

Vetiveria zizanioides can prevent soil erosion and is also helpful in rehabilitating metal-polluted soil. Traditionally, the plant is used for aromatherapy, for stress, anxiety, nervous tension and insomnia.

powder it was dried in a hot air oven at 4 degree Celsius. The dried powder was sent for characterisation. Finally the left over solution was taken to evaluate its antioxidant activity. All the results were taken photographs and recorded in the excel sheets.



Figure 1: Figure represents the colour change observed after nanoparticle synthesis.

Antioxidant assay-DPPH method

DPPH assay was used to test the antioxidant activity of biogenic synthesized silver nanoparticles. Diverse concentrations 2-10 g/ml of *Vetiveria zizanioides* plant extract interceded silver nanoparticles were mixed with ml of . mm DPPH in methanol and 01 l of 1 mm Tris HCl buffer (pH 3.0) and incubated for minutes. Later, the reduction in the quantity of DPPH free radicals was assessed dependent on the absorbance at 13 nm. HT was employed as control. The percentage of inhibition was determined from the following equation,

$$\% \text{ inhibition} = \frac{\text{Absorbance of control} - \text{Absorbance of test sample}}{\text{Absorbance of control}} \times 100$$

RESULTS

The percentage of inhibition of silver nanoparticles synthesised from *Vetiveria zizanioides* was 02.5% for 10µL, 12.5% for 20µL, 2.1% for 30µL, 23% for 0L and 3.0% for 1L. The percentage of inhibition of the standard was 32.12% for 10µL, 34.1% for 20µL, 41.2% for 30µL, 44.24% for 0L and 5.1% for 1L. Hence maximum inhibition was observed at 1L that is at higher concentration (Table)(Figure). The silver nanoparticles synthesised from *Vetiveria zizanioides* have good antioxidant activity and are comparable to the standard.

Vetiveria zizanioides plant and to evaluate its antioxidant potential.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Extract preparation

In the present study 1gm of *Vetiveria zizanioides* was added in ml of distilled water and boiled for -1 minutes at 3 degree Celsius. After boiling, the plant extract was filtered by Whatman No filter paper. 2 ml of milli molar silver nitrate was prepared in 1 ml of conical flask 0 ml of filtered plant extract was mixed to it and kept in a magnetic stirrer for nanoparticle synthesis. Colour change was observed after nanoparticle synthesis (figure). The synthesized nanoparticle was preliminarily analysed using UV visible spectroscopy. Prior to the final step, the nanoparticle solution was centrifuged at 4 rpm to prepare nanoparticle pellet

Table 1: The table represents the antioxidant activity of silver nanoparticles synthesised from *Vetiveria zizanioides* compared to the standard.

No.	Concentration	Standard- % of Inhibition	Silver nanoparticles-% of Inhibition
1	10µL	.5	.9
2	20µL	.52	5.9
3	30µL	5.3	1.5
		.	.
		.1	.

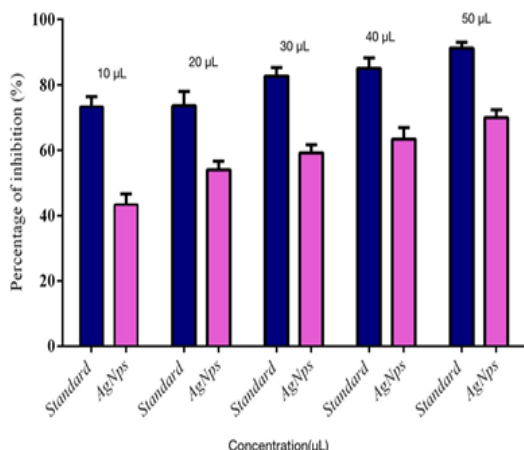


Figure 2: The graph represents the antioxidant activity of silver nanoparticles synthesised from *Vetiveria zizanioides* by calculating the percentage of inhibition at different concentrations compared to the standard. Blue colour represents the silver nanoparticles synthesised from *Vetiveria zizanioides*. Orange colour represents the standard. Maximum inhibition was observed at 50µL that is at higher concentration.

DISCUSSION

Previous research works have reported on the various activities exhibited by the nanoparticles synthesised from natural sources such as cytotoxic and antimicrobial activity [2]. In a study silver nanoparticles were synthesized from a leaf extract of *Cestrum nocturnum* and its antioxidant and antibacterial activities were tested. The bacteriostatic and bactericidal activity of silver nanoparticles against bacteria *Escherichia coli*, *Enterococcus faecalis* and *Salmonella typhi* was determined using bacterial growth inhibition method. The results showed that silver nanoparticles synthesized from *Cestrum nocturnum* leaf extract exhibited good antibacterial activity against *Escherichia coli*, *Enterococcus faecalis* and *Salmonella typhi*. The present study was supported by the following funding source.

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CONCLUSION

The silver nanoparticles biosynthesised from *Vetiveria zizanioides* have good antioxidant activity. It can be used as a natural source for the synthesis of silver nanoparticles.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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