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by Desneli Desneli

Submission date: 16-Apr-2023 07:28AM (UTC+0700)
Submission ID: 2065527097
File name: 393-1974-1-PB-J.Pure_App._Chem._Res.pdf (942.24K)
Word count: 2946
Character count: 15460

DOI: 10.21776/ub.jpacr.2018.007.02.393

J. Pure App. Chem. Res., **2018**, 7(2), 122-129
7 May 2018

Synthesis and Characterization of Fe_3O_4 Nanoparticles Modified with Polyethylene Glycol as Antibacterial Material

Poedji Loekitowati Hariani[1*], Desnelli[1], Fatma[1], Rizki Indah Putri[1], and Salni[2]

[1]Department of Chemistry Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Sriwijaya University
[2]Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Sriwijaya University
Jalan Palembang-Prabumulih Km 32 Inderalaya OI, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: puji_lukitowati@mipa.unsri.ac.id

Received 24 November 2017; Revised 1 March 2018; Accepted 1 March 2018

ABSTRACT

Iron oxide (Fe_3O_4) nanoparticles modified with polyethylene glycol (PEG) was synthesized by co-precipitation methods using ferric and ferrous ions as the precursors. Further, the antibacterial activity was performed against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. The Fe_3O_4-PEG was characterized using X-Ray Diffraction (XRD), Fourier Transform Infra Red (FTIR), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) with energy dispersive X-Ray analysis (EDAX) and Vibrating Sample Magnetometer (VSM). The particle size of Fe_3O_4-PEG calculated using XRD is 46.2 nm. The study confirmed that Fe_3O_4-PEG is superparamagnetic and has a saturation magnetization of 56.43 emu/g. The prepared Fe_3O_4-PEG gives the effect of both gram-positive and gram-negative pathogenic bacterial strains hence this material has potential utilization in the field of pharmaceutical and biomedical in the future.

Keyword: Fe_3O_4, nanoparticle, PEG, antibacterial activity

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, spinel ferrite nanoparticles have been the subject of developed research. The dimension of nanoparticle is between bulk materials and atoms or molecules. The spinel ferrite has a structural formula MFe_2O_4, where M is a divalent metal with a cubic spinel crystal structure. In addition, the spinel ferrite has magnetic properties. Magnetic nanoparticles can be used in various applications such as adsorbent [1,2], magnetic storage, ferrofluids, biomedical applications [3,4] and gas sensor [5].

Various methods can be used to prepare magnetic nanoparticles such as co-precipitation [6,7], hydrothermal [8], microemulsion [9], electrochemical route [10,11] and sol-gel [12]. One of the magnetic nanoparticles is Fe_3O_4 (magnetite). The materials exhibit superparamagnetic behavior, low toxicity, biocompatibility, easier surface modification [13,14].

Another study reported that Fe_3O_4 magnetic nanoparticles have antibacterial activity properties. Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles showed strong antibacterial activity, the antibacterial activity caused by the presence of reactive oxygen species (ROS) [4]. The Fe_3O_4 nanoparticle has the greatest antibacterial effect to pathogenic bacteria of *Pseudomonas aeroginosa* than *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus* [15]. In addition, the Fe_3O_4 nanoparticle has a zone of inhibition consideration to Ag nanoparticle for topical use [14].

The journal homepage www.jpacr.ub.ac.id
p-ISSN : 2302 – 4690 | e-ISSN : 2541 – 0733

Materials in the form of small particle sizes are easy to agglomerate and made it larger particle size, reducing surface area and magnetic properties. Agglomeration can be prevented by coating nanoparticles with organic polymeric materials. The coating process also prevents nanoparticles from oxidation processes, reduces toxicity and increases chemical stability [16,17]. Some research on coating nanoparticles with organic materials such as $CoFe_2O_4$-alginate [18], Fe_3O_4-polypropylene [8], $CoFe_2O_4$-chitosan [19], $CoFe_2O_4$-polyvinyl alcohol, gelatin [16].

In this study, we used co-precipitation method for preparing Fe_3O_4 and coating with polyethylene glycol (PEG)-4000. PEG is long polymer chains with several advantages for coating Fe_3O_4 of non-toxic to a large extent, non-immunogenic, non-antigenic, and protein-resistant polymer [16,20]. In addition, the incorporation of inorganic and organic particles has combination of the properties of inorganic particles such as thermal, mechanical, magnetic, and the properties of organic particles that is flexibility. Furthermore, the Fe_3O_4-PEG were evaluated for antibacterial activities. The bacteria used are gram-positive (*Staphylococcus aureus*) and gram-negative (*Escherichia coli*).

EXPERIMENT

Chemicals and instrumentation

The chemical reagents used in this study were $FeCl_3.6H_2O$, $FeCl_2.4H_2O$, NaOH, HCl and PEG-4000, nutrient agar from Merck. The bacteria species *Staphylococcus aureus* ATTC 25923 and *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922 from PT Bio Farma.

Synthesis Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000

The Fe_3O_4 magnetic nanoparticles prepared by co-precipitation. Initially, 5.41 g of $FeCl_3.6H_2O$ and 1.99 g of $FeCl_2.4H_2O$ were added into 20 mL of distilled deionized water. Into the mixture, aqueous solution NaOH 1 M is added dropwise until pH 11 while flowing N_2 gas at room temperature and stirring at 200 rpm [21,22]. The magnetic nanoparticles are black precipitates, which can be separated from the solution using magnet permanent. The powder was washed using distilled water until neutral and then washed using ethanol. The product was dried under vacuum for 3 h at 60 ^{0}C. The reaction synthesis of Fe_3O_4 by coprecipitation method is as follows:

$$Fe^{3+} + Fe^{2+} + 8OH^- \rightarrow Fe_3O_4\downarrow + 4H_2O \qquad (1)$$

The next step was dissolving PEG (2.50 g) in 5 mL deionized water. The solution was stirred for 30 minutes until homogeneous. Then, 0.25 g of Fe_3O_4 was added to the suspension. The mixture was stirred under nitrogen atmosphere for 10 h at 45^{0}C. Fe_3O_4 coated PEG product were separated from the solution by centrifugation. Finally, the product washed with ethanol to dissolve the remaining of PEG.

The crystal structure of Fe_3O_4-PEG was obtained by XRD (Shimadzu XD-3H) with Cu Kα (λ = 1.5406 Å) radiation, magnetic properties were determined by VSM (Lake Shore 7410), in an external field (temperature in the range 10-400 K), functional group was analyzed by FTIR Shimadzu 5400 in the range 4.000-400 cm^{-1}, morphology and element composition of Fe_3O_4-PEG were studied by SEM-EDX JEOL-JSM-6510 LV.

Screening of antibacterial activities

In this study, the test of antibacterial activity was conducted using diffusion disc method [23]. T bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli*) were inoculated to Petri dish with Nutrient Agar (NA) medium, then paper disc th 6 mm diameter were used to inoculated test organism. Fe_3O_4-PEG 10 µL was instilled with different concentration (0; 12.5; 25; 50; 100 and 0 µg/mL). The Petri dish were wrapped by parafilm tape and then all of Petri dish were incubated at 37°C for 24 hours. The antibacterial activities were determined by measurement the zone inhibition diameter in millimeters.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Characteristic of Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000

The XRD pattern of Fe_3O_4 and Fe_3O_4-PEG shown in figure 1. The product has a cubic spinel structure in accordance with JCPDS 19-0629. The main peak of Fe_3O_4 that appears on 2θ corresponds to the reflection planes (220), (311), (400), (422), (511) and (440). The Fe_3O_4-PEG spect decreased in intensity due to the addition PEG which has amorphous properties. Using the Scherrer form a ($D = 0.89\lambda/\beta \cos \theta$) one can estimate the average size of crystals of nanoparticles, where β is the full width at half maxima (FWHM). Calculation of crystal size based on the peak is highest in reflection plane of the (311) peak. It was found that the Fe_3O_4-PEG crystal size larger than Fe_3O_4. The crystallite sizes is estimated 46.2 and 35.7 nm, respectively. The similar results that Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles coated using polyethyleneimine (PEI) has larger crystal size than Fe_3O_4 without coating [11]. Other studies show that $CoFe_2O_4$ nanoparticles have a smaller particle size than $CoFe_2O_4$ that is coated using PEG [24].

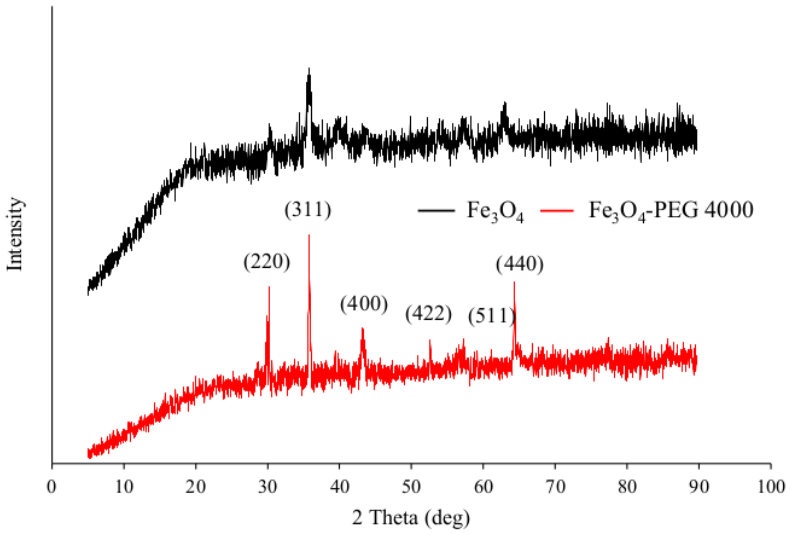

Figure 1. XRD pattern of Fe_3O_4 and Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000.

The presence of PEG on the surface of Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles was evaluated by FTIR. Figure 2 displays the FTIR spectra of Fe_3O_4 and Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000 at range 400-4000 cm^{-1}. The peaks that appeared at the wave number 3390.6 cm^{-1} on the Fe_3O_4 and 3392.5 cm^{-1} on

Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000 showed the absorption band of O-H groups from the adsorbed H_2O onto materials. The peaks of Fe_3O_4 and Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000 at the 1626.7 and 1627.8 cm^{-1} indicate the bending vibrations of O-H. The characteristic peaks of PEG showed at 2862.2 and 1458.1 cm^{-1} assigned stretching vibration and bending vibration of C–H in $–CH_2$. The band at 1470 cm^{-1} is C-C vibration stretching PEG. The peak that appears at 1110.9 cm^{-1} is to the bond stretching vibrating of C-O [8]. The peak is characteristic of PEG, that does not appear on the Fe_3O_4 spectra. The wave numbers are characteristic of Fe-O bonds shown with a strong peak at 584.4 and 532.3 cm^{-1} on Fe_3O_4 and Fe_3O_4-PEG, respectively. The shift of wave numbers of Fe-O bond on Fe_3O_4-PEG spectra shows the interaction between Fe_3O_4 and PEG. Several studies have shown that the wave number of the Fe-O bond appears at 569 cm^{-1} [20], 581 cm^{-1} [25], and 567.12 cm^{-1} [10].

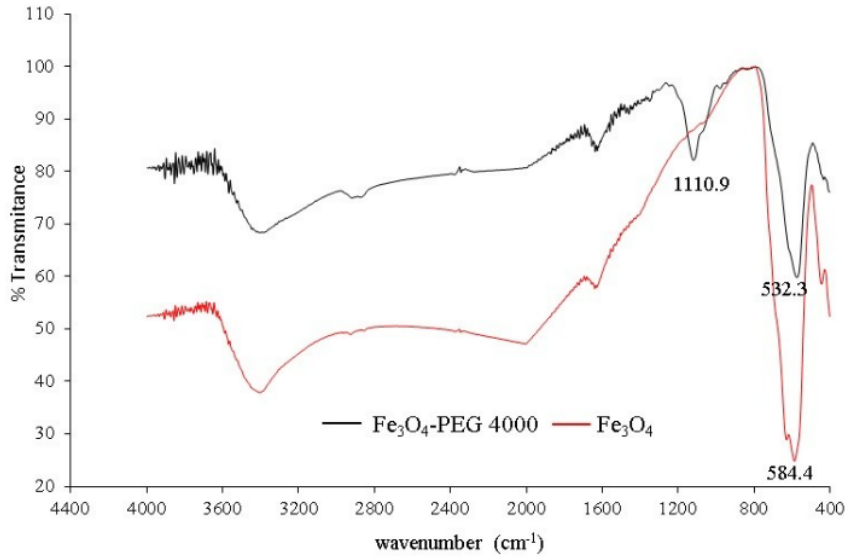

Figure 2. Spectra FTIR of Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000.

Figure 3 shows the magnetic curves of Fe_3O_4 and Fe_3O_4-PEG. It reveals that Fe_3O_4 has high saturation magnetization than Fe_3O_4-PEG. The addition of organic polymers (PEG) causes a small reduction in magnetic properties. Fe_3O_4-PEG is classified as superparamagnetic which in this research shows saturation magnetization of 56.43 emu/g while Fe_3O_4 is 74.33 emu/g. The changes in magnetic properties due to the effect of surface modification of Fe_3O_4 by large polymer molecules. The greater the concentration of PEG is added, the lesser of the saturation magnetization where the polymer coat the nanoparticles so that giving a protection effect from the magnetic field [24]. The saturation magnetization value is similar to the other reference [20,25]. Their study reported Fe_3O_4 modified with sodium citrate and oleic acid with various concentrations of Fe_3O_4 showed magnetization saturation of 50.61 – 61.36 emu/g [25].

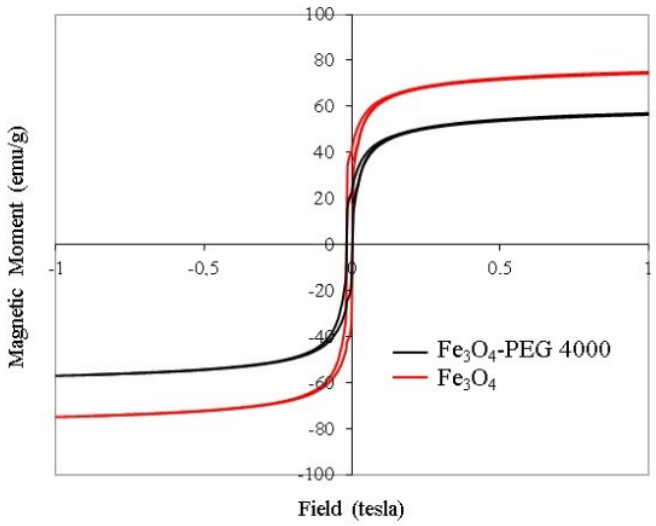

Figure 3. The saturation magnetization of Fe_3O_4 and Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000.

The morphology of Fe_3O_4 and Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000 and its constituent elements were analyzed using SEM-EDX. SEM image of Fe_3O_4 and Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000 are displayed in figure 4. The image shows a clear difference between Fe_3O_4 before and after modification with PEG. The morphology of Fe_3O_4 appears to be agglomerated while modified with PEG appears to be dispersed on PEG surface.

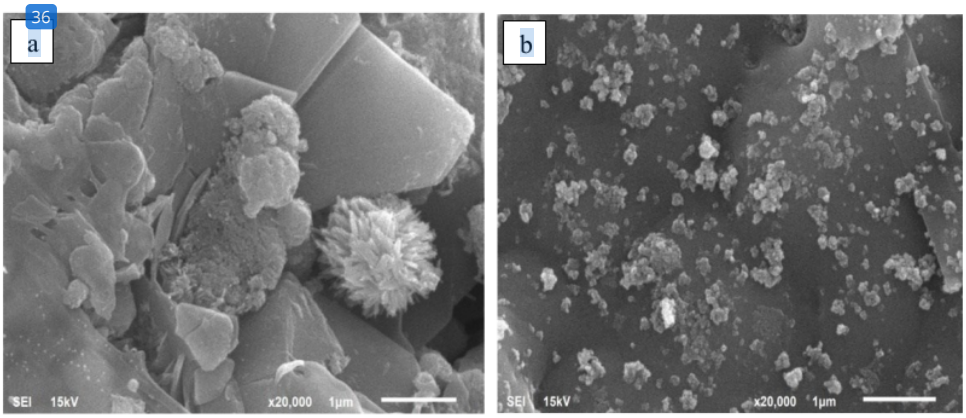

Figure 4. SEM image of (a) Fe_3O_4 and (b) Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000

Table 1 shows the constituent elements of Fe_3O_4 and Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000. It can be seen that the addition of carbon elements in Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000 indicates that modification of Fe_3O_4-PEG is successful. The main elements of Fe_3O_4 are Fe and O while modified of Fe_3O_4 with PEG affects as the percentage of C element increases.

Table 1. The data of elements Fe_3O_4 and Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000

Materials	Mass (%)		
	Fe	O	C
Fe_3O_4	43.36	56.98	-
Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000	26.80	38.93	34.27

Antibacterial activity

Antibacterial activities in this study show in figure 5 and table 2. In the figure, we can see that zone of inhibition of Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000 to *Staphylococcus aureus and Escherichia coli*. The different concentrations of Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000 give different diameter of inhibition zone. The size of the inhibitory zone depends on the type of bacteria, the size, and concentration of the nanoparticles [26]. The antibacterial activity of Fe_3O_4 can be explained that Fe_3O_4 is positively charged while the bacterium is negatively charged, so there is an interesting attraction between Fe_3O_4 and bacteria. Bacteria is oxidized and dies [4]. In this study, it appears that gram-positive bacteria has a smaller diameter inhibition zone than that in gram-negative bacteria. Another study, also suggest that the gram-negative bacteria are more sensitive compare to gram-positive bacteria [4].

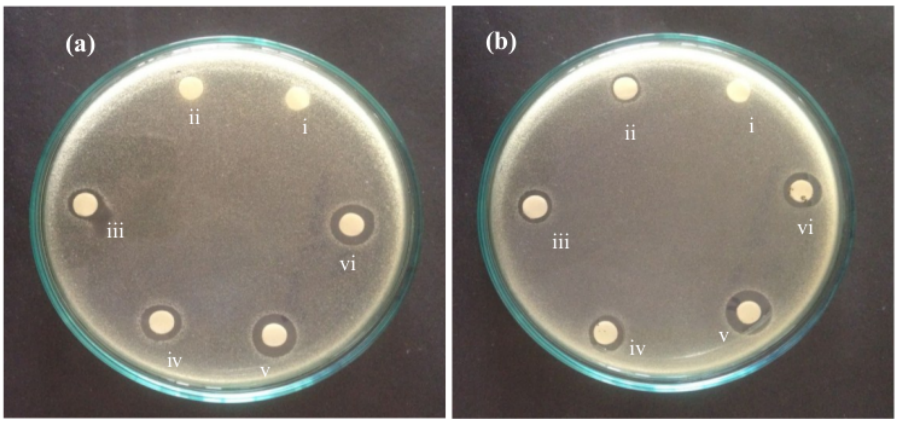

Figure 5. Antibacterial activity of Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000 with concentration (i)0 (ii)12.5 (iii)25 (iv)50 (v)100 and (vi)200 µg/mL to (a) *Staphylococcus aureus* and (b) *Escherichia coli* (give information number in image; the number refer to concentration sample in ppm or other)

The same result was reported previously, that gram-negative have higher susceptibility than gram-positive bacteria. The killing rate of *Escherichia coli* is higher than that in *Staphylococcus aureus* [27]. The differences in susceptibility are caused by differences in cell wall structures, cell physiology and metabolism [15,28]. PEG was also reported to have antibacterial activity. The hydrophilic properties of PEG inhibit bacterial growth. Water is very important for bacteria for growth and multiplication [29]. The MIC (Minimum Inhibitory Concentration) for *Staphylococcus aureus* is 12.5 µg/mL with an average of inhibitory diameter 6.6 mm, and this result is smaller than that in *Escherichia coli* with an average of inhibitory diameter 6.3 mm at concentration 25 µg/mL.

Table 2. The diameter of inhibition zone for Fe_3O_4-PEG 4000

Concentration (µg/mL)	Average inhibitory diameter (mm)	
	Staphylococcus aureus	*Escherichia coli*
200	11.0	10.2
100	11.1	11.3
50	7.3	8.4
25	6.3	7.2
12.5	0	6.6
0	0	0

CONCLUSION

Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles modified with PEG could be used as an antibacterial material. The Fe_3O_4-PEG showed antibacterial properties on gram-positive and gram-negative bacterial strains. The antibacterial effect of Fe_3O_4-PEG on *Escherichia coli* is stronger than *Staphylococcus aureus*. The MIC value of Fe_3O_4-PEG for *Escherichia coli* is 12.5 µg/mL whilst for *Staphylococcus aureus* is 25 µg/mL. These results suggest that the Fe_3O_4-PEG has a potential application, and further research has to be undertaken for toxicity evaluation in the animal model or human.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The financial support of the research by Sriwijaya University for Unggulan Kompetitif Universitas Sriwijaya Research Grant No. 988/UN9.3.1/PP/2017.

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