

Phyto-Engineered Gold Nanoparticles (AuNPs) with Potential Antibacterial, Antioxidant, and Wound Healing Activities Under in vitro and in vivo Conditions

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Background: A diabetic ulcer is one of the major causes of illness among diabetic patients that involves severe and intractable complications associated with diabetic wounds. Hence, a suitable wound-healing agent is urgently needed at this juncture. Greener nanotechnology is a very promising and emerging technology currently employed for the development of alternative medicines. Plant-mediated synthesis of metal nanoparticles has been intensively investigated and regarded as an alternative strategy for overcoming various diseases and their secondary complications like microbial infections. Hence, we are interested in developing phyto-engineered gold nanoparticles as useful therapeutic agents for the treatment of infectious diseases and wounds effectively.

Methods and Results: We have synthesized phyto-engineered gold nanoparticles from the aqueous extract of *Acalypha indica* and characterized using advanced bio-analytical techniques. The surface plasmon resonance feature and crystalline behavior of gold nanoparticles were revealed by ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy and X-ray diffraction, respectively. High-performance liquid chromatography analysis of the extract demonstrated the presence of different constituents, while major functional groups were interpreted by the Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy as the various stretching vibrations appeared for important O-H (3443 cm^{-1}), C=O (1644 cm^{-1}) and C-O (1395 cm^{-1}) groups. Scanning electron microscopy, high-resolution transmission electron microscopy results revealed a distribution of spherical and rod-like nanostructures with 20 nm of size. The gold nanoparticle-coated cotton fabric was evaluated for the antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus epidermidis* and *Escherichia coli* bacterial strains which revealed remarkable inhibition at the zone of inhibition of 31 mm diameter against *S. epidermidis*. Further, antioxidant activity was tested for their free radical scavenging property, and the maximum antioxidant activity of the extract containing gold nanoparticles was found to be 80% at $100\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$. The potent free radical scavenging property of the nanoparticles is observed at IC_{50} value $16.25\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$. Moreover, in vivo wound-healing activity was carried out using BALB/c mice model with infected diabetic wounds and observed the stained microscopic images at different time intervals (day 2, day 7 and day 15). It was noted that in 15 days, the wound area is completely re-epithelialized due to the presence of different morphologies such as spherical, needle and triangle nanoparticles. The re-epithelialization layer is fully covered by nanoparticles on the wound area and also collagen filled in the scar tissue when compared with the control group.

Conclusion: The pharmacological evaluation results of the study indicated an encouraging antibacterial and antioxidant activity of the greener synthesized gold nanoparticles tethered with aqueous extract of *Acalypha indica*. Moreover, we demonstrated enhanced in vivo wound-healing efficiency of the synthesized gold nanoparticles through the animal model. Thus, the outcome of

this work revealed that the phyto-engineered gold nanoparticles could be useful for biomedical applications, especially in the development of promising antibacterial and wound-healing agents.

Keywords: gold nanoparticles, antibacterial, antioxidant, wound healing, in vivo mice model

Introduction

Infectious diseases caused by different microorganisms are currently the life-threatening clinical challenges, globally.¹ Wound management remains one of the clinical problems in healthcare which can lead to severe infections resulting in increased morbidity and mortality. When human skin is damaged, microorganisms can easily penetrate underlying tissues and subsequently generate the wound infection.² To control the microorganism growth within wound infection, several metal nanoparticles (MNPs) have been synthesized by chemical methods which provide various advantages such as high purity, desired shape, and structure.^{3,4} Nevertheless, they suffer from major obstacles such as high cost, hazards to health, or possibly unsafe to the environment. Therefore, an effective treatment strategy is very essential for the management of wound infection. Greener nanotechnology is well recognized to overcome various drawbacks associated with the chemical methods. The technology can also help to improve the efficacy of different therapeutics. MNPs tethered plant parts have emerged as feasible options to reduce bacterial infections and increase wound-healing processes.⁵ The MNPs are having much greater physiochemical properties such as electronic, optical, magnetic, mechanical, and catalysis due to their lower particle size, surface plasmon resonance, surface area, effect of particle shape, structural morphology, effective surface charge, and crystalline structure.^{6–8} Considering unique properties, they are widely explored for their variety of potential therapeutic applications like antibacterial, antioxidant, anticancer, wound-healing agents, imaging and targeted drug delivery.^{9–13}

Natural plant sources are gaining vast attention, which can be effectively employed in the preparation of MNPs owing to their easier availability, less toxic behavior and cost-effectiveness.^{14,15} The synthesis of MNPs conjugated to various plants such as *Cladophora fascicularis*,¹⁶ *Pinus pinaster*,¹⁷ *Aerva lanata*,¹⁸ *Artemisia annua*,¹⁹ *Hippophae rhamnoides* Linn,²⁰ *Eucommia ulmoides*,²¹ black tea leaf,²² *Averrhoa bilimbi*,²³ *Salicornia brachiata*,²⁴ *Abelmoschus esculentus* L,²⁵ olive leaf,²⁶ *Ipomoea carnea*,²⁷ *geranium*,²⁸ and *Cissus arnotiana*²⁹ have been documented. Among various types of nanoparticles, gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) have gained greater attraction in antibacterial, antioxidant and

wound-healing applications when combined with natural phytoconstituents.^{30–32} Insulin plant *Chamaecostus cuspidatus* mediated AuNPs have restored the normal blood glucose, glycogen, and insulin levels by evaluating in vivo wound-healing activity.³³ Arafa et al prepared two transdermal formulations as thermo-responsive gels bearing AuNPs and evaluated in vitro antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* (mostly found in burn infections) using a model of burn-induced infected wounds in mice. The developed formulations demonstrated antibacterial activity with promising wound-healing properties based on in vivo and histopathological studies.³⁴ Hajialyani et al reviewed various natural products-based nanomedicines for wound healing, emphasizing mainly on drug delivery systems. They presented various studies on green synthesized MNPs using aqueous extract of 12 different plant materials and some phytoconstituents such as curcumin, emodin, dihydroquercetin, and centella.³⁵ More recently, Mihai et al, amongst others, synthesized copper NPs from leaf extract of *Falcaria vulgaris* and determined the cytotoxicity, antibacterial, antifungal, antioxidant and cutaneous wound-healing activities.³⁶ Further, the same research group prepared silver NPs using aqueous extract of *Allium saralicum* and evaluated for biological activity against a panel of bacterial and fungal strains and documented promising inhibition profiles.^{37–39}

Functionally modified textiles are receiving greater attention and significant growth due to the wide awareness in case of hygiene and health considerations. Particularly, fabrics bearing antibacterial properties can offer synergistic and dual beneficial effects to the textiles.^{40–44} Nanoparticles amalgamated with modified cotton fabrics, conferred an extensive antibacterial activity and well-balanced laundering durability.⁴⁵ This is principally mediated through the binding of MNPs into the surface of the fabrics by forming electrostatic forces or coordinating interactions between MNPs and co-ordinating groups.⁴⁶ The antimicrobial function of different MNPs has been recognized for several other purposes such as textile, cosmetics, and food processing, etc.⁴⁷ Besides, the AuNPs have been utilized to develop the accelerated wound healing by activating different healing phases.⁴⁸ The AuNPs-coated cotton fabrics

exhibit improved recovery action when compared with positive drug-treated group.⁴⁹

Acalypha indica is a common weed plant that occurs throughout tropical Africa, South East Asia, India, Indian Ocean Islands, Sri Lanka, Yemen, and Pakistan. This plant belongs to the family *Euphorbiaceae* and genus *Acalypha*.⁵⁰ It is a well-known traditional herbal medicinal plant which is easily distributed and identified in most agricultural lands, gardens and uncultivated lands. *Acalypha indica* was employed as a traditional herbal medicine for the treatment of various respiratory tract diseases such as bronchitis, asthma, and pneumonia. Leaves of the plant exhibited antiparasitic action, and the decoction of the leaf is used for the management of ear pain.⁵¹ Several possible natural bioactive compounds such as acalyphine, triacetoneamine, cyanogenic glucosides, alkaloids, flavonoids, catechols, saponins, volatile oil, fatty acids, etc., are present in all parts of *Acalypha indica*.⁵⁰ They provide diversified medical applications, including anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties.⁵² Hence, the literature well documented the medicinal significance of *Acalypha indica*, which motivated us to select this particular herb and to be taken further for investigating the potential antibacterial, antioxidant, and wound-healing properties.

In continuation of our research efforts in acquiring greener synthesis of AuNPs, and beneficial effects of the natural herb *Acalypha indica* are synergized to enhance the biocompatibility and efficiency of fabrics. Further, our study is aimed to investigate the potential antibacterial properties of AuNPs on cotton fabric using a simple anchoring procedure. Moreover, our study motivated us to evaluate its antioxidant activity and in vivo wound-healing properties using a suitable animal model.

Experimental

Materials and Methods

The woven cotton fabric of 80 counts was obtained from The South Indian Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore, India. Fresh leaves of *Acalypha indica* were collected from the agricultural lands (Latitude: 10° 04' 12.00" N, Longitude: 78° 46' 48.00" E) available in the local area of Karaikudi, Tamil Nadu, India. The plant was identified from Department of Botany, Alagappa University, Karaikudi, India and the plant's specimen repository serial number is ALUDB-3020589. Chloroauric acid (HAuCl₄.3H₂O) and dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO) were procured from Sigma Aldrich and used

without any further purification. Buffer tablets of specific pH were purchased from Ranbaxy, India and used as such. Highly purified water was generated from the TKA-LAB Reinst water system. Bacterial strains of *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (*S. epidermidis*; ATCC 35984) and *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*; ATCC 10546) were used for antibacterial activity are received from the Department of Biotechnology, Alagappa University, India.

Preparation of *Acalypha indica* Leaf Extract

Acalypha indica leaf extract was prepared by continuous hot extraction at a temperature of 100°C. For the extraction, 30 g of cleaned leaves were completely triturated with 90 mL water. This mixture is subjected to continuous hot extraction for 15 min using a Soxhlet apparatus and filtered accordingly. The filtrate, thus obtained by this method, was used as a reducing agent for the synthesis of AuNPs.

Green Synthesis of AuNPs

An equal quantity of *Acalypha indica* leaf extract (2.5 mL) and 0.001 M of HAuCl₄.3H₂O (2.5 mL) with 1 mL of buffer solution (pH 7) were taken in an Erlenmeyer flask. With the help of a magnetic stirrer, the reaction mixture was stirred at 240 rpm. The reduction step of Au³⁺ ions to AuNPs was attained and subsequently tracked by the change in the color of the mixture from light to dark brown. This protocol was further extrapolated using a high concentration of chloroauric acid (0.01 M) to gain an insight into the effect of concentration on green synthesis.

Pre-Treatment of Cotton

In order to eliminate various impurities occurring in the fabric, the cotton fabric was suitably pre-treated (scouring and bleaching) using a one-pot mechanism. Specifically, HCl (0.4 mL), NaOH (1.9 g), Na₂CO₃ (3.9 g) and H₂O₂ (1.9 mL) were assorted in distilled water (200 mL). The fabric was subsequently buried in the bath, and the constant temperature of 80°C was maintained for about 90 min. Then, the pre-treated fabric was removed, washed with a sufficient quantity of water and adequately dried. Finally, the dried fabric was used as such, subsequently for further steps.

Coating on Cotton Fabric

The intact extract was appropriately coated with the cotton fabric employing pad-dry-cure procedure. The fabric was

stuffed into a padding mangle consisting of *Acalypha indica* leaf extract (100 mL) and the padding operation was accomplished at ambient conditions for 15 mins. Finally, the coated fabric was detached, washed with water and adequately dried under air. Similarly, the coating process was followed by the extract comprising AuNPs as well.⁵³

Characterization of Synthesized AuNPs by Instrumentation

The synthesized AuNPs were characterized by employing UV-vis spectrophotometer (Jasco-V-530) and consequently observed various surface plasmon resonance (SPR) peaks. The powdered extract containing AuNPs was characterized by X'Pert PRO XRD equipment to understand the crystalline nature. Possible phytochemicals containing varied functionality were identified by HPLC (Shimadzu), Detector SPD 10A; Pump LC-8A; Silicon C18 column – Phenomenex (Shimadzu). FT-IR spectra were recorded to identify the functional group using BRUKER Optik GmbH – TENSOR 27. The surface coating morphology of the fabric and the shape of AuNPs were investigated by applying HITACHI S3000H SEM at 15 kV. In addition, the particle size of AuNPs was analyzed with the help of a high-resolution transmission electron microscope (HR-TEM) JEOL-JEM 2100 working at 200 kV.

In vitro Antibacterial Evaluation

The free uncoated cotton, pristine extract-coated cotton and the extract consisting of AuNPs-coated cotton fabrics were evaluated for their antibacterial actions against *S. epidermidis* (Gram-positive) and *E. coli* (Gram-negative) strains, respectively. The antibacterial activity was measured by disc diffusion susceptibility assay in the MHA medium. The strains were grown in Luria Bertani (LB) broth and tryptic soy broth (TSB) and subsequently incubated at a temperature of 37°C. For all the antibacterial assays, overnight cultures of both bacterial strains were used in 1:100 dilutions and sub-cultured in the same broth till turbidity of 0.5 McFarland standard (1×10^8 CFU mL⁻¹) was attained. The cultures were evenly dispersed onto the agar plate surface by employing a sterile cotton swab and left it for 10 min to confer the absorption of any excess of moisture. In the swabbed plate, 1.5 x 1.5 cm size of each of the different cotton fabrics was placed on LBA plates and incubated at a temperature of 37°C. After 24 h,

the plates were examined and measured the zone of inhibition (ZOI) subsequently.⁵⁴

In vitro Evaluation of the Antioxidant Activity

The antioxidant activity of the extract containing AuNPs was examined by DPPH free radical scavenging assay according to the standard protocols.⁵⁵ In this method, the DPPH solution (0.1 mM) was prepared by using methanol and absorbance was recorded at 517 nm using a microplate reader. The DPPH solution (100 µg/mL) was mixed with 3 mL of extract containing AuNPs solution and incubated for 30 min. The discoloration of purple color was noticed and recorded at 517 nm. Methanol was used as blank, whereas DPPH in methanol with the ascorbic acid solution (0.05–0.3 mg/mL) was used as a standard which served as a positive control. The percentage of the free radical scavenger was calculated using the following equation:-

$$\% \text{DPPH scavenge} = (A_c - A_t / A_c) \times 100$$

where A_c and A_t are the absorbance of the control and test samples, respectively.

In vivo Evaluation of the Wound-Healing Activity

The in vivo wound-healing activity was determined by using BALB/c mice, according to the approved protocols of International Animal Experiment Procedure, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, China. For this in vivo wound-healing analysis, the animal model was procured and performed experimentally according to the standard guidelines for care and use of laboratory animals of National Institute of Health, China. The experimental protocol was followed according to the previously reported article.⁵⁶ In brief, streptozotocin was injected to an intra-abdominal place of BALB/c mice at a dose of 75 mg/kg to create diabetes mellitus. After 2 days, the blood glucose levels were monitored by using Glucometer and the glucose level of 21.3 mmol/L was noticed. Every day for 4 weeks, 1–2.5 units of insulin are administered to all diabetic-induced models with a suitable diet to keep higher blood glucose levels to prevent acute crisis problems. After 4 days, the blood glucose level was reached to 23.1 mmol/L. Then, the animals were anaesthetized under the appropriate dosage of ketamine (anesthetic drug), and the wound (20 mm) was created on the dorsal midline by using an electric shaver and cleaned with 70%

alcohol. All the wounds of each animal were arbitrarily treated to control. The extract containing AuNPs was applied to the wound spot using a syringe. With the help of the glass rod, the applied material was spread on the whole wound surface area and covered with a surgical bandage. For the control animals, the surgical bandage was covered with adhesive bandage. All animals were kept in separate cages at ambient temperature. The wound size reduction diameter was measured and photographed regularly in days 3, 7 and 15.

Histopathological Analysis

The histopathological analysis was conducted using two staining procedures such as hematoxylin eosin (H&E) and Masson's trichrome (MT). The experimental procedure followed for this analysis is similar as per our recently published work⁵⁷, which explored the inflammatory infiltration, collagen and fibroblast formations, neovascularization under standard protocols. The improved diabetic wound-healing closure rate was calculated from the following equation:

$$\text{Wound closure area (WA\%)} = (\text{WAs} - \text{WAt}) / \text{WAs} \times 100$$

where: WAs is the value of the original wound area in the surgery day and WAt is the value of the healed wound area at a specified time point.

Results and Discussion

The reduction process of Au^{3+} ions to AuNPs was monitored based on the color change of the reaction mixture from light brown to dark brown. The reaction mixture color began to change after 5 min, which indicated the subsequent reduction of chloroauric acid into gold particles. Further, sophisticated instrumental analytical techniques such as UV-visible spectroscopy, XRD, HPLC, FT-IR, FE-SEM with EDA, HR-TEM with SAD analysis, and SEM with EDAX analysis were employed for the complete characterization. Moreover, the material was evaluated for antibacterial, antioxidant and wound-healing properties.

UV-Vis Analysis

UV-visible spectroscopy can be used to examine the formation of AuNPs with their surface plasmon resonance (SPR peaks) and shape. Figure 1 presents UV-visible spectra of the pure extract (curve A in black colour) and extract composed of AuNPs (curve B in pink colour) deduced from the 0.001 M concentration of chloroauric

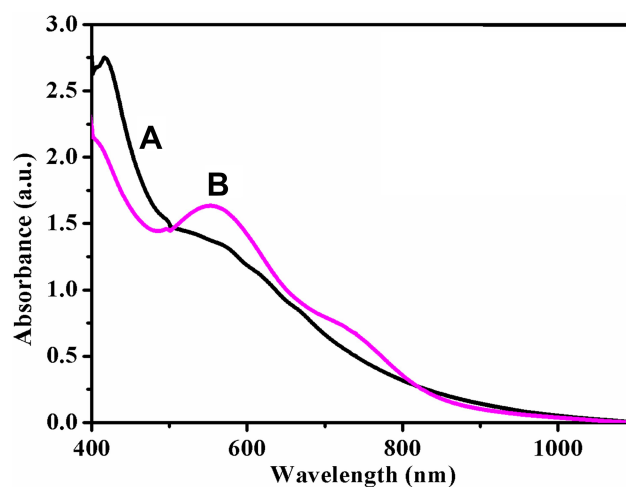


Figure 1 UV-vis absorption spectra of Neat *Acalypha indica* leaf extract (curve A in black colour) and AuNPs synthesized from *Acalypha indica* (curve B in pink colour). **Abbreviations:** AuNPs, gold nanoparticles; UV-vis, ultraviolet-visible.

acid. The reaction was monitored by UV-visible spectrophotometer till the end of 1 h, and the perfect sharp band was observed at 552 nm, which was attributable to SPR of AuNPs (curve B).⁴⁴ The formation of the SPR band may be due to the shape and size during the production of AuNPs^{58,59} which can be further confirmed by the formation of spherical and rod-like shapes of AuNPs. This may be due to the attainment of saturation in the bio-reduction of Au^{3+} . In general, the intensity of the SPR peak has a positive correlation with the reduction of gold ions to AuNPs. The formation of stable dark purple color in the reaction mixture demonstrated the complete reduction of gold ions to AuNPs. Further an extension of the stirring time (maximum of 1 h) resulted in no noticeable changes in the absorbance pattern. The leaf extract did not exhibit any absorption peak on electronic spectra (curve A).

XRD Analysis

XRD analysis is carried out to study the crystalline structure of greener synthesized metal NPs. Neat extract and the extract containing AuNPs were subjected to XRD analysis. The XRD patterns of neat extract, AuNPs synthesized at 0.001M concentration precursor are shown in Figure 2A and B. The patterns are employed to confirm the crystalline nature of the metal particles. Figure 2A shown no corresponding peaks of Au metal in the leaf extract. Figure 2B exhibits numerous Bragg reflection peaks obtained at 38° , 44° , 64° and 77° which are indexed by planes (111), (200), (220) and (311), respectively, on the basis of the face-centred cubic orientation of Au.³² The

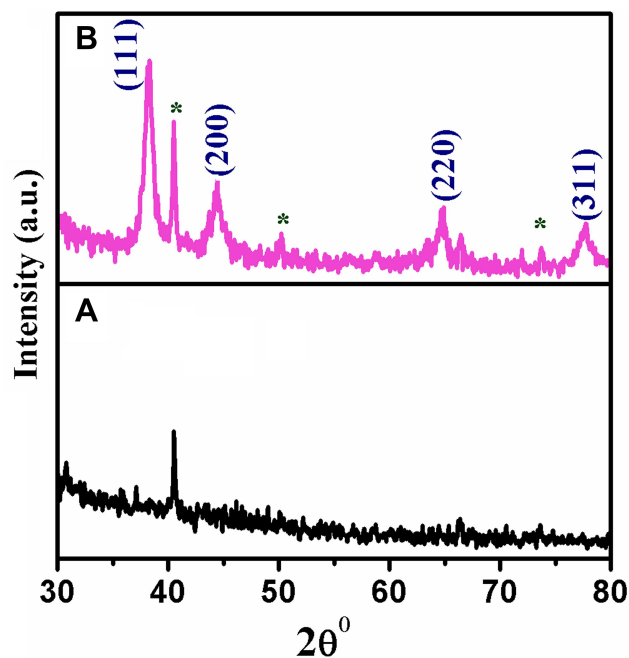


Figure 2 XRD patterns of (A) Neat *Acalypha indica* leaf extract and (B) AuNPs synthesized from *Acalypha indica*. (* Bioinorganic constituents present in the extract). **Abbreviations:** XRD, X-ray diffraction; AuNPs, gold nanoparticles

obtained peak lists are identical with the reported data of the standard gold metal by the Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction Standards (JCPDS) [File No. 01-089-3697].

The average size of AuNPs is calculated using the Scherrer formula. The (111) plane of the synthesized AuNPs is observed more intensely than other planes. Therefore, the (111) plane of the AuNPs is used to calculate the particle size of the Scherrer equation as 19 nm.

The particle size obtained through XRD analysis is further corroborated by the particle size determined from the HR-TEM.⁴⁴

HPLC Analysis

All possible individual constituents of the extract are identified under optimized wavelength (340 nm) and depict the HPLC chromatogram corresponding to their retention time (Figure 3). UV-vis analysis of a green-coloured neat extract of *Acalypha indica* leaf showed different peaks at 275, 340, 369, 449, 564 and 601 nm. A peak at 340 nm is observed to be more significant and is considered for further HPLC analysis to recognize the presence of major phytoconstituents in the neat extract. The UV spectrum of the extract of *Acalypha indica* leaf is displayed in inset Figure 3A.

Based on the presence of the number and quantity of individual phytoconstituents in the extract, minor and major peaks are obtained. Table 1 represents various peaks attributable to seven different phytoconstituents and their corresponding retention time. The identification of various phytoconstituents present in the plant extracts is mainly based on the comparison of retention time reported in the literature. The identified compounds may have one or more similar or different functional groups, as listed in Table 1.

The compound numbers 1, 2, 4 and 7 have active carbonyl functional groups that suggest a complete reduction of Au³⁺ ions to AuNPs. These referred compounds are

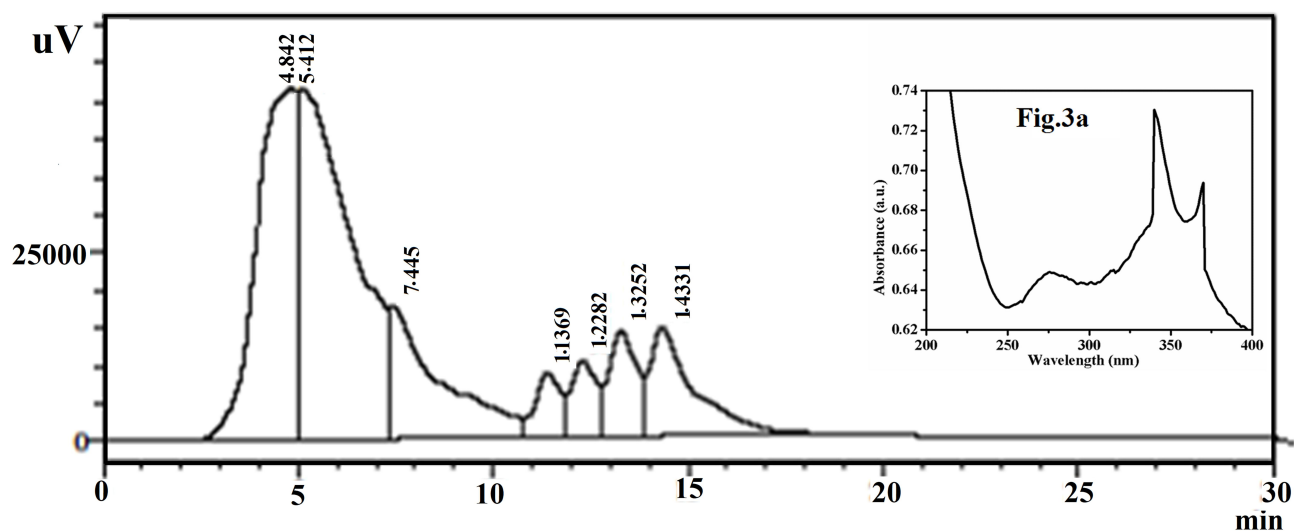


Figure 3 HPLC chromatogram profile of aqueous extract of *Acalypha indica* leaf at 340 nm; UV spectrum of aqueous *Acalypha indica* leaf extract (Inset Figure 3A). **Abbreviations:** HPLC, high-performance liquid chromatography; UV, ultraviolet.

Table 1 Retention Time of Phytochemicals Present in the *Acalypha indica* Leaf Extract Observed at 340 nm

Compound No.	Retention Time (min)	Area %	Height %	Compound Identified	Number of Carbonyl Groups
1	4.842	28.454	29.694	Sildenafil citrate	4
2	5.142	35.951	29.385	Geniposidic acid	1
3	7.445	13.334	11.139	3,5-dimethylphenol	—
4	11.369	3.182	5.378	Palmitic acid	1
5	12.282	3.775	6.407	Borneol	—
6	13.252	5.776	8.932	2-Hexyl-1-octanol	—
7	14.331	9.528	9.065	α -Terpinyl acetate	1

concluded with FT-IR stretching frequency noticed at 1664 cm^{-1} for carbonyl derivatives called amide-I (functional group). Therefore, these four compounds may be involved in the reduction of gold ions rather than other compounds (numbers 3, 5 and 6).^{57,60-62}

The HPLC chromatogram also revealed that the percentage content of each identified compound is present in the extract. The high total percentage of carbonyl compounds is noticed as 77.115%, which is a higher percentage than compounds lacking carbonyl fragments (22.885%). The peak area or peak percentage suggested the concentration of the compounds present in the extract. In this regard, compounds 1 and 2 are identified in higher percentage content. Out of these two compounds, the compound number 1 may be dominated by the reduction reaction; even it has less content of carbonyl group than compound 2. This may be due to the presence of an amide functional group, which was further confirmed by FT-IR analysis.

FT-IR Analysis

The neat extract and the extract containing AuNPs were subjected to FT-IR spectroscopy to identify the possible functional groups, including the active carbonyl (C=O) moiety in the *Acalypha indica* leaf extract. The individual FT-IR spectrum of the leaf extract and reaction mixture obtained by 0.001 M concentration precursors are shown in Figure 4A and B.

The leaf extract (Figure 4A) shows the strong bands at 3443 , 1644 , 1395 , 1064 and 601 cm^{-1} . The broadband appeared at 3443 cm^{-1} is assigned to O-H group stretching vibration. A prominent band presented at 1644 cm^{-1} is ascribed to the stretching vibration of the amide-I (C=O) group of proteins that occurred in the extract.^{63,64} The band appeared at 1395 cm^{-1} is distinctive of C-O stretching of carboxylic functionality.⁶⁵ The bands at 1064 cm^{-1}

and 601 cm^{-1} are characteristic of C-N stretching mode in primary amine and C-S stretching mode in disulphide groups, respectively.

The extract containing AuNPs exhibits the peaks for diversified functional groups at 3510 , 1750 , 1125 and 700 cm^{-1} (Figure 4B). All the mentioned peaks are shifted to higher wavenumbers. The difference in the peak and a small shift in the band position is observed in curve B which indicates the free amino or carboxylic groups or different bioorganic compounds present in the extract that can bind onto the metal surfaces to stabilize the particles.^{66,67} The *Acalypha indica* leaf extracts containing amide, phenolic, and carbonyl compounds were reported for the involvement in the reduction of the metal ions. As mentioned earlier,

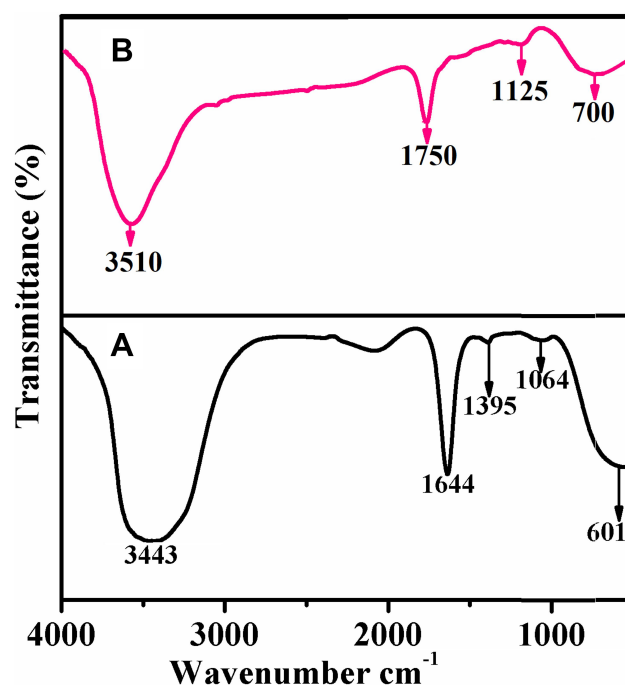


Figure 4 FT-IR spectra of (A) Neat extract and (B) extract containing AuNPs synthesized from *Acalypha indica*.

Abbreviations: FT-IR, fourier transform-infrared; AuNPs, gold nanoparticles.

Acalypha indica plants had a variety of phytochemical compounds that are possessing different functional groups such as O-H, C=O, C-N, C-S and C-O identified from FT-IR analysis. The OH functional groups may be responsible for the bio-reduction of gold ions to gold nanoparticles.⁶⁸ It was evidenced that the hydroxyl group has the ability to bind and reduce the metal ions to metal nanoparticles and proposed the mechanism of reduction of gold ions to gold nanoparticles (Figure 5).

FE-SEM with EDAX and HR-TEM with SEAD Analyses

The synthesized AuNPs were analyzed by SEM with EDAX, and the results are illustrated in Figure 6A and B. Figure 6A shows a large number of spherical and rod-like morphologies of AuNPs. Moreover, the smaller and higher spherical AuNPs are well dispersed that can be attached to the rod-shaped nanoparticles. Furthermore, to confirm the formation of AuNPs, the EDAX spectrum is used to monitor the elements present in the synthesized compound (Figure 6B). The presence of a strong signal identical to the gold metal is observed in this spectrum. The Cu peak originates from the copper plate during the preparation of the sample for SEM analysis. In addition to the anticipated peaks, other elemental peaks such as C, O, N, K, Cl and Mn are also observed in the spectrum, which may be due to the existence of different phytochemical elements in the *Acalypha indica* extract.

The structural morphology and crystallinity of the synthesized AuNPs using *Acalypha indica* leaf extract are further confirmed by HR-TEM with SAED, which are displayed in Figure 6C and D. The distribution of predominant spherical shape of AuNPs with 20 nm of size was obtained (Figure 6C). The traces of triangular-shaped particles were also observed. In addition, a single spherical lattice spring is obtained as indicated in the inset image. The SAED result (Figure 6D) shows bright circular rings and are associated with (111), (200), (220) and (311) planes of AuNPs.⁶⁹

SEM with EDAX Analysis of AuNPs Coated on Cotton Fabric

SEM with EDAX images of uncoated, neat extract coated, and AuNPs-coated cotton fabrics are compared in Figure 7A-F. Uncoated cotton fabric shows spirals together or side-by-side layers in a cylindrical structure (Figure 7A).⁷⁰ After loading neat extract on the cotton fabric, the single fibre can be changed to rough morphology (Figure 7C). When the extract containing AuNPs is loaded on the cotton fabric, the smooth morphological structure is fully changed to rough morphology, indicating that AuNPs successfully deposited on the cotton fabric. The AuNPs are evenly attached to the cotton fabric surface by the electrostatic interaction (Figure 7E). Further, the EDAX spectrum (Figure 7B, D, and F) supports the existence of C, O, K, Mg, Si, Cl, Ca elements and AuNPs on the surface of cotton fabric.⁴⁰

In vitro Antibacterial Evaluation

Uncoated cotton, extract-coated cotton, and extract containing AuNPs-coated cotton were evaluated for their antibacterial actions against *S. epidermidis* and *E. coli*, as shown in Figure 8. The antibacterial evaluation was determined by disc diffusion susceptibility assay for 24 h duration.⁷¹ The improved zone of inhibition (ZOI) of AuNPs-coated cotton is significantly observed at 24th h and labelled as 3. Similarly, the ZOI obtained for uncoated and extracted coated cotton is labelled as 1 and 2, respectively. The highest ZOI of bacterial growth is noticed around AuNPs coated with cotton against *S. epidermidis* (31 mm diameter) than *E. coli* (26 mm diameter). In a parallel way, the maximum ZOI of bacterial growth is observed for extract-coated cotton against *S. epidermidis* (25 mm diameter) rather than *E. coli* (19 mm diameter). Both uncoated cotton and extract-coated cotton exhibited good antibacterial activity. Due to the presence of bioactive compounds in the extraction and formation of gold nanoparticles, an improved antibacterial activity was noticed for AuNPs-coated cotton. This is attributable to

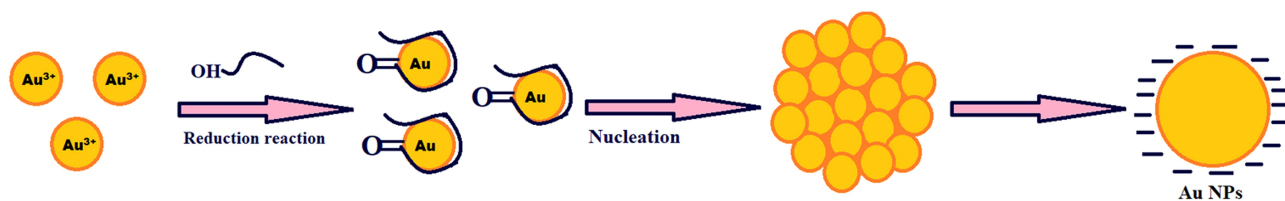


Figure 5 The proposed mechanism of reduction of gold ions to gold nanoparticles.

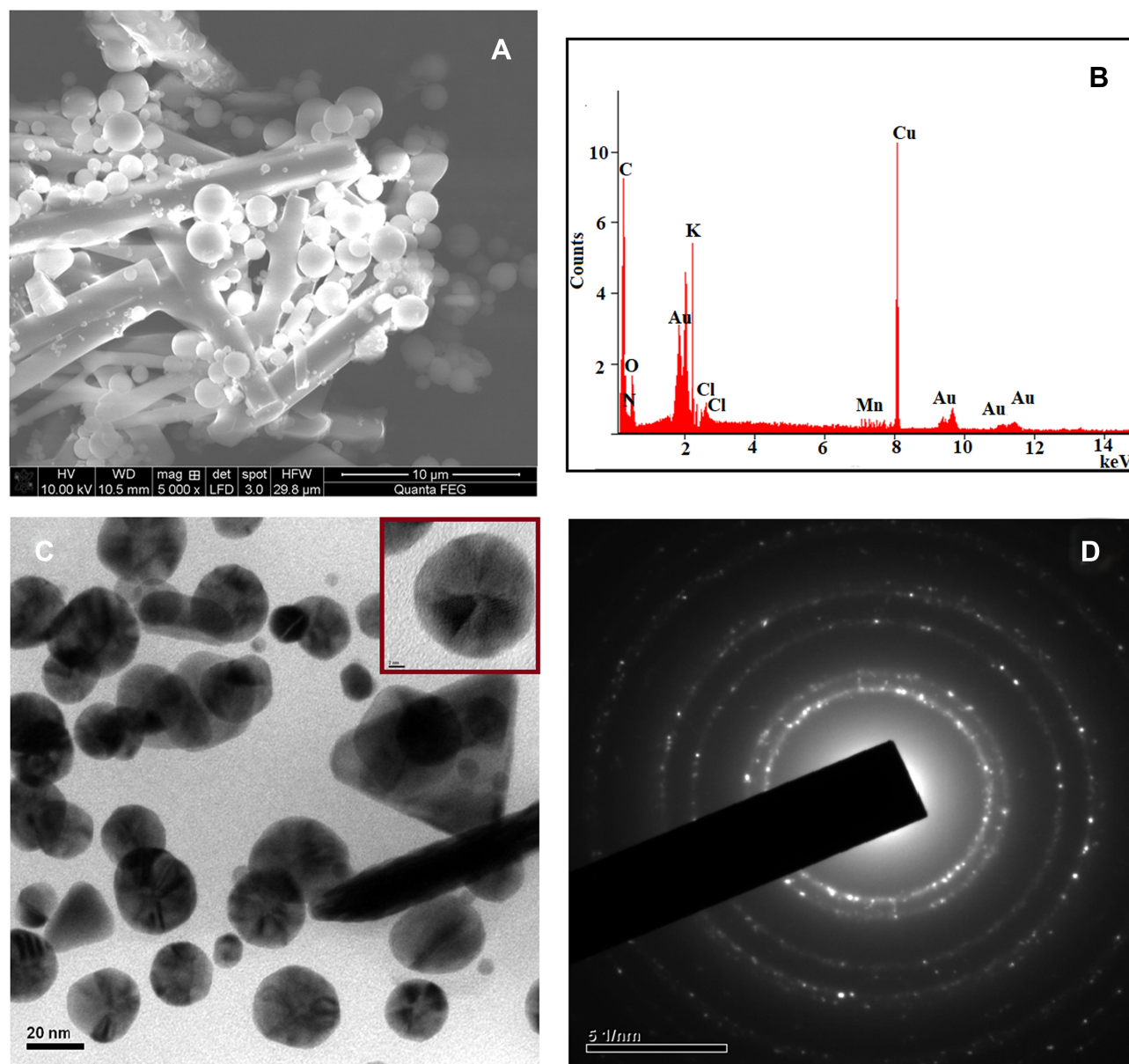


Figure 6 FE-SEM with EDAX images of AuNPs obtained from *Acalypha indica* (A and B) and HR-TEM with SAED images of AuNPs obtained from *Acalypha indica* (C and D).

Abbreviations: FE-SEM, field emission scanning electron microscope; EDAX, energy dispersive analysis of X-rays; HR-TEM, high-resolution transmission electron microscopy; SAED, selected area electron diffraction; AuNPs, gold nanoparticles.

the existence of AuNPs on the surface of the cotton fabric mediated through the hydroxyl groups present in the extract.⁷²

The proposed mechanism of the antibacterial activity of AuNPs against inhibitory effects of microorganisms could be occurred through the electrostatic force of attraction between the nanoparticles and the cell membrane of the corresponding bacterial strains.⁶⁸ Thus, the cotton fabric with immobilized AuNPs without any binder exhibited potential antibacterial activity. The washing stability is also established because of the existence of electrostatic forces and co-ordination links

between AuNPs and the amino group present in the extract.⁴⁶ The antibacterial activity result was found to be unique from other studies reported by Zangeneh et al.^{38,39} Authors determined minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) as an expression of the antibacterial activity of *Falcaria vulgaris* leaf extract conjugated copper NPs against *E. coli* at the concentration of 8–16 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. Similarly, in another study by the same authors, we reported the maximum ZOI against *E. coli* is 30 mm for silver NPs obtained using *A. saralicum* aqueous extract.^{38,39} Our study determined the ZOI against *E. coli* as 26 mm diameter, which is comparable to ZOI

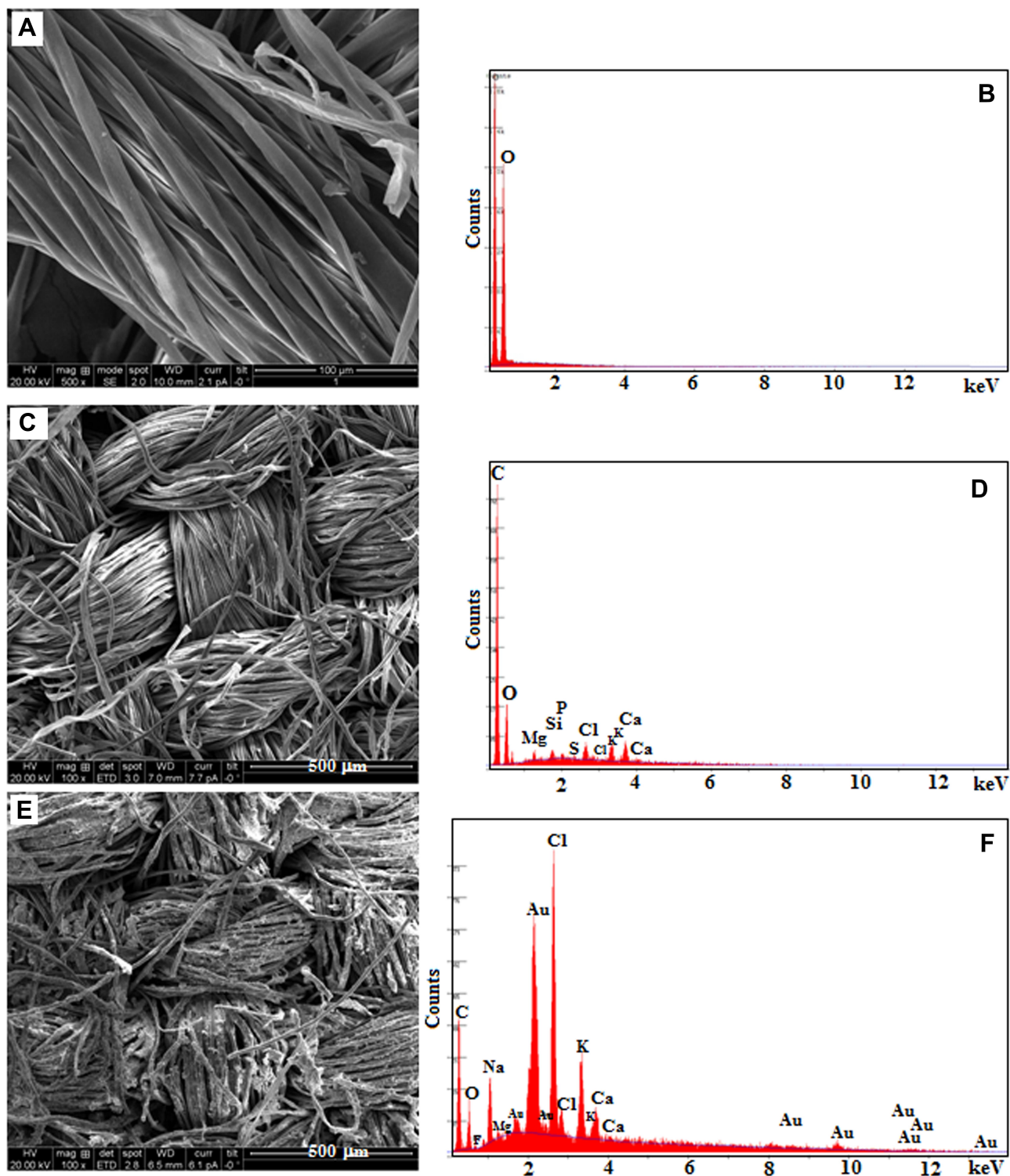


Figure 7 SEM with EDAX images of (A and B) uncoated cotton, (C and D) neat extract-coated cotton and (E and F) extract containing AuNPs-coated cotton. **Abbreviations:** SEM, scanning electron microscope; EDAX, energy dispersive analysis of X-rays; AuNPs, gold nanoparticles.

values observed in the reported article (ZOI = 29 mm and 30 mm). Moreover, we have used unique gold NPs from aqueous extracts of *Acalypha indica* and obtained the best

antibacterial activity against *S. epidermidis* with ZOI of 31 mm diameter, which is very significant and not reported in the literature.

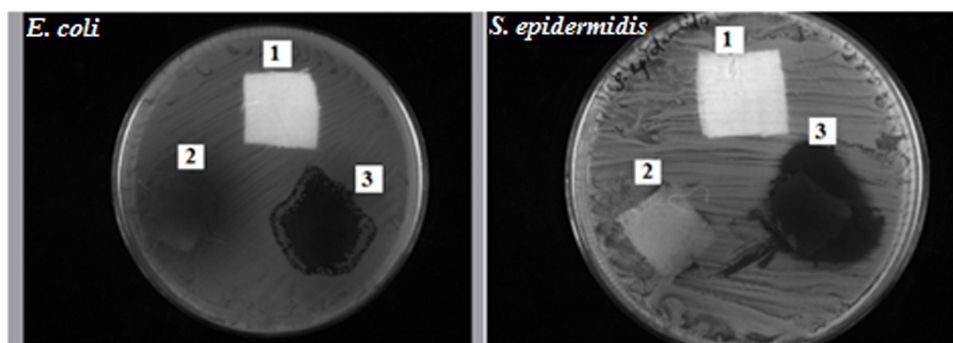


Figure 8 Antibacterial efficiency of AuNPs synthesized using *Acalypha indica* leaf extract prepared at 100 °C: (1) Uncoated cotton, (2) Extract-coated cotton, (3) Extract containing AuNPs-coated cotton.

Abbreviation: AuNPs, gold nanoparticles.

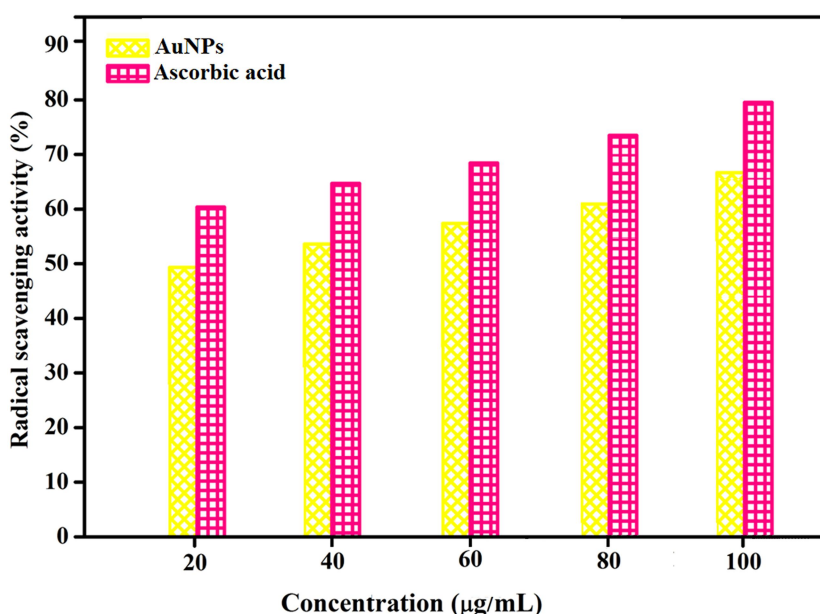


Figure 9 In vitro antioxidant activity of extract containing AuNPs.

Abbreviation: AuNPs, gold nanoparticles.

In vitro Evaluation of the Antioxidant Activity

The free radical scavenging ability of the extract containing AuNPs is presented in Figure 9. The result showed that the extract containing AuNPs has effective antioxidant activity against DPPH free radical scavenging. The maximum antioxidant activity of the extract containing AuNPs is found to be 80% at 100 µg/mL. The potent free radical scavenging property of the nanoparticles is noticed at IC₅₀ value 16.25 µg/mL. This may be due to their ability to donate electrons or hydrogen ions to DPPH free radicals to neutralize them. When the concentration is increased, radical scavenging is also increased proportionally. Moreover, the plant contains most

of the bioactive compounds which have been attributed to their antioxidant ability.⁷³ Our antioxidant activity result was found to be different from literature reports involving different nanoparticles deduced from other medicinal plants.^{44,45} In the first study, authors conducted the antioxidant activity of copper NPs of *Falcaria vulgaris* leaf extract and obtained the activity at IC₅₀ value of 190 µg/mL, which indicated less antioxidant activity. Comparatively, we have obtained highly potent and 10 times greater antioxidant activity than the literature report.³⁸ The same research group in another study reported the antioxidant activity at IC₅₀ value 193 µg/mL for silver NPs obtained using *A. saralicum* aqueous extract. We have obtained greater potency at IC₅₀ value 16.25 µg/mL for

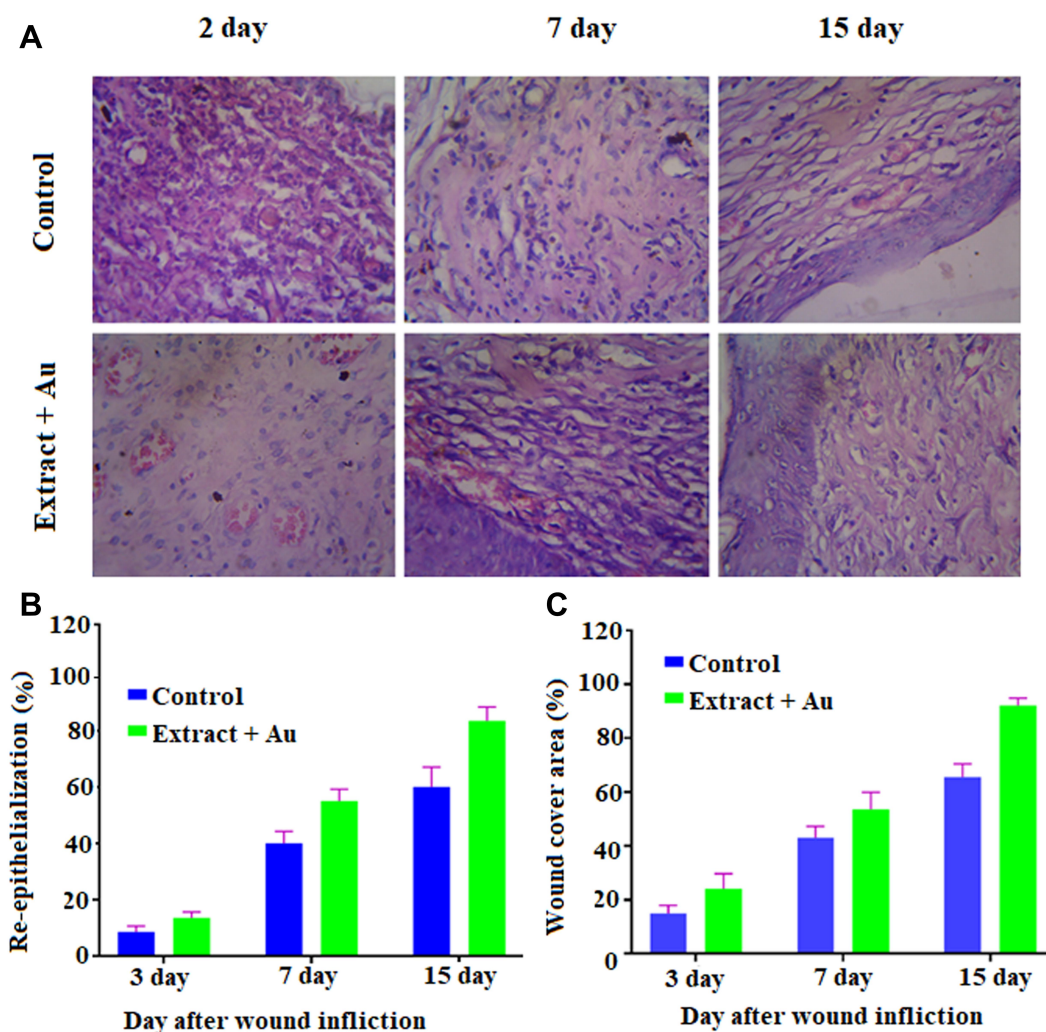


Figure 10 (A) Hematoxylin and Eosin stained microscopic images of regenerated structure of incised wounds on different days (3, 7 and 15) for treated with control, and extract containing AuNPs at 10x magnifications (scale bar 100 μ m); (B) Histogram of re-epithelialization (in %); (C) Histogram of wound-cover area (in %).
Abbreviation: AuNPs, gold nanoparticles.

gold NPs derived from aqueous extract of *Acalypha indica* which is unique, significant and the best antioxidant activity result than the literature report.³⁹

In vivo Evaluation of the Wound-Healing Activity

The in vivo wound-healing activity was conducted through observing H&E and MTS stained microscopic images at different day intervals (day 2, day 7 and day 15) is displayed in Figures 9 and 10, respectively. From both stains, collagen deposition, tissue re-epithelialization, mononuclear inflammatory infiltration, and neo-angiogenesis are determined. In H&E stained images of the control sample, re-epithelialization is started along with newly-formed granulation tissue and no tissue regeneration is noticed

(Figure 10). In addition, the wound exhibited unfavorable healing conditions with a larger size open, which has not been covered by the re-epithelialization process. At the time of 2 days, the extract containing AuNPs treated in the group exhibited slightly improved re-epithelialization along with a smaller size of the open wound and little inflammatory cells when compared to the control group. Further, a larger number of red blood vessels were observed, which was characterized by a bigger vessel lumen filled with red blood cells. At the time of 7 days, the treated group exhibited thicker re-epithelialization layer together with improved neovascularization and a higher healing process is observed when compared to control. Moreover, a larger number of red blood vessels have appeared. In 15 days, the wound area is completely

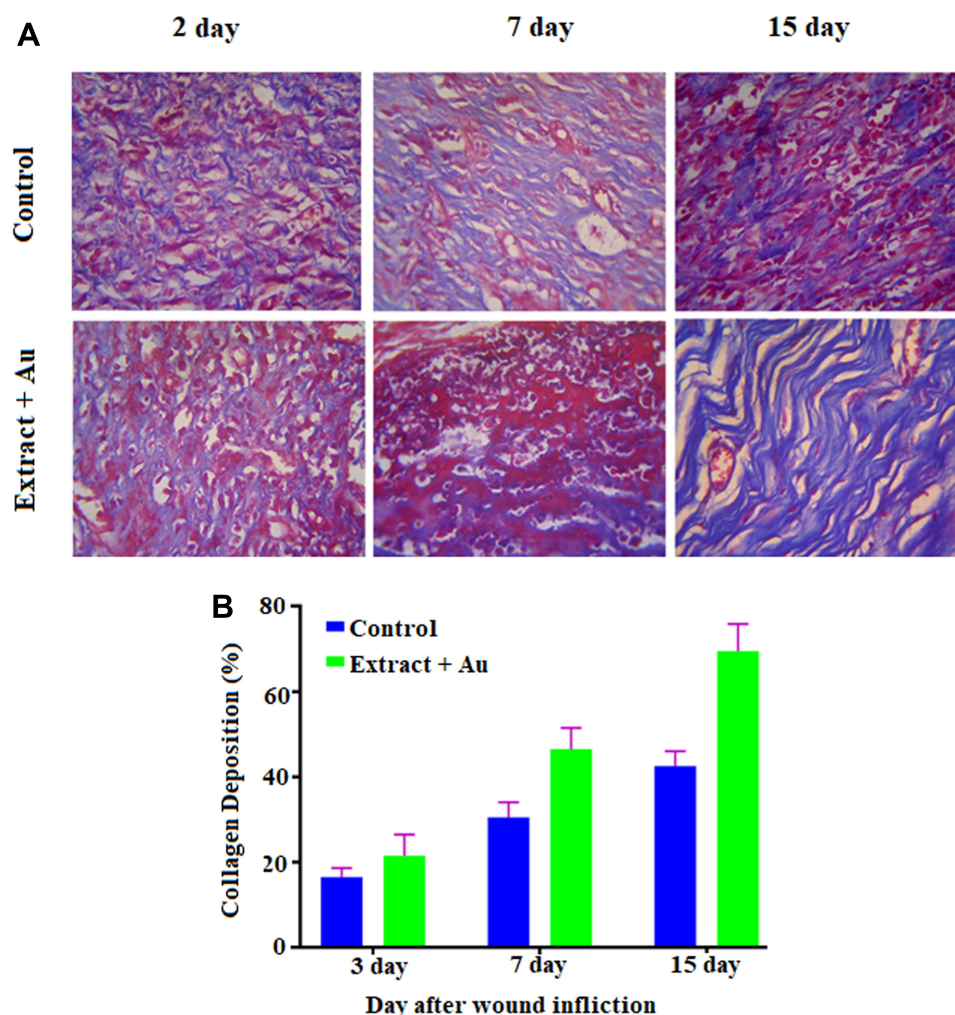


Figure 11 (A) Masson's Trichrome staining images of regenerated structure of incised wounds in different days (3, 7 and 15) for treated with control, and extract containing AuNPs at 10x magnifications (scale bar 100 μ m); **(B)** Histogram of collagen deposition (in %).

Abbreviation: AuNPs, gold nanoparticles.

re-epithelialized due to the presence of different morphologies such as spherical, needle and triangle nanoparticles. The re-epithelialization layer is fully covered by nanoparticles on the wound site area and also collagen filled in the scar tissue when compared with the control group. As observed in the images, amongst various morphologies, spherical morphology has higher particles which show complete re-epithelialization. The deposition of collagen is regular than other groups, which specify neo-tissue formation enhanced by the nanoparticle-mediated collagen (Figure 11). The results revealed that the extract containing AuNPs accelerated the ending of the inflammatory stage, forming of blood vessels and remodeling of the collagen matrix, resulting in faster skin regeneration and improved healing of wounds than the control group.^{35,74,75} AuNPs have endogenous antibacterial properties that are

also helping to reduce the wound healing through inflammatory and hemostasis phases.⁷⁶ AuNPs possibly accelerate the wound-healing activity through different mechanisms such as angiogenesis pathway, altering the membrane potential, inhibiting enzyme ATP synthase, triggering the optimum intracellular ROS, eventually leading to hampered energy metabolism and wound healing. Our results are significant while comparing with other reported studies involving copper NPs derived from *Falcaria vulgaris* leaf extract.

Conclusion

Herein, we reported the simple, facile, and eco-friendly greener synthesis of AuNPs from *Acalypha indica* extract and analyzed using sophisticated analytical methods. UV-visible spectroscopy, XRD analysis, HPLC analysis, and

FT-IR techniques confirmed the synthesized gold nanoparticles. Further, FE-SEM and HR-TEM analyses established the size, shape and characterization of the synthesized gold nanoparticles. The promising antibacterial activity, antioxidant, free radical scavenging, and wound-healing properties of phyto-engineered gold nanoparticles are suggested for their potential therapeutic applications, which may be further extended to the textile technology as well.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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