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## Green Synthesis and Evaluation of Pharmaceutical Properties of *Euphorbia umbellata* (Pax) Bruyns Latex

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### ABSTRACT

Present work explores the synthesis and application of Silver Nanoparticles (AgNPs) using latex from *Euphorbia umbellata*. The study characterizes the synthesized AgNPs and evaluates their antibacterial, antifungal and larvicidal activities. Phytochemicals in the latex extract are confirmed, including proteins, saponins, phenolics, terpenoids, carbohydrates, alkaloids, steroids and cardiac glycosides. However, flavonoids, tannin and phlobatannins were absent. The characterization of AgNPs involved UV-visible spectroscopy, Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). AgNPs exhibited antibacterial activity against *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*, with increased concentration resulting in larger inhibition zones. They also displayed antifungal activity, particularly against *Fusarium solani*. In mortality bioassays, AgNPs showed toxicity against *Drosophila melanogaster* larvae, with 100% mortality in 100 µl/mL concentration within 1 hour. This research highlights the potential of *Euphorbia umbellata* latex derived AgNPs in various applications, including antimicrobial agents and insect pest control. Further studies may focus on characterizing specific bioactive compounds in the latex.

**Keywords:** Green synthesis; Silver nanoparticles; *Euphorbia umbellata* latex; Insect pest control; Antimicrobial activities

### INTRODUCTION

Nanotechnology, a scientific domain focused on materials at the nanoscale, has led to a convergence with herbal and medicinal plant biology. Technological progress and expanded scientific knowledge have unveiled a unique avenue for research and development. Within this intersection, the green synthesis of plant sourced silver nanoparticles has emerged as a notable interference. Silver nanoparticles possess multifaceted applications across various scientific disciplines, encompassing medicine, pharmacology, electronics, cosmetics, drug delivery systems and cancer therapies. They serve as potent antibacterial agents, found in a wide array of industrial, household and healthcare products. Furthermore, their role in enhancing the efficacy of anti-cancer drugs, particularly in tumor eradication, underscores their significance in nanoparticle based research [1,2]. *Euphorbia umbellata* (Pax) Bruyns, a native of Africa and a member of the *Euphorbiaceae* family, is recognized as "Janauba" and "cola-nota" in Brazil. This plant, also called *Synadenium grantii*, grows up to 3.5 meters in height in its natural habitat. The vast *Euphorbia* genus encompasses approximately 2000 species, found across temperate and tropical regions, characterized by their latex, known for its poisonous properties [3,4]. The latex is found in specialized cells called "laticifera" throughout the plant. The latex of this species boasts an array of medicinal properties, including antiulcer, anti-inflammatory, homeostatic, antiangiogenic, antiviral activity against hepatitis B, diuretic effects for eliminating kidney stones and prominent antitumor characteristics. In folk medicine, it has been utilized to address a wide spectrum of health issues, such as cancer, allergies, chagas' disease, internal bleeding, sexual impotence, leprosy, obesity, nervous ulcers, menstrual cramps, flu and microbial infections [5,6]. It even showed molluscicidal activity to control schistosomiasis and has been implicated in the defense against herbivorous insects [7]. In the pursuit of sustainable insect pest control for smallholder farmers, plant extracts have emerged as a potential solution. However, their effectiveness in curbing crop damage and impact on plant growth, yield and insect populations remains uncertain. Plant-derived nano pesticides, offering controlled and sustained toxicant release, show promise in effectively reducing pests and plant infestations [8,9,10]. Rising concerns over synthetic pesticides call for eco-friendly, biodegradable alternatives. Plant derived products offer selective and promising solutions in contemporary agrochemical research, safeguarding crops and the environment [11]. The present research aims to evaluate the effect of synthesized nanoparticles on the larvae of *Drosophila melanogaster*.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Sampling of crude latex:** Crude latex was collected from *Euphorbia umbellata* plants from Mysore district, Karnataka, India.

**Qualitative phytochemical screening:** Aqueous and methanol extracts of latex were screened for various compounds such as proteins, flavonoids, saponins, phenolics, terpenoids, carbohydrates, alkaloids, tannins, steroids, cardiac glycosides and phlobatannins using standard protocols [12].

**Green synthesis of silver nanoparticles:** Silver nanoparticles were synthesized by reducing silver nitrate using phytochemicals from *Euphorbia umbellata* latex extract. This involved mixing 3% of 25 mL latex solution with 1 M of 25 mL AgNO<sub>3</sub> solution and heating at 80°C for 30 mins to form the nanoparticles [13].

### Characterization of synthesized nanoparticles

**UV-Visible Spectra analysis:** Measuring the absorbance of the synthesized silver nanoparticles.

**Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR):** Identifying functional groups in the nanoparticles.

**Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) analysis:** Determining the size and shape of the nanoparticles.

**Antibacterial activity:** The antibacterial activity of the synthesized silver nanoparticles was tested using the well diffusion assay against various bacteria, including *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* using well diffusion assay.

**Antifungal activity:** The anti-fungal activity was tested using the poison bait method against *Fusarium solani* and *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* [14].

**Mortality bioassay:** A mortality bioassay was conducted using *Drosophila melanogaster* larvae, exposed to different concentrations of synthesized nanoparticles and crude latex. The percentage of mortality was calculated based on the number of dead larvae out of the total tested [15].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Qualitative phytochemical screening

The aqueous extracts and methanol extracts showed positive results for the majority of the phytochemical tests. The phytochemical tests revealed the presence of proteins, saponins, phenolics, terpenoids, carbohydrates, alkaloids, steroids and cardiac glycosides (Table 1). Screening of *E. lateriflora* revealed varying important phytochemical components such as alkaloids, saponins, glycoside, steroid, flavonoid, terpenoid, coumarins and reported the absence of tannins in both ethyl acetate and n-hexane [16]. Compounds such as alkaloids, saponins and tannins possess inhibitory potential against bacteria [17]. Saponins have antifungal and molluscicidal activity [18]. The study conducted by Kothale, et al. [18] showed the absence of saponins, tannins and phlobatannins, while flavonols are only present in *Jatropha*. Presences of alkaloids were common among Euphorbiaceae.

**Table 1:** Phytochemical screening of aqueous and methanol extract of *Euphorbia umbellata* latex.

Phytochemicals	Aqueous extract	Methanol extract
Proteins	+	-
Flavonoids	-	-
Saponins	+	+
Phenolics	+	-
Terpenoids	-	+
Carbohydrates	+	-
Alkaloids	-	+
Tannins	-	-
Steroids	+	+
Cardiac glycosides	-	+
Phlobatannins	-	-

**Note:** +: denotes present, -: denotes absent.

### Green synthesis of silver nanoparticles

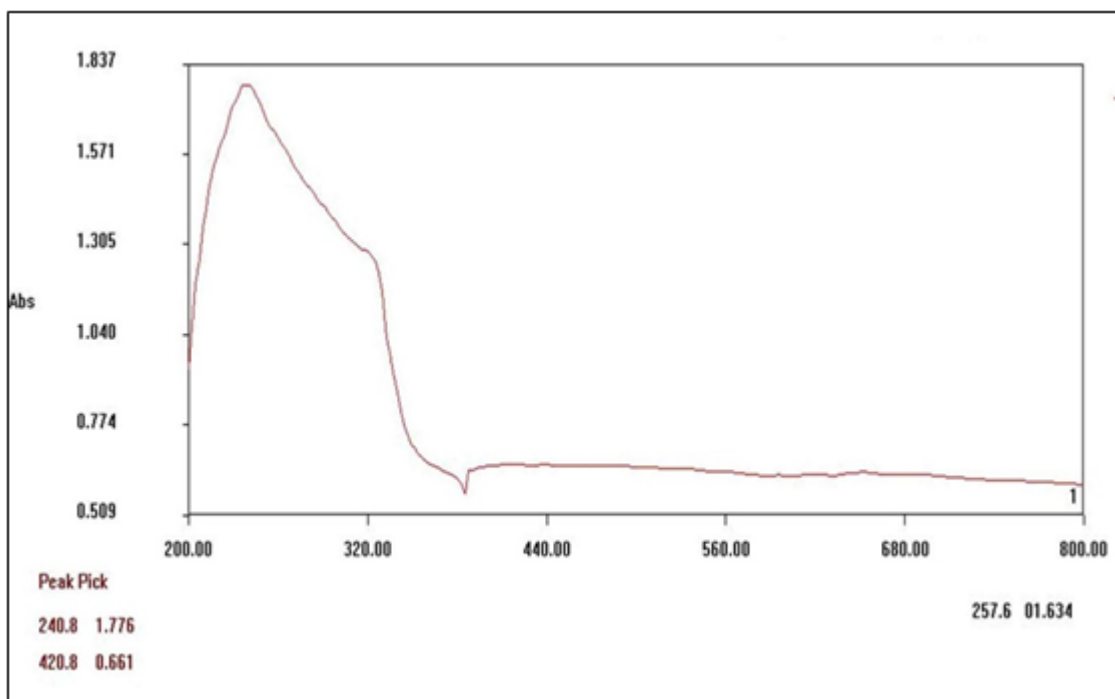
Silver nanoparticles were synthesized by the reduction of silver nitrate by water soluble *Euphorbia umbellata* latex extract. The latex extract of the plant showed change in color, where the color changed from white to deep brown with the precipitation of the particles during the process of heating at 80°C. The brown color of solution confirmed the reduction of silver nitrates into the silver nanoparticles (Figure 1). The latex of *E. nivulia* was successfully used to synthesize AgNPs even at high concentrations, the results confirmed the stabilization of the NPs by the latex which gives an advantage for potential biological application and also showed antimicrobial application [20]. The study conducted by Kalaiselvi, et al. [20] showed that 1 and 2 % latex extract are insufficient for nanoparticle synthesis, but increasing the amount of latex extract had a definite influence on the synthesis of AgNPs. They concluded that a 3% latex extract concentration is optimum for the green synthesis of AgNPs.



**Figure 1:** Change in color of the *Euphorbia umbellata* latex extract after addition of silver nitrate.

### Characterization of synthesized silver nanoparticles

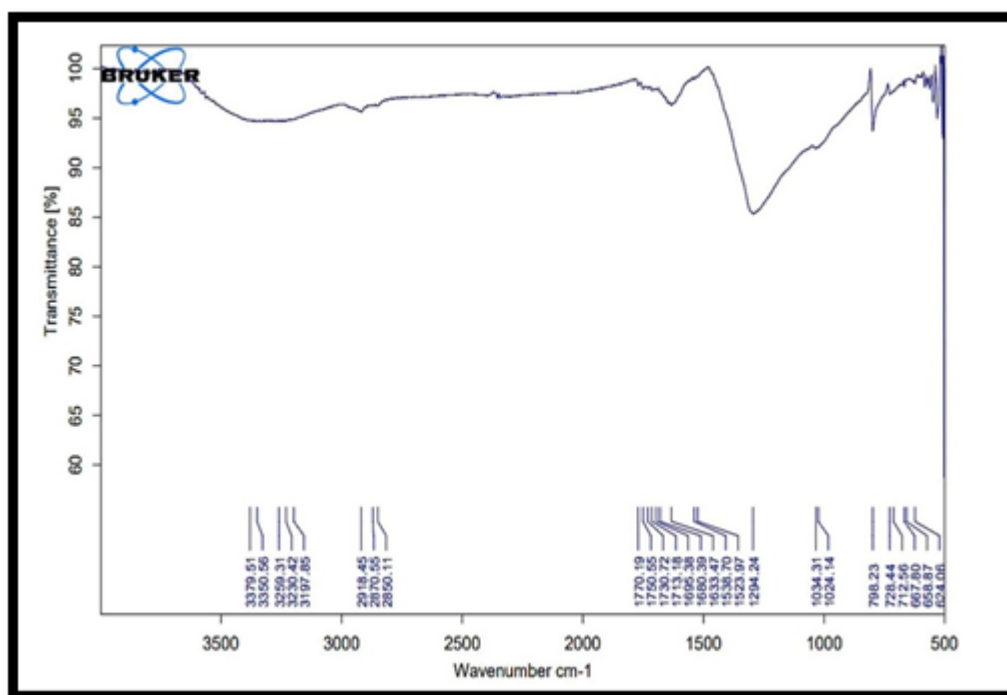
**Uv-vis spectral analysis:** The synthesis of silver nanoparticles was confirmed by color change followed by UV-visible spectrophotometer analysis. The absorbance spectrum of the colloidal sample was obtained in the range of 200 nm-800 nm, using double beam UV-vis spectrophotometer. The silver nanoparticles are known to exhibit a UV-visible absorption maximum in the range of 400 nm-500 nm due to surface plasmon resonance. The UV-visible spectrophotometer analysis of reaction mixture of silver nanoparticles synthesized using latex extract showed broad peak at 240 nm and sharp peak at 420 nm in the spectrum (Figure 2).



**Figure 2:** UV-Visible spectrum for synthesized AgNPs with *Euphorbia umbellata* latex extract.

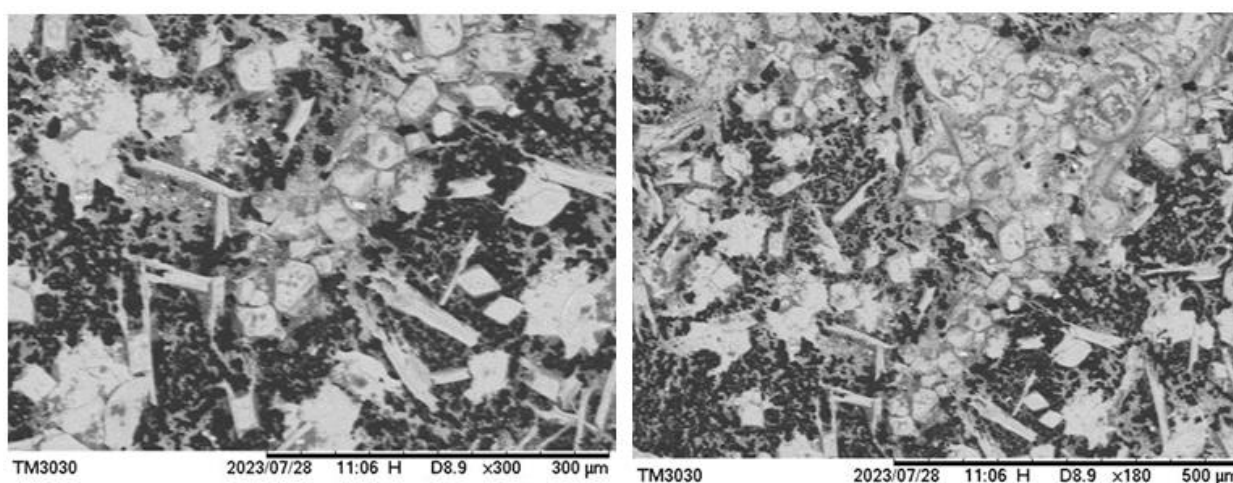
The previous studies reported the characteristic Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) absorption band from 424 nm to 437 nm was observed, this increase in indicates increasing size of particles at higher concentrations. Higher concentration of latex or use of external reducing agent did not change the absorbance intensity significantly which ensured complete reduction of  $\text{Ag}^+$  ions by latex [20]. Another study conducted by utilizing *Euphorbia heterophylla* leaf extract showed SPR band at 340 nm [22].

**Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy:** FTIR analysis of silver nanoparticles was performed in the wave number range of  $4000\text{ cm}^{-1}$ - $600\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . FTIR spectrum Eu-AgNPs shows absorption peaks at  $3379\text{ cm}^{-1}$  broad peak, O-H (hydroxyl) stretch, indicates alcohol,  $2918\text{ cm}^{-1}$  sharp peak, C-H stretch, indicates alkane functional group,  $1770\text{ cm}^{-1}$  strong peak, C=O stretch, indicates an aldehyde, ketone, ester or carboxylic acid functional group,  $1633\text{ cm}^{-1}$  strong peak, C=C stretch, indicating an alkene functional group (Figure 3). One of the previous studies showed strong broad peak at  $3300\text{ cm}^{-1}$ - $3500\text{ cm}^{-1}$  is characteristic of the N-H stretching vibration [23].



**Figure 3:** FTIR analysis for silver nanoparticles synthesized from *Euphorbia umbellata* latex extract.

**Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) analysis:** The synthesized nanoparticle showed cubic shape and the average size of latex mediated nanoparticles was found to be  $25.84 \text{ nm} \pm 8.9 \text{ nm}$  (Figure 4). The studies conducted on *Euphorbia tirucalli* latex extract showed the nanoparticles of spherical and cubic in the size of 20 nm-30 nm [21].



**Figure 4:** SEM analysis of synthesized silver nanoparticles from the latex of *E. umbellata*.

**Antibacterial activity by well diffusion assay:** Results of the antibacterial activity of the AgNPs showed effects against all three bacterial strains- *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas* spp. with variation in the diameter of inhibition zones. The maximum zone of inhibition was exhibited against *E. coli* while the minimum was against *Staphylococcus aureus* (Table 2 and Figures 5 and 6). Similar results were obtained for different latex extracts of *Euphorbia* spp. against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella*, *E. coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and the highest inhibition zone was detected against *E. coli* while the lowest was against *Staphylococcus aureus* [24].

**Table 2:** Antibacterial activity of Eu-AgNP with selected bacterial strains.

Isolate	*Zone of inhibition (mm)			
	10 µl/ml	20 µl/ml	30 µl/ml	Negative control
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	5.3 ± 0.57	6.3 ± 0.57	6.6 ± 0.57	0
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	5.3 ± 0.57	7.3 ± 1.15	8 ± 1.17	0
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	2.6 ± 0.57	4.3 ± 0.57	5.6 ± 0.57	0

**Note:** \*: mean, ±: standard deviation, N=3.

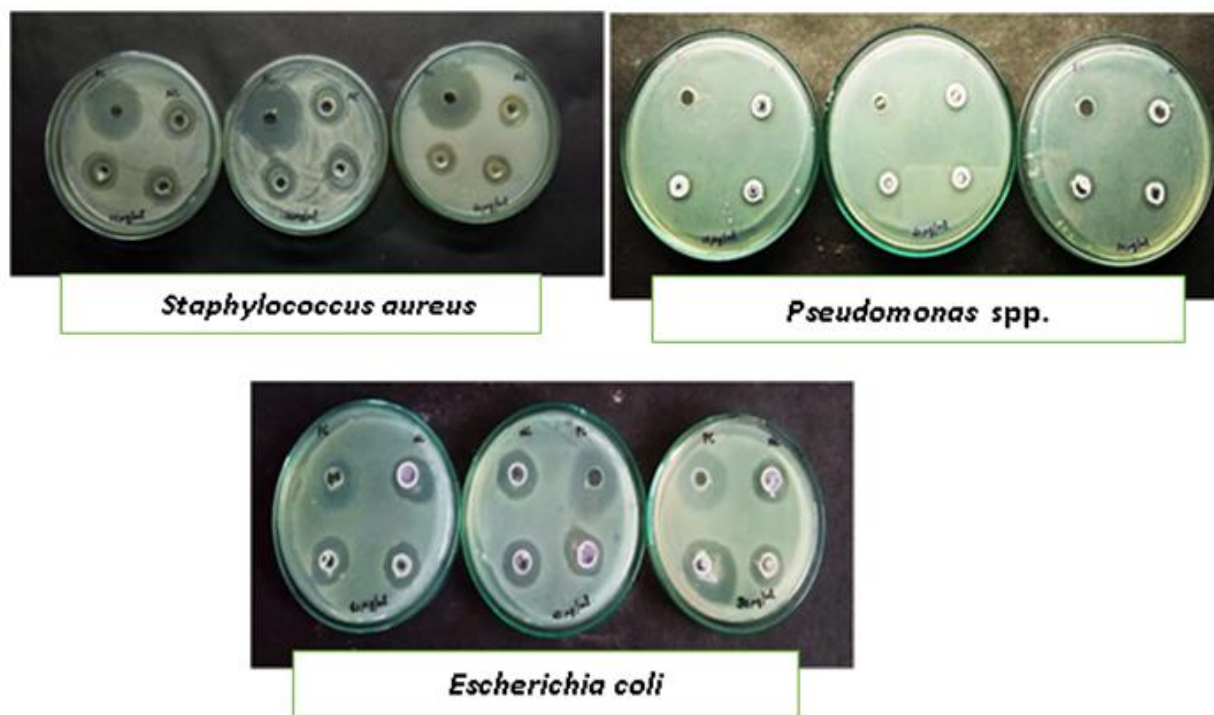


Figure 5: Antibacterial activity of Eu-AgNP against different pathogenic bacteria.

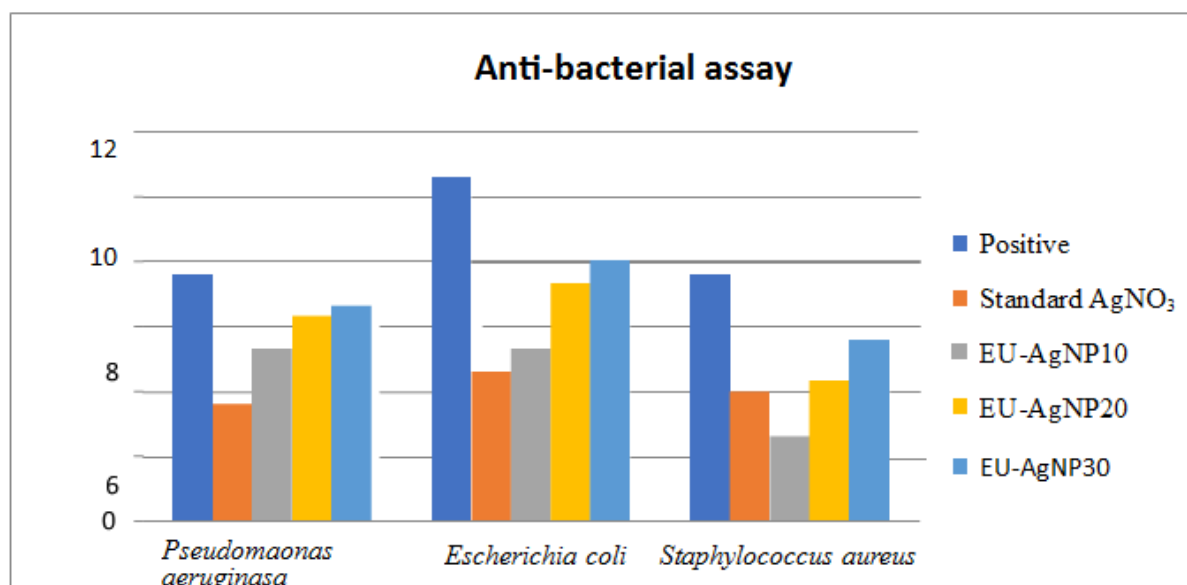


Figure 6: Antibacterial assay of Eu-AgNP with different bacterial strains.

**Antifungal activity:** The antifungal activity of AgNPs along with the standard AgNO<sub>3</sub>, bavistin as positive control and distilled water as negative control was tested against *Fusarium solani* and *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* by poison bait method. The AgNPs had shown better antifungal activity against *Fusarium solani* when compared to *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*. The Antifungal activity of standard AgNO<sub>3</sub> and SNP were compared (Table 1 and Figure 7). Similar studies were carried out by Pruthvi, et al. [24] for the antimicrobial properties of different solvent extracts of *E. heterophylla* latex. The acetone extract demonstrated a higher zone of inhibition against *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa*, *B. subtilis*, *A. niger* and *F. oxysporum*.

Table 3: Effect of formulations on the level of lipid peroxidation (MDA), Catalase (CAT) and reduced Glutathione (GSH) in the brain tissue.

Fungal strains	Mycelial dry weight* (g)				
	100 µl/ml	200 µl/ml	Negative control	AgNO <sub>3</sub>	Bavistin
<i>Fusarium solani</i>	0.18 ± 0.12	0.11 ± 0.01	1.29 ± 0.005	0.06 ± 0.01	0.05 ± 0.04
<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	0.26 ± 0.04	0.14 ± 0.02	0.98 ± 0.10	0.02 ± 0.05	0.02 ± 0.05

Note: \*: mean; ±: standard deviation; N=3.

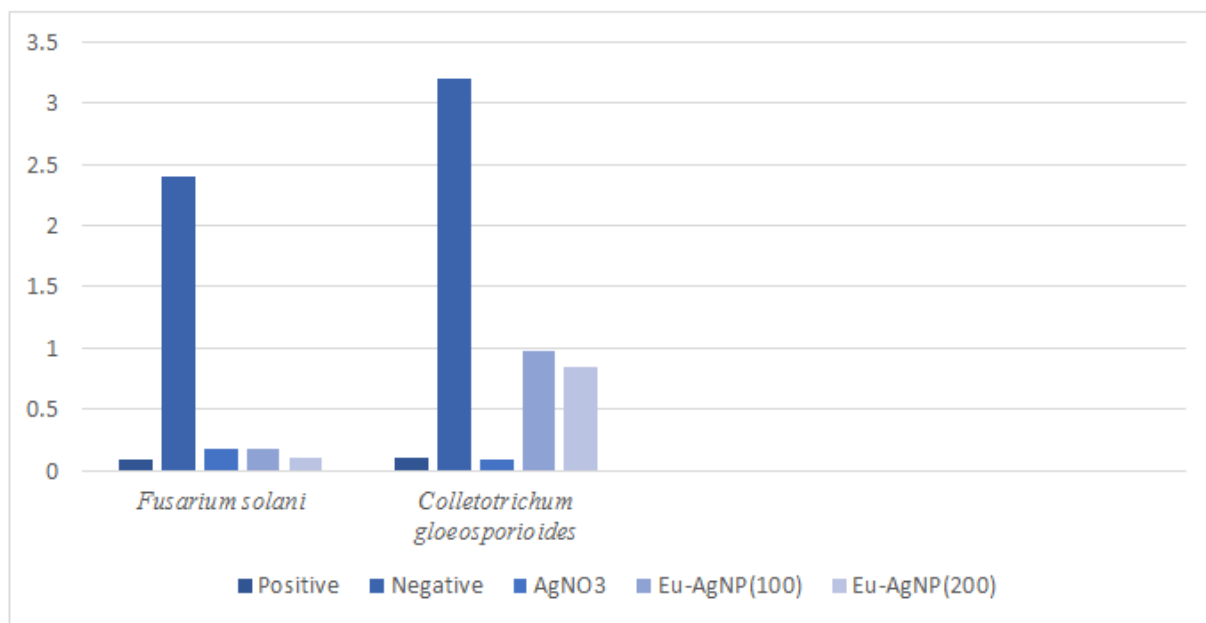


Figure 7: Antifungal assay of Eu-AgNP with different fungal strains.

**Mortality bioassay**

The mortality bioassay data of latex and synthesized AgNP against larvae of *Drosophila melanogaster* were observed at various concentrations and exposure time. Mortality of *Drosophila* larvae was observed after time intervals of 1, 5 and 10 h, each concentration was replicated two times. From the observations made, higher concentration of crude latex and synthesized AgNP showed higher mortality in less time. The results of the mortality assay of crude latex and synthesized silver nanoparticles against the larvae are shown in (Tables 4 and 5). It was found that the increased concentrations caused high mortality. The results of lethal concentration of 50% mortality (LC<sub>50</sub>) using Eu-AgNP and crude latex are shown in (Table 5). *E. prostrata* and *P. hysterophorus* showed toxicity against *Drosophila melanogaster*. Phytochemical constituents showed the presence of flavonoids, saponins, tannins, steroids, cardiac glycosides, alkaloids, anthraquinones and terpenoids (Figures 8 and 9) [15].

Table 4: Mortality bioassay of larvae of *Drosophila melanogaster*.

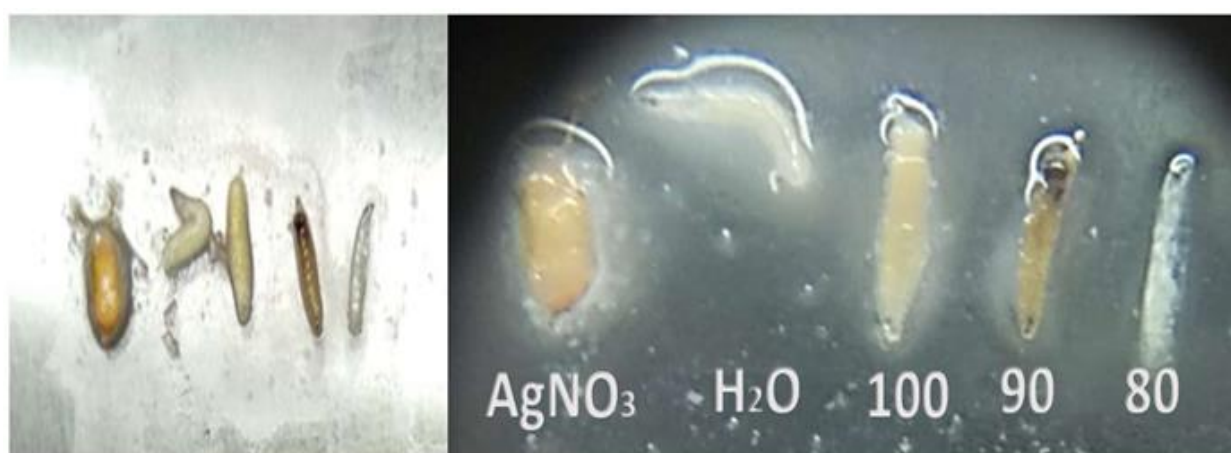
Time	% Mortality								
	1 hour			5 hour			10 hour		
	80 µg/ml	90 µg/ml	100 µg/ml	80 µg/ml	90 µg/ml	100 µg/ml	80 µg/ml	90 µg/ml	100 µg/ml
Feed+water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed+AgNO <sub>3</sub>	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed+crude latex	6.67	40	73.33	13.33	60	26.66	80	-	-
Feed+Eu-AgNP	6.66	66.66	100	20	33.33	-	73.33	-	-

Table 5: Lethal concentration of 50% mortality (LC<sub>50</sub>) of Eu-AgNP and crude latex.

	LC <sub>50</sub>		
	1 h	5 h	10 h
Crude latex	93 ± 1.6	76 ± 1.6	65 ± 1.8
Eu-AgNP	88 ± 1.8	35 ± 1.7	71 ± 1.8



**Figure 8:** Mortality Bioassay of crude *Euphorbia umbellata* latex against larvae of *D. melanogaster*.



**Figure 9:** Mortality Bioassay of synthesized AgNP against larvae of *D. melanogaster*.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the synthesis of silver nanoparticles from *Euphorbia umbellata* latex was successful, as indicated by the color change and confirmed by UV-visible spectroscopy. Characterization using various techniques supported the presence of bioactive phytoconstituents in the latex extract. Phytochemical analysis revealed the existence of proteins, saponins, phenolics, terpenoids, carbohydrates, alkaloids, steroids and cardiac glycosides, while flavonoids, tannins and phlobatannins were absent. FTIR analysis identified functional groups in the synthesized nanoparticles. The silver nanoparticles exhibited antibacterial and antifungal activities, with maximum efficacy against *Escherichia coli* and *Fusarium solani*. Additionally, they demonstrated toxicity against *Drosophila melanogaster* larvae, further highlighting their potential as an insecticide. The presence of diverse phytochemicals underscores the plant's value in traditional medicine and suggests the need for further research to purify and characterize these compounds for potential drug development. *Euphorbia umbellata* shows promise as an herbal alternative to antimicrobial agents and pest control. Future investigations should focus on harnessing its phenolic compounds for insect pest management programs.

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