

Green Approach for the Synthesis of Copper Oxide Nanoparticles and its Antibacterial Effect against Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)

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Abstract

Nowadays, nanotechnology has gained promising advantages in the medical and pharmaceutical field by improving the delivery of drug to the target site. *Morinda citrifolia* L. belongs to the genus *Morinda* of the family Rubiaceae and known as 'Pokok Mengkudu' in Malay. Aqueous extract of *Morinda citrifolia* treated with copper (II) sulfate results in the formation of copper oxide nanoparticles. The size of synthesized copper oxide nanoparticles (CuONPs) was 10-30nm spherical in shape using TEM analysis. UV spectrophotometer showed the absorption peak at 306nm. SEM analyses confirm the surface morphology of nanoparticles showed spherical shaped particles. FTIR spectroscopy showed broad absorption bands between 2800 and 4000 cm⁻¹ showed C-O, OH, C=O stretch are associated with nanoparticles. Zeta potential showed the value of 21.8 mV and -6.45 mV confirms the stability of nanoparticles. These CuONPs showed good antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 33591) 20mm, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (ATCC 35984) 16 mm, *Salmonella typhi*, 17mm *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 25922) 18mm and *Vibrio cholerae* 20mm. CuONPs also had significant antibacterial properties against Methicillin-resistance *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) (ATCC 4330). These CuONPs also show good synergistic effect along with Ceftriaxone, Gentamycin and Amoxicillin antibiotic against bacterial pathogens respectively.

Keywords: CuONPs, *Morinda citrifolia*, TEM analysis, FTIR Spectroscopy, Zeta potential analyser, antibacterial properties

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INTRODUCTION

Antibiotics are used to treat bacterial infections. Bacteria can undergo genetic mutation which results in antibiotic resistance. As a self-defense mechanism, this mutation occurs spontaneously in the bacterial chromosome, which reduces or even exterminates the efficacy of antibiotics.¹ Bacterial resistance was widely spread in the ecosystem, in fact, over 2 million people in the United States eventually be affected yearly by this antibiotic resistance bacteria, and almost 24,000 people died.² Nowadays, it can be overcome by emerging nanotechnology into the biomedicine field to improve drugs capabilities and effectiveness.³

Nanotechnology is the study of manipulating matter into the nano-size range between 1 nm to 100 nm. In the biotechnology field, nanoparticles are very helpful in health science because they can improve drug delivery to the target site. This nanotech can produce effective non-resistance-inducing bactericides with selective toxicity against broad spectrum bacteria in the presence of fibroblast cells.⁴ Mechanisms of action of nanoparticles are currently unknown, but the most approved mechanisms include metal ion release oxidative stress induction and non-oxidative mechanism.⁵

Copper oxide nanoparticles were reported to have antibacterial properties against several types of bacteria, such as *E. coli* (MTCC 443) and *S. aureus* (MTCC 737). The size of copper oxide nanoparticles significantly affects the antibacterial properties of the nanoparticles.⁶ The method to synthesize the copper oxide nanoparticles is essential since it may control the morphology and size of the nanoparticles.⁷ Nowadays, green synthesis of copper oxide nanoparticles is very popular, since it is more stable and environmentally friendly, which can avoid the use of a harsh, toxic reducing agent that harmful to health.⁸

Morinda citrifolia L. belongs to the genus *Morinda* of the family Rubiaceae and know as 'Pokok Mengkudu' in Malay. *Morinda citrifolia* L. is one of the most popular herbal plants in the Southeast Asia region and can be found in some parts of Australia. This plant is traditionally used by a Polynesian culture to treat fever, body ache, lower blood pressure, antidiabetic effect, constipation, asthma, and many more.^{9,10} Proxeronine is one

of the active constituents that can be found in *Morinda Citrifolia* which is a crucial component to synthesize Xeronine. Xeronine had showed good pharmacological effect, which involves anticancer, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant.¹¹ Other than that, for antibacterial properties, this fruit contains Alizarin, L-asperuloside, and Acubin are very good against various types of bacteria pathogens.¹²

So, this research aims to biosynthesize copper oxide nanoparticles from the aqueous extract of *Morinda citrifolia* and its antibacterial properties against various bacterial pathogens. This antibacterial property will be compared with different available antibiotics in the market and tested against Methicillin-resistance *Staphylococcus aureus* were studied.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection of plant

Morinda citrifolia L. belongs to the genus *Morinda* of the family Rubiaceae and know as 'Pokok Mengkudu' in Malay. The leaves of *Morinda citrifolia* were collected from Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah Agriculture Park, Kuantan and were authenticated by a botanist. The leaves were dried by the air-dry method. After the drying process, the leaves were grinded into powder form by using a blender.

Extraction of *Morinda citrifolia*

10 grams of dried powdered *Morinda citrifolia* leaves were mixed with 100 mL of water in a beaker. By using a hot plate, the mixture was heated until 60 °C for 10 minutes. The mixture was filtered into a conical flask by using filter paper. The filtrate was collected from the conical flask.

Facile synthesis of copper oxide nanoparticles

5mM of copper (II) sulphate (CuSO_4) was used to synthesize the copper oxide nanoparticles. 80mg of CuSO_4 (Sigma Aldrich USA) was mixed with 90 mL of water, and 10 mL *Morinda citrifolia* extract was added into the solution. The mixture was kept in a conical flask and mouth of conical flask was covered with aluminum foil. It was held for 72 hours on a rotary shaker at 160rpm. The colour of the mixture was changed, which indicates the formation of CuONPs. The solution was poured into a glass petri dish and was dried in the oven at 80 °C for 24 hours. The dried solution was scrapped into powder form.

Characterization of copper oxide nanoparticles Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) Analysis

FTIR (Nicolet FTIR model) analysis is infrared radiation that is passed through and absorbed by the copper oxide nanoparticles. Rotational and/or vibrational energy was obtained from radiation absorption by the CuONPs in a spectral region of 4000cm^{-1} to 500cm^{-1} . This analysis was used to determine the functional groups present in CuONPs.

UV Visible spectroscopy

Approximately 1mL CuONPs solution was poured into a quartz cuvette and put in the spectrophotometer. The ultraviolet absorption has been measured. UV visible spectroscopy (Shimadzu 1800) was confirmed the presence of CuONPs from the range of 300-600nm UV spectrum.

Transmission Electron Microscope and Scanning Electron microscope

For TEM (Zeiss, Libra 120) analysis, the CuONPs solution was sonicated for half an hour in a sonicator before being placed in the microscope. This microscope helps to characterize the size, shape, and electrostatic charge and for SEM (Fei, Model Quanta FEG 650), CuONPs solution was lyophilized, and dried powder form of nanoparticles was subjected for SEM analysis.

Zeta Potential analysis

Zeta potential (Malvern, UK) was to determine the stability of CuONPs and its magnitude of electrostatic repulsion between the particles. CuONPs solution was diluted by adding deionized water. The sample was placed into the zeta potential analyzer. The data were evaluated using phase analysis light scattering.

Evaluation of antibacterial activity

Preparation of agar plate

14g of nutrient agar powder was weighed by using a weighing balance. The agar powder was mixed together with 500mL water in an autoclave bottle. The mixture was stirred continuously to ensure uniformly mixed. The bottle was sterilized by using an autoclave machine for 20 minutes at $121\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The melted agar was poured into sterile Petri dishes after the sterilization process was completed. The Petri dishes were kept horizontally, and the plates were cap with the cover once it had solidified.

Cultivation of bacteria strain

For the determination of antibacterial activity, there are five types of bacteria used such as *Escherichia coli* (ATTC-5922), *Salmonella typhi* (ATC-14028), *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATTC-3591), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (ATTC-35984), *Vibrio cholera* (ATCC-14033), and Methicillin-resistance *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) (ATCC- 4330) were obtained from ATCC. These bacteria strains were inoculated in nutrient agar broth and were incubated in the incubator for 2-3 hours. The incubation was completed once the broth became cloudy. The cultured bacteria were swabbed into a petri dish containing nutrient agar.

Antimicrobial activity test

The powder form of CuONPs was mixed with 1mL of water, and the mixture was sonicated for 10 minutes in the sonicator to ensure nanoparticles uniformly dispersed. Each petri dish containing cultured bacteria was introduced with four blank discs and one positive control, which was ofloxacin disc. The blank discs were impregnated with $10\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$, $20\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$, $30\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$, and $40\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$ of CuONPs. The plates were covered and incubated for one day in the incubator at $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Zone of inhibition of the discs was observed and recorded for further comparison and analysis.

Synergistic effect test

The cultured bacterial strain was swabbed onto prepared nutrient agar plates. Two Ceftriaxone discs, two Gentamycin discs (Nano life quest) and two Amoxicillin discs were used to determine the synergistic effect of the CuONPs. One out of two antibiotic discs was impregnated with $15\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$ of CuONPs solution and incubated for 8 hours. After the incubation process, the diameter of the inhibitory zone was measured. The results of the synergistic effect of CuONPs with antibiotics were compared with CuONPs alone.

Antibacterial and synergistic study on Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)

Nutrient agar containing MRSA (ATTC-4330) bacteria was introduced with two antibiotic discs and one blank disc. One of the antibiotic discs was impregnated with $20\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$ of CuONPs, and the blank disc was impregnated with $40\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$ of CuONPs. There were three types of the antibiotic disc such as Vancomycin disc, Ceftriaxone disc, and Gentamycin disc (Nano Life Quest).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

10mL of extracted *Morinda citrifolia* solution was added to 90mL of 5mM of copper (II) sulphate solution to produce CuONPs. The solution was placed on a rotary shaker at 150rpm for 3 days to increase the agitation process of nanoparticles in the solution. Colour change of the solution was indicated formation nanoparticles was completed Fig. 1.

Characterization of copper oxide nanoparticles

CuONPs were detected by using UV-Visible spectroscopy. 1ml of CuONPs solution were diluted by adding 3 ml of distilled water. The solution was poured into a quartz cuvette. The sample was placed under UV-Visible spectrophotometer. Fig. 2 showed the absorption peak at 306nm, which

indicated the presence of CuONPs.¹³ This showed that the copper (II) sulphate had been successfully reduced into the copper oxide nanoparticles.

Table 1. Functional groups/bond involved in CuONPs analysed by FTIR

No.	Absorption Peak (cm ⁻¹) In CuONPs	Bond/Functional Group
1	3412.73	OH stretching vibrations
2	2928.79	O=C=O vibration
3	1561.48	C-H
4	1410.88	C=O stretching
5	1074.78	C–O stretching in amino acid
6	650.36	Stretching of CuO

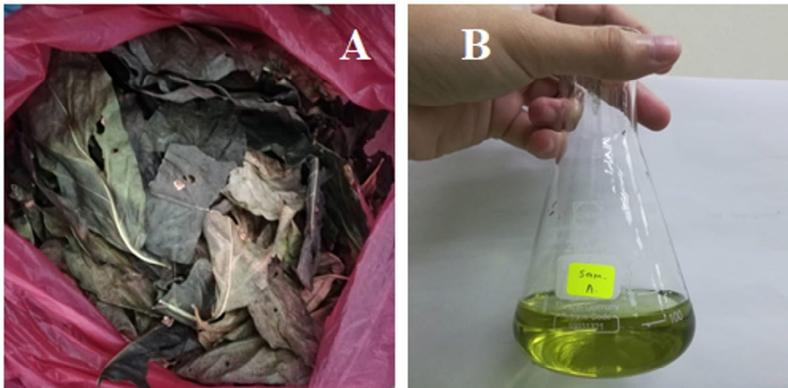


Fig. 1. A- Dried leaves of *Morinda citrifolia*, B- Synthesized CuONPs.

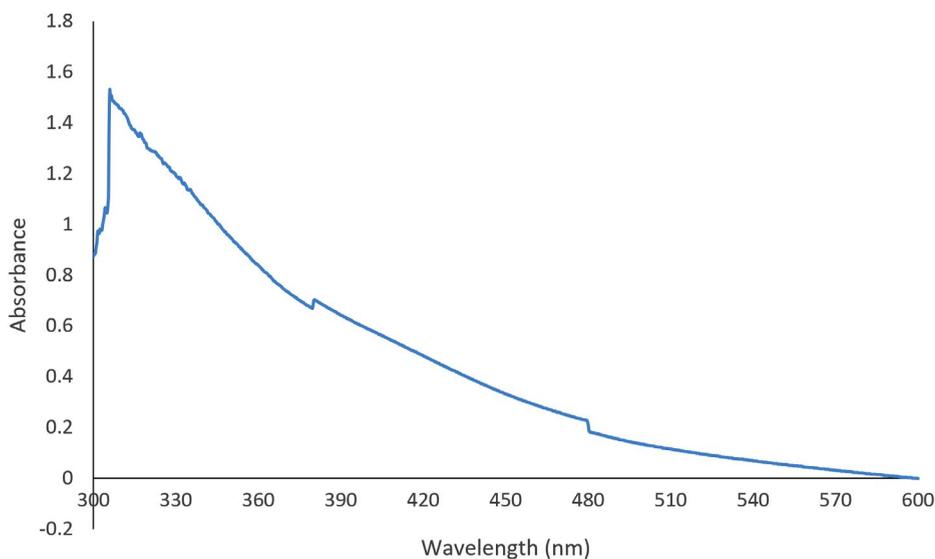


Fig. 2. Graph of UV-Visible of copper oxide nanoparticles.

Fig. 3 showed the Fourier Transmission Infrared spectra of copper oxide nanoparticles. The spectrum showed broad absorption bands between 500 and 4000 cm^{-1} in which OH-groups on the surface of the copper oxide nanoparticles. In the range of 500–700 cm^{-1} , there were several infrared absorption peaks that showed the vibrational modes of copper oxide nanoparticles. The prominent peak was observed to be 650 cm^{-1}

which CuO stretch and the functional group was shown in Table 1.¹⁴

CuONPs were characterized by using Transmission Electron Microscope. TEM analysis provided details about the particle size, shape. The size of CuONPs will determine the antibacterial effect against bacterial pathogens. Fig. 4 showed that copper oxide nanoparticles formed were spherical in shape and were 10-30nm in size, while

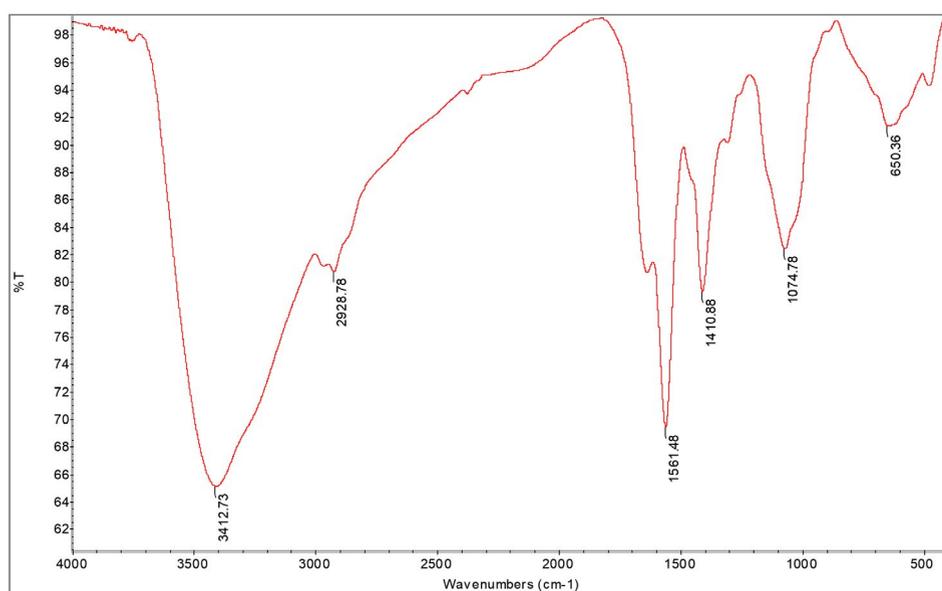


Fig. 3. FTIR analysis of copper oxide nanoparticles.

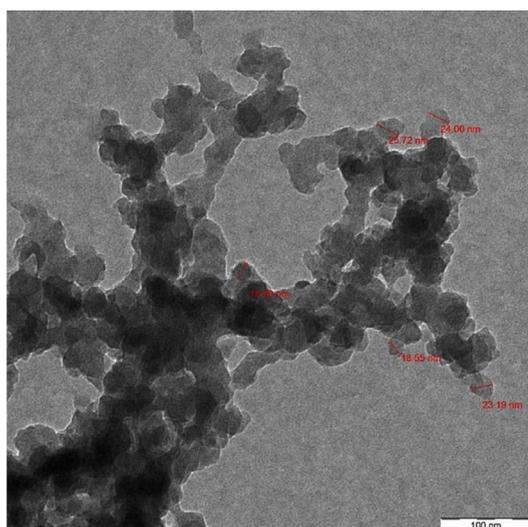


Fig. 4. TEM analysis of copper oxide nanoparticles.

SEM analysis showed particles are agglomerated and evenly distributed Fig. 5.

Zeta potential analysis was done to determine the stability of CuONPs in water dispersants. CuONPs tend to clump together due attraction of Van der Waals forces. The aggregation due to this Van der Waals forces may be overcome by electrostatic repulsion. Zeta potential was to measure the charge on the surface of CuONPs. Fig. 6 showed that the zeta potential of CuONPs were at 21.8 mV, -6.45 mV in water dispersion confirms the stability of nanoparticles. The two values showed that the particles are agglomerated and there is little bit electrostatic attraction between the particles.

Evaluation of antibacterial activity

Disc diffusion method was used to test the antibacterial properties of the copper oxide

nanoparticles tested against several bacteria such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella typhi* and *Vibrio cholera* were brought ATCC. Each plate was

swabbed with one type of bacteria. The plated was inserted with four blank discs. The blank discs were impregnated with 10 µg, 20 µg, 30 µg and 40 µg of copper oxide nanoparticle. The plates

Table 2. Zone of inhibition of bacteria against copper oxide nanoparticles (Experiment repeated thrice and average value was calculated)

Bacteria pathogens	Copper oxide nanoparticles Zone of inhibition in mm				Positive control Ofloxacin disc
	10µg	20µg	30µg	40µg	
<i>E. coli</i>	9±0.33	14±0.21	16±68	18±0.54	32±0.09
<i>S. typhi</i>	10±0.11	12±0.33	15±0.98	17±1.09	39±0.33
<i>S. aureus</i>	10±0.13	14±0	18±0.23	20±0.39	33±0.45
<i>S. epidermidis</i>	9±0.83	13±43	15±0.54	16±0.44	39±0.87
<i>V. cholera</i>	10±0.33	14±0.04	18±0.33	20±0.32	43±0.26

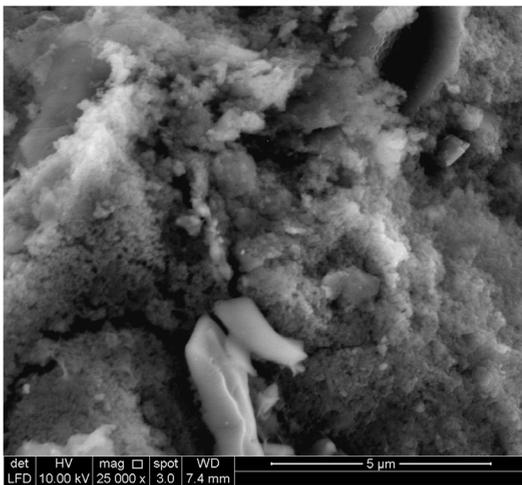


Fig. 5. SEM analysis of CuONPs.

were incubated in the incubator at 37 °C for 8 hours.¹⁵⁻¹⁷ The diameter of the zone of inhibition was measured after the incubation. The results were recorded for further analysis Table 2 and Fig. 7.

A synergistic study was carried out by using three antibiotic discs such as Gentamycin disc, Ceftriaxone disc, and Amoxicillin disc. Each plate contains two discs of those antibiotics. One of the antibiotic discs was impregnated with 15µg of CuONPs. So, another antibiotic disc was kept as a positive control. The plates were incubated in the incubator at 37 °C for 8 hours.¹⁸ The diameter of the zone of inhibition was measured after the incubation. The results were recorded and shown in Table 3 and Fig. 8.

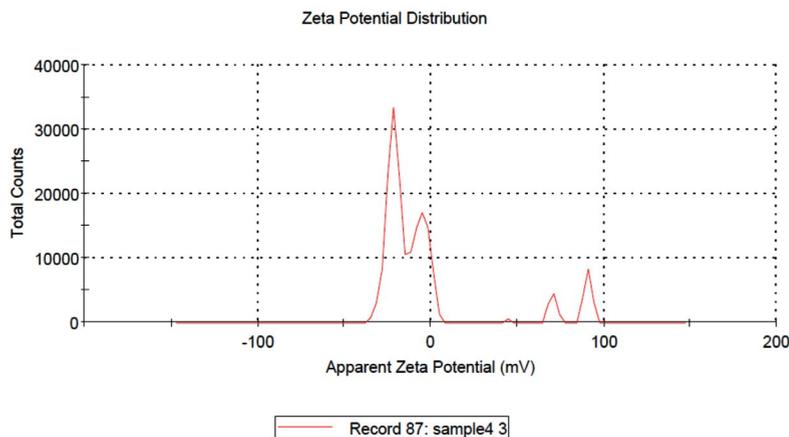


Fig. 6. Zeta potential analysis of copper oxide nanoparticles.

Copper oxide nanoparticles also were tested against antibiotic resistance bacteria Methicillin-resistance *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). The bacteria were cultured into the nutrient broth and was swabbed on three Petri dishes. Two antibiotic discs for each type of antibiotic were used to test the synergistic effect of the CuONPs. The antibiotic discs that had been used were Gentamycin disc, Amoxicillin disc, and Ceftriaxone discs. One out of two-disc was impregnated with 20µg of copper oxide nanoparticles, and another antibiotic disc was kept as a positive control. One blank disc was used to test antibacterial activities against MRSA and was impregnated with 40 µg. All the plates were incubated in an incubator at 37 °C for 8 hours. Zone of inhibition had been measured after the incubation, and results were shown in

Table 4 and Fig. 9. These biologically synthesized CuONPs showed excellent antibacterial effects as well as synergism. These cups also showed a good antibacterial effect against drug-resistant MRSA.

There are various reports available that are widely accepted that showed the mechanism of metallic nanoparticles.¹⁹ The nanoparticles enter the cells through the cell membrane, thereby causing oxidative distress by producing reactive oxygen species and lipid peroxidation. Also, these ROS enters the DNA, damages it, and cause the death of pathogen.^{22,23} Yanfeng et al. reported that Ag/Au possess good antibacterial activity against various bacterial pathogens.²⁴ Another study showed that magnetite nanoparticles also possess good antibacterial activity against various bacterial pathogens.

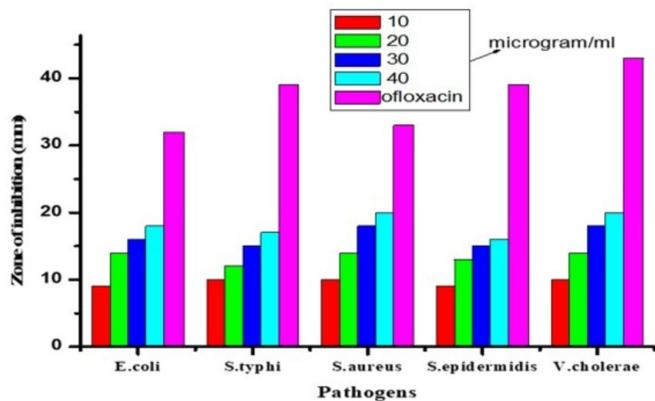


Fig. 7. Antibacterial activity of CuONPs against several bacteria at different concentration. (ST) *Salmonella typhi* (SE) *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (VC) *Vibrio cholerae* (EC) *Escherichia coli* (SA) *Staphylococcus aureus* (1) 10µg of CuONPs (2) 20µg of CuONPs (3) 30µg of CuONPs (4) 40µg of CuONPs (C) Ofloxacin disc (positive control).

Synergistic effect

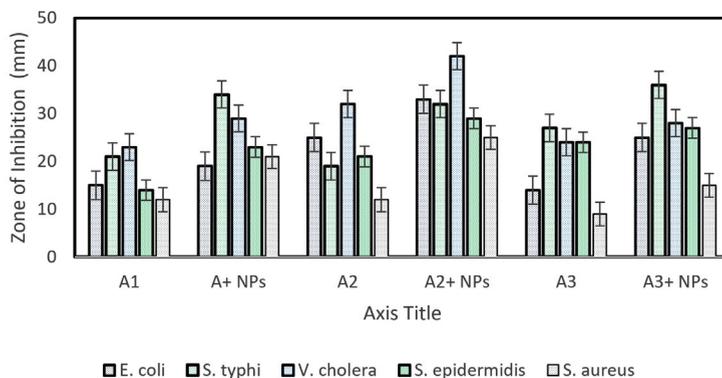


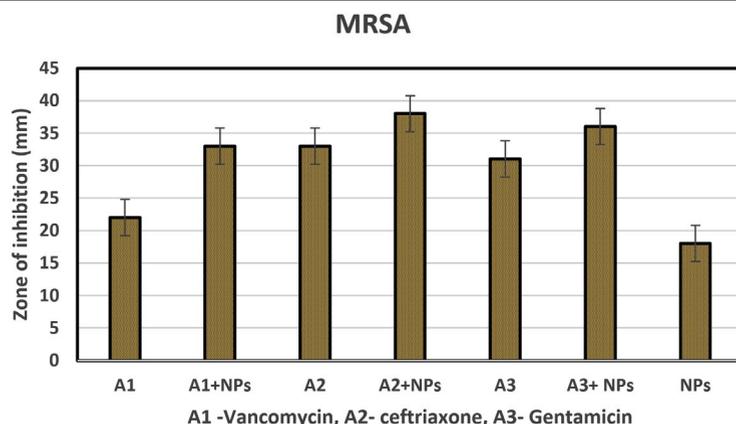
Fig. 8. Synergistic effect of several antibiotics with CuONPs on several types of bacteria. (ST) *Salmonella thyphi* (SE) *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (VC) *Vibrio cholerae* (EC) *Escherichia coli* (SA) *Staphylococcus aureus* (1) positive control (2) antibiotic disc + 15µg CuONPs (G/genta) Gentamicin disc (C/ceftri) Ceftriaxone disc (A/amox) Amoxicillin disc.

Table 3. Synergistic effect of several antibiotics with CuONPs on pathogenic bacteria. Zone of inhibition was measured in millimeter (mm)

Bacterial	Gentamycin disc(A1)		Ceftriaxone disc(A2)		Amoxicillin disc(A3)	
	A1	A1+15µg/ disc NPs	A2	A2+15µg/ disc NPs	A3	A3+15µg NPs
<i>E. coli</i>	15±0.17	19±0.43	25±0.09	33±0.22	14±0.75	25±0.43
<i>S. Typhi</i>	21±0.43	34±0.22	19±1.33	32±0.98	27±0.83	36±0.72
<i>V. cholera</i>	23±1.10	29±0.82	32±0.55	42±0.03	24±0.26	28±0.21
<i>S. epidermidis</i>	14±0.64	23±0.97	21±0.14	29±0.83	24±0.88	27±0.43
<i>S. aureus</i>	12±0.34	21±0.12	12±0.39	25±0.43	9±0.15	15±0.13

Table 4. Zone of inhibition and synergistic study on Methicillin-resistance *Staphylococcus aureus*

Bacteria	Vancomycin(A1)		Ceftriaxone(A2)		Gentamicin (A3)		CuONPs 40 µg/ disc
	A1	A1+20µg / disc NPs	A2	A2+20µg/ disc NPs	A3	A3+20µg/ disc NPs	
MRSA	22±0.55	33±0.32	33±0.12	38±0.92	31±0.39	36±0.09	18±0.34

**Fig. 9.** Zone of inhibition and synergistic study on Methicillin-resistance *Staphylococcus aureus*.

CONCLUSION

The above results showed that the CuONPs were successfully synthesized from the extract of *Morinda citrifolia* leaves. CuONPs exhibit good antibacterial activity against various bacterial pathogens such as *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Salmonella typhi*, and *Vibrio cholera*. Copper oxide nanoparticles also showed a good synergistic effect against selected antibiotics such as Amoxicillin, Ceftriaxone and Gentamycin on selected pathogens. CuONPs showed excellent antibacterial effect against Methicillin-resistance *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and showed good synergistic effect against Ceftriaxone, Gentamycin, and vancomycin antibiotics.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

SM and ANBS designed the experiments and prepared the manuscript. ANBS and MD performed the experiments. SM supervised and reviewed the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript for publication.

FUNDING

None.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The data presented in this manuscript will be available upon request from corresponding author

ETHICS STATEMENT

Not applicable.

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