl, and 0.1 mL of 6.6 mM NADH. The decrease in absorbance was measured at 340 nm. The amount of LDH release was expressed in terms of percentage.³³

Oxidative stress

Oxidative stress induced by NE in human lymphocytes was evaluated by reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation and the TBARS assay to study the level of lipid peroxidation (LPO) in cells. The cells were incubated with dichlorodihydro-fluorescein-diacetate (DCFH-DA) at 37°C for 30 minutes. The intensities of fluorescence were detected by 485 nm excitation wavelength and emission wavelength of 528 nm. The values for ROS obtained were expressed as the fluorescence intensity percentage relative to the control wells.³⁴ The LPO was measured by the TBARS assay that detects the formation of malondialdehyde (MDA). The absorbance was measured at 532 nm and expressed in nanomoles of MDA per mg protein.³⁵

The catalase activity in human lymphocytes was estimated spectrophotometrically.³⁶ Approximately 0.1 mL of cell suspension was added with 2 mL of 50 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) and 1 mL of hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) (30 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7). The decrease in the absorbance was measured spectrophotometrically at 240 nm for 3 minutes at 30-second intervals. Glutathione (GSH) level was estimated using Ellman's reagent. The absorbance was read at 412 nm.³⁷ Superoxide dismutase (SOD) is one of the most important antioxidant enzymes that catalyzes the dismutation of the superoxide anion into H_2O_2 and molecular oxygen. The SOD assay was performed using the kit obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (St Louis, MO, USA).

Single cell gel electrophoresis assay (Comet assay)

The comet assay was performed for examining the DNA damage in human lymphocytes.³⁸ Twenty microliters of lymphocyte cell suspension was mixed with 110 μ L of 0.5% LMPA and applied to microscope slides precoated

with 0.75% NMPA. A final layer of 0.5% LMPA was then added to the slides and immersed in ice-cold alkaline lysis solution (2.5 M NaCl, 10 mM Tris, 100 mM EDTA, 10% DMSO, 1% Triton X-100, pH 10.0) for at least 1 hour. The slides were incubated in ice-cold electrophoresis solution for 20 minutes, followed by electrophoresis at 15 V for 25 minutes. Subsequently, the slides were neutralized (Tris 0.4 M, pH 7.5), and air dried. The slides were stained by spreading 0.1 mL EtBr (20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$). The analysis of comets was carried out using a fluorescence microscope (Leica DM-2500). The images were taken using the camera (Leica DFC-295) attached to the microscope. Comets were analyzed on the basis of tail DNA (% tail DNA = $100 - \% \text{ head DNA}$) for the quantification of DNA damage.

Statistical analysis

All the measurements were expressed as mean \pm SD. The statistical analysis of the data obtained was using one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's post hoc test using GraphPad Prism software v5. The differences were considered statistically significant if $P < 0.05$.

Results and discussion

Neem NE

The NE was formulated using suitable pharmaceutical ingredients by the ultrasonication approach. The NE (O/W) was prepared using neem oil, Tween 20, and water. The 1:3 ratio of the NE was found to be stable with a droplet size of 39.8 nm and polydispersity index of 0.209 (Figure 1). The obtained results were in agreement with that of our previous

study, in which we have reported the formation of neem oil NE (1:3 ratio) droplets of size in the range of 30–70 nm and of spherical shape.¹³ Tween 20 was found to be a suitable surfactant for the formulation of NE since it is less affected by pH, and is considered to be nontoxic and biocompatible.³⁹ The stability of the NE can persist over many months to years due to the presence of the stabilizing surfactant that inhibits the coalescence of the nanodroplets.^{40,41}

Neem NE antibacterial activity

The continuous usage of antibiotics to treat the pathogenic bacteria *V. vulnificus* has resulted in antimicrobial resistance; hence, the need for new antimicrobial agents is a matter of concern in recent times.⁴² The antibacterial activity of the NE was studied in the pathogenic bacteria *V. vulnificus*, and the lowest NE concentration that can inhibit the growth of the bacteria was determined by MIC.²⁸ The MIC results had proven that the NE at the concentration of 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ had antibacterial activity against the bacteria *V. vulnificus*. The antibacterial susceptibility test was determined by both well-diffusion and sterile-disc methods.²⁹ The well-diffusion method showed that the NE at the concentration of 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ exhibited a zone of inhibition of 15.3 ± 0.5 mm, and no zone of inhibition was observed in the control well. The NE-loaded sterile disc was compared with the commercially available antibiotic disc. The NE had a zone of inhibition of 21.6 ± 1.5 mm whereas the commercially available tetracycline had a zone of inhibition of 32.3 ± 1.5 mm.

The antibacterial activity of the neem extracts showed MIC at 6 mg/mL, but the NE at lower concentration

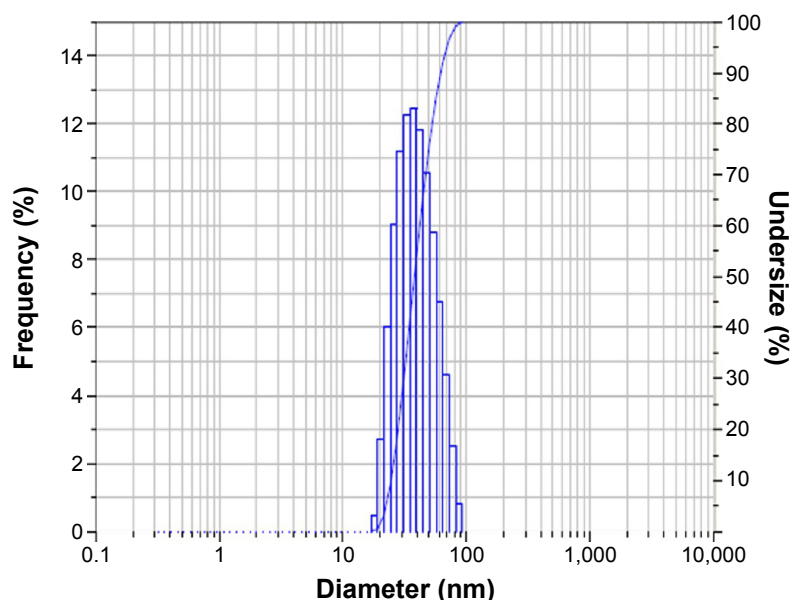


Figure 1 Droplet size distribution of the 1:3 ratio of neem oil nanoemulsion.

150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ was found to be effective against the pathogenic bacteria *V. vulnificus*.⁴³ The previous studies had proven that the NE was found to be an effective antibacterial agent against the bacteria *Aeromonas salmonicida*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Vibrio* sp., and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* compared to neem oil.^{44–46} This was mainly due to the small droplet size of the NE, which was capable of more easily penetrating into the microbes than neem oil. The bacteria contain a high-lipid layer, and the high-lipid content was found to be less susceptible to antimicrobial agents. The NE prepared using the surfactant was capable of overcoming the lipid barriers and increase the susceptibility of the bacterial cells compared to the bulk material.⁴⁷

Membrane integrity and cell damage

The antibacterial activity of NE was further confirmed by the membrane integrity and cell damage assessments of the bacteria. The membrane integrity of the NE was studied in *V. vulnificus* after exposing it to 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ NE at 0, 3, 6, 9, and 12 hours respectively. The NE-treated bacteria released 85.3% of the cytoplasmic contents when compared to control 12.6% (Figure 2). The membrane integrity of the bacteria was further studied by morphological changes examined by SEM; the damaged area in the bacterial cells is represented by white arrows (Figure 3A and B). The bacterial cells untreated with NE were found to be intact without any morphological changes. The NE-treated cells showed disruption and disintegration of the bacterial cell wall and a significant alteration in the morphological structure. Some parts of the membrane appear broken, and the leakage of intracellular constituents was clearly seen. These observations can be corroborated with the results of the membrane integrity assessment on bacteria.

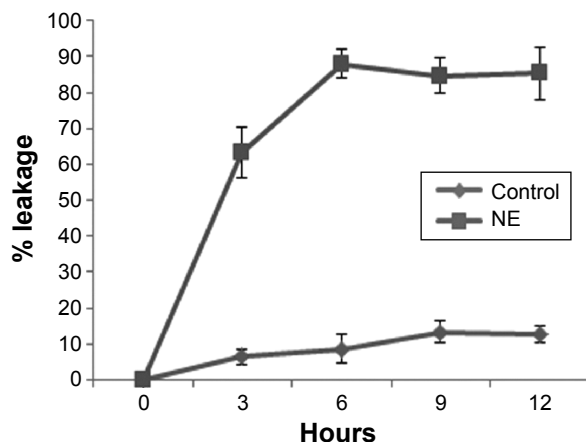


Figure 2 Leakage of cytoplasmic contents from *Vibrio vulnificus* treated with 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ neem nanoemulsion.

The bacterial cell membrane is responsible for major functions such as osmoregulation, transport, lipid synthesis, and peptidoglycan cross-linking. The integrity of the bacterial membrane is necessary for survival, and its disruption can directly or indirectly lead to cell death.^{48,49} Similar to the toxicity of inorganic nanoparticles, NE toxicity to the bacterial cells depends on the NE surface composition and its interaction with the cell surface.⁵⁰ The NE was able to disrupt the rod-shaped bacteria in a nonspecific way, leading to the alteration and leakage of cellular constituents.⁴⁰ The solubility and bioavailability were a primary concern regarding the bulk material, and the micelle function of the NE was capable of damaging the bacterial surfaces by overcoming the insolubility barrier and penetrating into the bacterial cell.^{51,52} The NE plays a significant role in causing physical damage to bacteria, facilitating its use as an effective antibacterial agent as well as preventing them from developing resistance.

Cytotoxicity of neem NE

The human lymphocytes play a major role in the defense mechanism of infection, and the cultured human lymphocytes were used to study the in vitro toxicity assessment of the nanoparticles.⁵³ The cytotoxicity of NE was evaluated in human lymphocytes by measuring the percentage of viable cells after 24 hours of interaction. The cytotoxicity of NE was evidenced by the decrease in cellular viability of lymphocytes in a time- and dose-dependent manner (Figure 4A). No significant decrease in cellular viability of lymphocytes was observed at NE concentrations of 0.7 and 1 mg/mL ($P > 0.05$). A significant decrease in cellular viability was observed at 1.2–2 mg/mL, indicating the cytotoxicity of NE ($P < 0.001$). The cytotoxicity was further assessed by LDH leakage after 24 hours of interaction with NE. The human lymphocytes exposed to NE showed a significant increase in the LDH levels were observed for lymphocytes exposed to NE at 1.2 mg/mL ($P < 0.05$) and 1.5–2 mg/mL ($P < 0.001$) when compared to control. The NE showed a statistically insignificant increase in the LDH level at 0.7 and 1 mg/mL concentrations ($P > 0.05$) (Figure 4B).

The cytotoxicity study in human lymphocytes shows that NE at lower concentrations did not show any toxicity while at higher concentrations it was found to induce toxicity. Our results correlated with the study conducted on normal and tumor cells in which neem was found to be nontoxic to normal cells but toxic to the tumor cells.⁵⁴ The previous toxicity report of neem extract components on human lymphocytes has showed that that neem's azadirachtin level greater than 1,000 μM showed antiproliferative effects in the cultured human lymphocytes.⁵⁵ In our previous study on the controlled

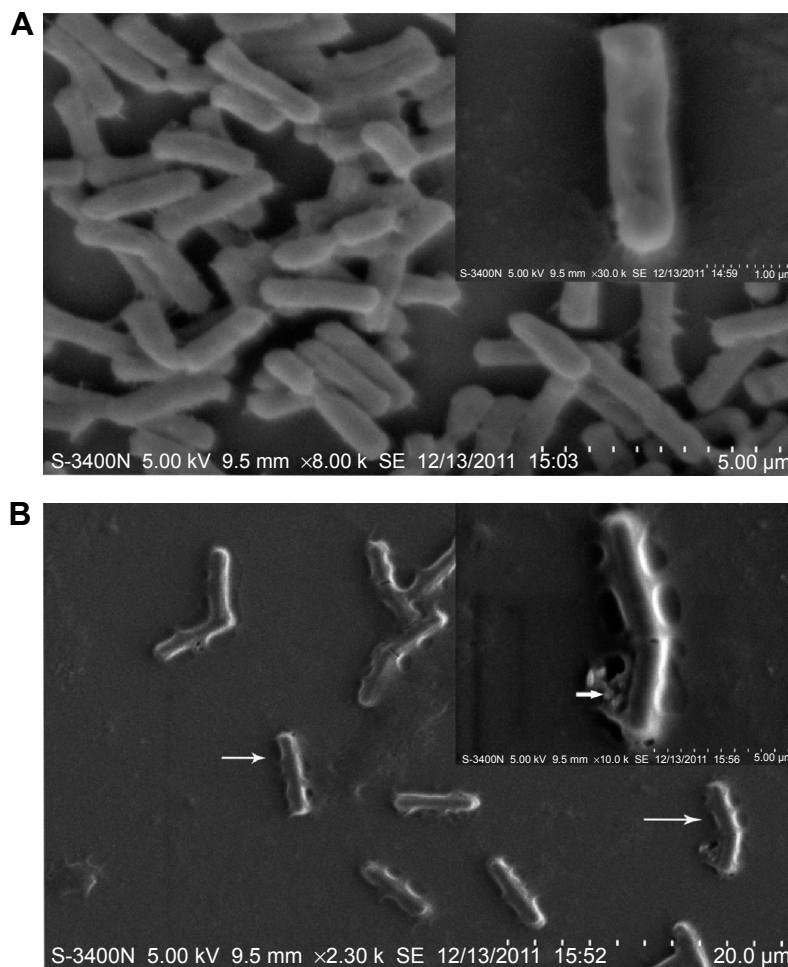


Figure 3 SEM images.
Notes: (A) control-untreated bacteria; (B) neem nanoemulsion-treated bacteria. The arrow (B) indicates damage to bacteria. The small arrow in the figure inset represent cell wall damage and leakage of intracellular contents.
Abbreviation: SEM, scanning electron microscopy.

release of neem NE, the NE encapsulated beads coated with 5% starch and PEG was found to be toxic when compared to the uncoated encapsulated NE beads in human lymphocytes. The cytotoxicity of 1% NE encapsulated beads was less toxic to human lymphocytes cells than 4% and 8% of neem oil encapsulated beads.²⁶ The easy penetration of NE in to

the human lymphocytes was the main reason for generation of the toxicity in a dose-dependent manner.⁵⁶ The contact of the NE to the human lymphocytes was able to damage the functions of mitochondria, and the cytotoxicity was mainly due to the induction of apoptosis through the mitochondrial-dependent pathway.⁵⁷

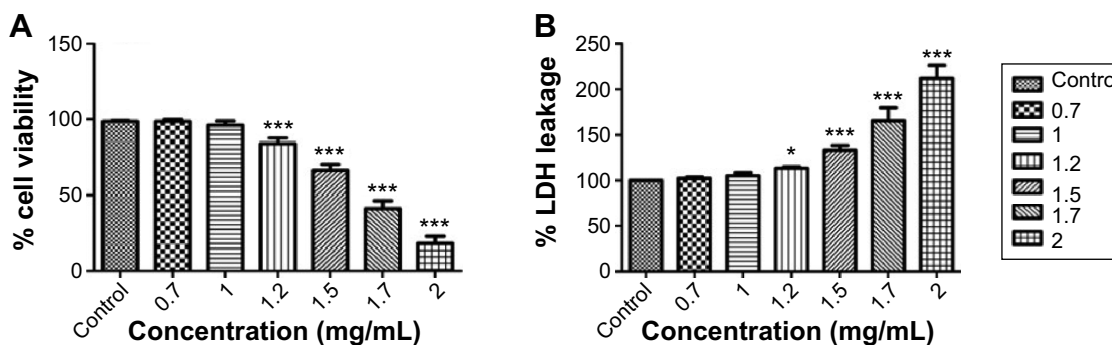


Figure 4 Cytotoxicity determined by cellular viability in human lymphocytes after 24 hours exposure to neem nanoemulsion.
Notes: (A) MTT; (B) LDH. Each value is represented in mean ± SD. The significance versus control: * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.
Abbreviations: MTT, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazolyl-2)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase.

Oxidative stress

Oxidative stress was evidenced in human lymphocytes from the alteration in the level of ROS, LPO, and antioxidant enzymes. The ability of the NE to induce ROS in human lymphocytes cells was studied after 24 hours of incubation with the human lymphocyte cells.⁵⁸ The cells after 24 hours of incubation showed a significant increase in the ROS level at 1.5 mg/mL ($P<0.01$), 1.7 mg/mL and 2 mg/mL ($P<0.001$). At 1.2 mg/mL of NE, no significant increase was observed ($P>0.05$) (Figure 5A). The NE entering the cell cytoplasm induces the generation of ROS, which in turn causes oxidative stress condition in cells.⁵⁹ This ROS production impairs the cellular function by damaging the intracellular components of a cell completely, including its proteins, lipids, and DNA. The LPO was assessed in human lymphocytes by estimating the level of MDA, a final product of lipid breakdown.⁵² The NE showed a significant increase in the LPO level after 24 hours of exposure ($P<0.001$) (Figure 5B). The increase in the level of LPO was due to the degradation of polyunsaturated fatty acids causing damage to the membrane and structural integrity of human lymphocytes.⁶⁰ The response of cells to oxidative stress was further studied by estimating the level of antioxidant enzymes catalase, SOD, and GSH.⁶¹ A significant decrease in the catalase level was observed at 1.2 mg/mL ($P<0.05$), 1.5–2 mg/mL ($P<0.001$). The NE showed a significant decrease in the GSH level at 1.2–2 mg/mL, and a significant decrease in the SOD level was observed at 1.5 mg/mL ($P<0.05$), 1.7–2 mg/mL ($P<0.001$) (Figure 6A–C). The catalase, GSH, and SOD prevent the human lymphocytes from oxidative stress due to their capability to scavenge the ROS, and they are capable of creating a balance between the oxidant and the antioxidant process.^{24,62} The oxidative stress generated in human lymphocytes was mainly due to the increase in the level of the ROS, and the depletion in the levels of the antioxidant enzymes catalase, GSH, and SOD when exposed to NE.⁵⁸

DNA damage

The genotoxicity was mainly due to the DNA damage that occurs due to mutations, cross-linking, and adducts formation, leading to apoptosis in cells. The genotoxicity of the NE was studied in human lymphocytes using the comet assay.^{63,64} The % tail DNA in the treated cells increased from the lower NE concentration 1.2 mg/mL to the higher dose concentration 2 mg/mL indicating the genotoxicity of NE in human lymphocytes (Figure 7A–C). The NE-induced genotoxicity was less or negligible at lower concentrations, but it can lead to molecular and DNA level changes at higher concentrations. The NE-induced genotoxicity was mainly due to the uptake of droplets and the subsequent generation of oxidative stress, which in turn affects the chromosomes and the DNA.^{26,38,58} The NE was reported to cause DNA adducts, chromatid exchange, and DNA cross-linking in human lymphocytes. The induction of DNA damage can lead to the mutagenic and carcinogenic activity in human systems.^{65,66} In this study, NE at lower concentrations was not found to be genotoxic to human lymphocytes.

The ability of the NE to induce significant toxicity to bacteria at lower concentrations (<1 mg/mL) without any damage to lymphocytes may extend the possibilities for treatment of pathogenic bacteria in wound infections. The proposed strategy offers a significant opportunity to use neem NE along with pharmacologically active ingredients for various clinical applications. However, detailed investigations on the pharmacological properties of neem NE will help researchers to better understand its therapeutic role in the human systems.

Conclusion

NE was formulated using pharmaceutical ingredients, and it has potent antibacterial property. The NE at lower concentrations was nontoxic whereas at high concentrations of 1.2–2 mg/mL

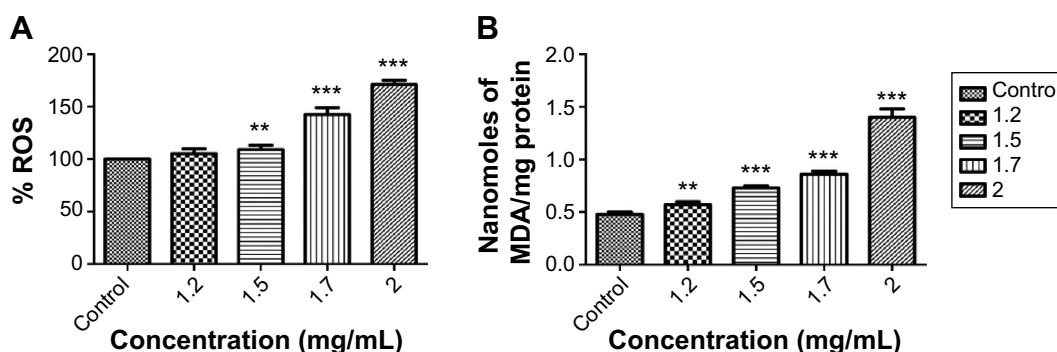


Figure 5 Oxidative stress generated in human lymphocytes after 24 hours exposure to neem nanoemulsion.

Notes: (A) ROS; (B) LPO. Each value is represented in mean \pm SD. The significance versus control: * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$, *** $P<0.001$.

Abbreviations: ROS, reactive oxygen species; LPO, lipid peroxidation; MDA, malondialdehyde.

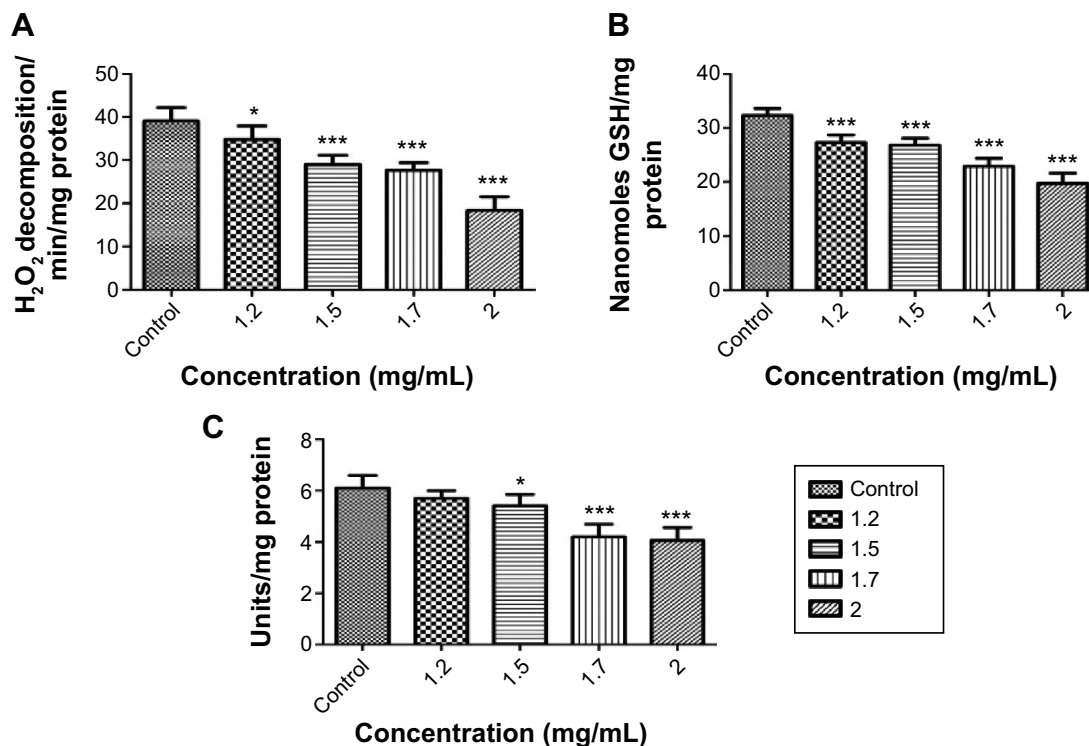


Figure 6 Antioxidant level after 24 hours of exposure to neem nanoemulsion.
Notes: (A) catalase; (B) GSH; (C) SOD. Each value is represented in mean ± SD. The significance versus control: *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001.
Abbreviations: GSH, glutathione; SOD, superoxide dismutase; H₂O₂, hydrogen peroxide.

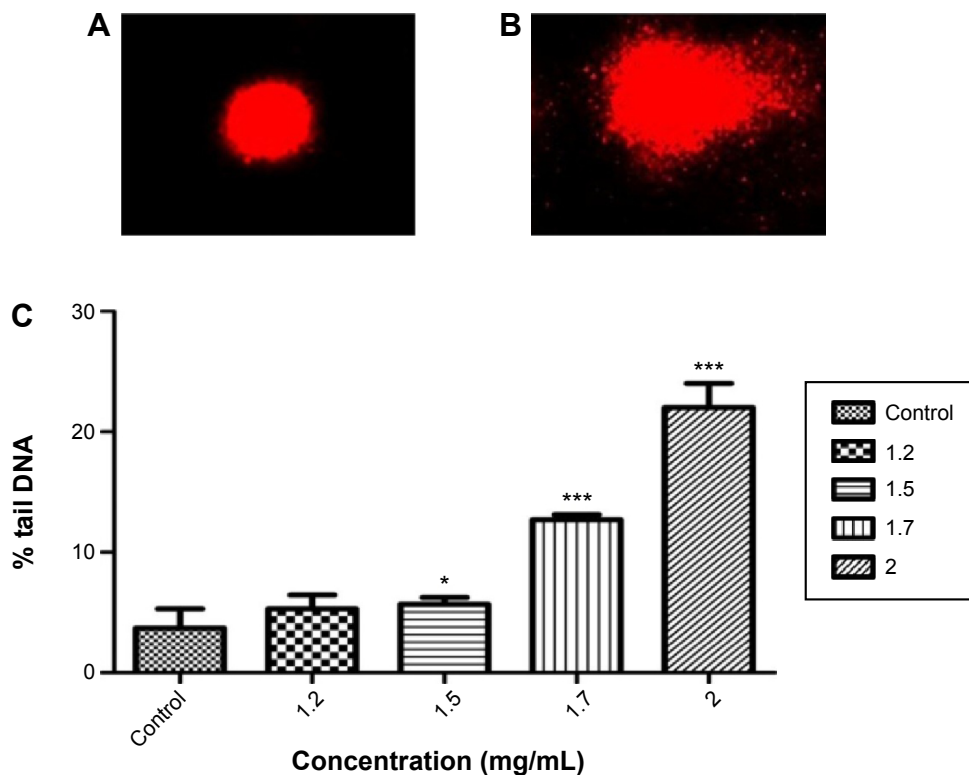


Figure 7 DNA damage in human lymphocytes assessed by comet assay.
Notes: (A) control cells; (B) lymphocytes exposed to neem nanoemulsion; (C) % tail DNA. Each value is represented in mean ± SD. The significance versus control: *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001.

was found to be toxic to human lymphocytes. The cytotoxicity of NE leads to the formation of oxidative stress and DNA damage in human lymphocytes. This study has proven that the NE at lower concentrations can be used as an effective antibacterial agent for the treatment of pathogenic bacteria infections without any toxicity to the human system.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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