


Therapeutic Potential Assessment of Green Synthesized Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles Derived from Fennel Seeds Extract

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Purpose: To study the cytotoxic evaluation, antimicrobial and confocal analysis of zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZnO NPs) obtained from a novel plant product fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.) seed extract (FSE).

Methods: ZnO NPs were analyzed using UV-Vis spectroscopy, XRD, FTIR, TEM and EDX techniques. The MTT cell cytotoxicity assay measured the proliferation and survival of MCF-7 cells treated at different concentrations of FSE-derived ZnO NPs. The antimicrobial activity towards pathogenic bacteria and yeast strains was investigated.

Results: The UV-Vis spectra showed two peaks at 438 nm and 446 nm, confirming nanoparticle formation. The SEM morphology results showed porous ranging from 23–51 nm. The antitumor activity value (IC₅₀) was at 50 µg/mL and 100 µg/mL. Besides, morphological changes of MCF-7, cells treated at different concentrations of FSE of ZnO NPs were observed in cell cultures transfected with a transient pCMV6-XL4-GFP-expressing vector containing C-terminal domain GFP-tagged proteins, which resulted in an apoptotic effect. Antimicrobial IZ ranged up No Inhibition to 18.00 ± 0.4. The IZ revealed at the highest concentration was *E. faecium* VRE and yeast *Cryptococcus* sp. (18.00 ± 0.4. mm), followed by *S. aureus* (17.00 ± 0.2 mm) and *P. aeruginosa* and the yeast *C. parapsilosis* (16 ± 0.4 mm). The IZ was equal to that caused by the nystatin to *Cryptococcus* sp., which was significantly highest than ampicillin treatments of *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa*, *C. albicans*, and *C. parapsilosis*. The MIC value of the FSE-derived ZnO NPs tested against *E. faecium* and *C. albicans* was 6.00 µg/mL (*E. faecium* and *C. albicans*). It was 32.00 µg/mL (*S. aureus*, *S. typhimurium* and *Cryptococcus* sp.), 64.00 µg/mL (*P. aeruginosa*), and 128 µg/mL (*C. parapsilosis*).

Conclusion: As far as it is to our knowledge, this study established, for the first time, the biological activities of biosynthesized ZnO NPs from FSE and their synergistic therapeutic potential.

Keywords: fennel seed extract-derived zinc oxide nanoparticles, green nanotechnology, anti-tumor activity, antimicrobial activity and therapeutic agents

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Introduction

In the last decade, efficient green chemistry methods for synthesizing metal nanoparticles (MNPs) were developed to find an eco-friendly technique for producing well-characterized nanoparticles using organisms. Among them, plants are suitable for large-scale biosynthesis of nanoparticles. Plant-derived nanoparticles resulted in more stable and faster synthesized than in the case of microorganisms. Also, plants produce more various nanoparticles, either in shape or in size.^{1–6}

The nanoparticles have broad-spectrum applications in health care, cosmetics, biomedical food and feed, drug/gene delivery, environmental studies, mechanics, optics, light limiters, nonlinear optical and photoelectron chemical applications, and that rely on the different synthesis processes. In UV–visibleregions, the versatile semiconductor behavior, their momentous optical transparency and luminescent properties and their applications in solar cells, ceramics, and catalysts, cosmetics, gas sensors, and lighting arrestors.^{8,9} Additionally, these nanoparticles have turned out to be essential for their excellent chemical and thermal stability.¹⁰

ZnO NPs have remarkable fluorescence in cells so that they are biomarkers in relevant clinical and biomedical applications.¹¹ They have emerged as a promising and innovative technique for the efficient delivery of drugs in treating some diseases by specific targeting. ZnO NPs are also used in rubber and daily care products like sunscreen and cosmetics.¹² Moreover, ZnO NPs have excellent UV-blocking, anticancer, and antimicrobial properties.^{13–17} A recent review reported the importance of ZnO NPs in medical applications, mainly ZnO NPs as the right choice for wound healing, antibacterial antioxidant activities. The ZnO NPs are on par with the therapeutic applications of cellulose, chitosan, and alginate polymer alone.¹⁸

ZnO NPs have been prepared and developed using numerous approaches and techniques, eg, hydrothermal methods, spray pyrolysis, sol-gel, chemical vapor deposition, ultrasonic conditions, precipitation methods, and microwave-assisted techniques.¹⁹ The precipitation method's basis depends on drying and controlled processes of the obtained material that are thermally treated at different temperatures.²⁰

The waste from the essential oil distillation from aromatic plants contains antioxidant compounds, such as polyphenols and flavonoids (kaempferol and quercetin), that is an added value.²¹ The fennel seed extract includes 2% to 6% volatile oil, which is obtained by steam distillation. It is used in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and the plant is utilized as a spice (seeds) and a vegetable (tuber).¹⁰ In the last years, the water extraction process of the fennel seeds was optimized to produce extracts containing more valuable bioactive substances. The yield of polyphenols, flavonoids, and the total dry extract are higher when using water as a solvent. The water extracts of fennel seeds have a higher antioxidant capacity, which might be attributed to the higher content of the raw material, polyphenols. The yield of total extract and bioactive components improved

at higher temperature. The extracted mass was 16–18% of the total mass.^{22–24}

The present study aims to combine a comfortable, safe, and cheap method as the water extraction of fennel seed with the use of the FSE to produce ZnO NPs. As far as it is to our knowledge, this study established the biological activities of biosynthesized ZnO NPs from fennel extract and their therapeutic potential for the first time.

Materials and Methods

Fennel Seed Extraction

Commercial (500 g) fennel seeds were washed several times with tap water and dd H₂O, then dried at room temperature. After washing treatment, the cleaned seeds were blended as a fine powder for extract preparation. The fennel seed powder (10 mg) was soaked with 50 mL of dd H₂O for 24 hours and then filtered with Whatman No. 1 filter paper according to water extraction to produce more concentrated antioxidants (polyphenols and flavonoids).^{5,24}

Synthesis and Characterization of ZnO NPs

ZnO (41.3 mg) was poured into 250 mL dd H₂O. FSE 10 mL was added, and the solution was thoroughly mixed for 5 min in a shaking incubator. The reaction mixture was maintained at 99°C for 1 h, when the color change from light yellow to dark yellow occurs, indicating the reduction in the number of zinc ions and the synthesis of ZnO NPs. After 5 min, the decanted solution was centrifuged at 15,000 RPM for 10 min, and the process was repeated four times to remove unwanted particles. Finally, purified ZnO NPs were collected, and further analysis was performed.

ZnO NPs optical properties were measured by UV absorption spectra in the wavelength range of 200–800 nm. XRD analysis was executed on an X-ray diffractometer (PAN analytical X-Pert PRO, UK) to determine the nanoparticles' crystal density, purity, and size. FTIR spectral measurements were performed to identify the potential biomolecules in fennel seeds (benchtop Cary 670 FTIR Spectrometer, Agilent Technologies, USA). TEM was used to analyze the shapes and sizes of the particles. SEM was used to calculate the size of the nanoparticles. EDX was applied to analyze the elemental compositions of the ZnO NPs (SEM-EDX Oxford Instruments Analysis, UK).

Cell Culture and Transfection

MCF-7 cell lines (ATCC[®] HTB-22[™] Manassas, VA, USA) were transfected with pCMV6-XL4-GFP-expressing vector containing the C-terminal domain GFP-tagged proteins with human full-length cDNA clones of nuclear proteins (pCMV6-XL4-USP20, OriGene USA). The MCF-7 cells (Grand Island, NY, USA) were grown in DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS, (100 U) 20 µg/mL penicillin, and 100 µg/mL streptomycin. Incubation was carried out at 37°C with an atmosphere of 5% CO₂. Normal breast (MCF-7) cells were cultured in a 1:1 mixture of DMEM and Ham's F12 medium with 20 mg/mL of EGF, 100 µg/mL cholera toxins, 0.01 mg/mL insulin and 500 µg/mL hydrocortisone, and 5% chelex treated horse serum. Purified berberine and tamoxifen were dissolved in DMSO and used for the bioassay.

The MCF-7 cells were cultured DMEM, with 10% fetal bovine serum, 0.2% sodium bicarbonate, and antibiotic/antimycotic solution (100 µg/mL streptomycin and 100 U/mL penicillin). The cells were grown in 5% CO₂ at 37°C in a high-humidity atmosphere. After homogenization, 1 mL of the suspension was transferred to each well of the microtiter plate. And, reagents utilized in this study were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Gillingham, UK).

Cytotoxicity Assays

FSE-derived ZnO NPs (0.05 mL) were dissolved in 4.95 mL of DMSO to get a working concentration of 1 mg/mL. The active concentration was prepared freshly and filtered through 0.45 µ filter before each assay. In brief, 5 mL of extract was prepared in a concentration of 1 mg/mL. For each sample, 500 µL were poured in eight Eppendorf tubes. The samples were syringe-filtered using 0.45 µM filter to remove contaminants. 500 µL of the sample's working concentration was further added to the first Eppendorf tube and mixed well. Then, 500 µL of this volume was transferred from first to last tube by serial dilution to obtain the desired concentration of the ZnO NPs. As a result, the volume remains constant, but there was a gradual change in concentration. The cytotoxicity assessment was performed using MTT, NRU assay, and morphological changes following the methods described in previous reports.^{25–27}

For this assay, MCF-7 cells were plated in 96-well culture plates (1x10⁴ cells/well). The cells were exposed to concentrations of 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 µg/mL of ZnO NPs for 24 hours. The measurements were performed in

triplicate. The colors developed in the plates were read at 550 nm by using DMSO as a blank. The percentage of cell viability was expressed using the following formula:

$$\% \text{ cell viability} = \frac{\text{mean absorbance of treated cells}}{\text{mean absorbance of control cells}} \times 100$$

Cell Treatment and Characterization

When the cells reached 90% confluence, the MCF-7 cells were cultured in 96-well plates with an initial cell density of 2 × 10⁴ per well. The cells were then treated with FSE-derived ZnO NPs at five different concentrations (five experimental groups as described above). All the experimental groups were incubated at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ incubator 24 hours. The culture medium was removed and washed three times with 1X PBS, and one group of the cells was left untreated, a control group.

The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 10 min at room temperature, followed by washing with cold PBS twice. The cells were stained with 1 µL/mL DAPI for 5 min. Then, the stained cells were rinsed with PBS, followed by staining the cells with 1 µL/mL of red-fluorescent Alexa 594 phalloidin to examine the actin networks' integrity at a high resolution. The cells were examined under inverted phase-contrast microscopy at 40X magnification (Carl Zeiss Microscopy GmbH, DE). All cited chemical products are from Sigma (USA).

Collection of Microorganisms

The bacteria *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 43300, *Bacillus subtilis* WS15, ESBL-producing *Escherichia coli* ATCC 9637, *Salmonella typhimurium* ATCC 14028, *Enterococcus faecium* VRE, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27584, and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* ATCC 13883, and the yeast *Candida albicans* ATCC 8436, *C. parapsilosis* ATCC 22019 and *Cryptococcus* sp. were kindly provided by the King Khalid Medical City, King Saud University collection.

Antimicrobial Assay

Ten pathogenic strains of bacteria and yeast were selected for their sensitivity to FSE-derived ZnO NPs vs commercial antibiotics, viz. ampicillin (10 µg), and nystatin (50 µg), respectively, by well diffusion method.^{27,28} Following the CLSI methodology, FSE and derived ZnO NPs and antibiotics were aseptically placed on MHA plates. They were then inoculated with 1x10⁸ CFU/mL of bacterial and yeast cultures. The bacteria and yeast inoculated plates were incubated for 24 hours at 37°C and 30°C. After the

incubation periods, the inhibition zones (mm) were observed, and their measures were recorded. Three repetitions for each thesis were considered, and the experiment was repeated twice.

The MICs of the FSE-derived ZnO NPs were evaluated with the broth microdilution method.²⁹ The 0.5 McFarland bacterial and yeast culture suspensions were transferred into each microtiter well plate. Then, various concentrations (ie, 256.00, 128.00, 64.00, 32.00, 16.00, 8.00, 4.00, 2.00, 1.00, 0.50, 0.25 and 0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) of the FSE-derived ZnO NPs were transferred in each well and incubated at 37°C and 30°C, respectively, for 24 hours. Three repetitions were considered, and the experiment was repeated twice.

Statistical Analysis

The obtained data were processed using IBM® SPSS® Statistics 25.0 version, a statistical software platform. Also, one-way ANOVA was used, and equal variances were assumed for the LSD tests. The values are expressed as means \pm SDs, with p-values less than 0.05 and 0.01 considered statistically significant.^{28,30}

Results and Discussion

Production and Characterization of ZnO NPs

The primary test for ZnO NPs biosynthesis in FSE is a visual color change, as shown in Figure 1A. The optical absorbance of the ZnO NPs ranged 200–800 nm, as shown in Figure 1B, with a value of the absorption

edge at 317 nm. The PL spectra show two peaks at 438 nm and 446 nm at room temperature, as shown in Figure 1C, for 48 hours. The relative intensity increased due to more aggregation of ZnO NPs interacting with the plant source.

The XRD spectra of biosynthesized ZnO NPs indicating the nanoparticles' crystallinity are reported in Figure 2. The X-ray diffraction peaks corresponded to lattice planes of 2.82, 2.60, 2.48, 1.91, 1.62, and 1.48. 1.38. By applying Scherrer equation on the XRD pattern, the particle size can be calculated.^{5,11,27} The crystallite size of the FSE-derived ZnO NPs calculated from XRD line broadening using the Scherer equation is 36.78 nm.

The FTIR spectrum of ZnO NPs was detected on the peaks at 3405, 2926, 1655, 1499, 1420, 1029, and 547 cm^{-1} (Figure 3). The vibrational stretching peaks at 3405 and 1420 cm^{-1} represent hydroxyl groups present in ZnO NPs. The infrared absorption peaks were observed at 2926 and 1029 cm^{-1} for C-H, another at 1655 cm^{-1} for C=O, 1499 cm^{-1} for the alkaline group. The peak at 547 cm^{-1} corresponds to the presence of ZnO NPs. The presence of a peak at 547 cm^{-1} supports the formation of ZnO NPs in FSE.

A TEM image (Figure 4A and B) of the ZnO NPs at magnifications of 100 and 200 nm shows that they have a spherical shape. The maximum size was 50.422 nm, and the minimum size was 22.794 nm, and an average of 36.78 nm was achieved.

The EDAX spectrum of the ZnO NPs is reported in Figure 5. The spectrum shows the chemical constituents

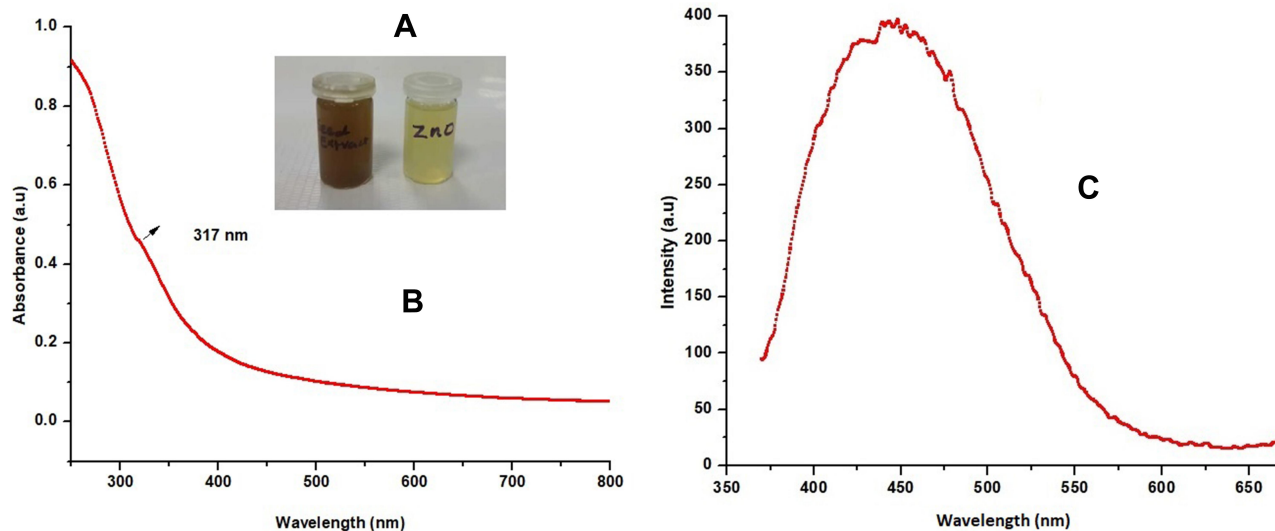


Figure 1 (A) Color change due to ZnO NPs synthesis in FSE; (B) the absorption spectrum of FSE-derived ZnO NPs; (C) PL Spectra at 48 hours.

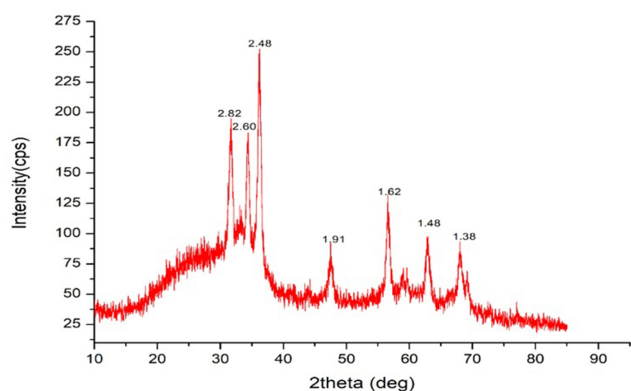


Figure 2 XRD pattern of FSE-derived ZnO NPs.

of Zinc, Oxygen and Carbon present in the samples. This finding confirms that the prepared ZnO NPs samples are in pure form. Green synthesis of ZnO NPs was explained by the bioaccumulated metal ions and their involvement as reductants and stabilizers.^{31,32} The change in color was attributed to zinc nitrate reduction in ZnO NPs. This change resulted in the excitation of surface Plasmon vibrations of the nanoparticles, which led to surface Plasmon resonance,⁷ suggesting the nanoparticle's FCC crystal structure. This reduction was confirmed by different characterization methods, such as XRD, TEM, EDAX, absorption and PL analysis. The spherical shape of the ZnO NPs was less than 100 nm (36.78 nm).^{33,34}

Cytotoxicity Effects of ZnO NPs

The cytotoxic response of MCF-7 cells exposed to 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ of ZnO NPs assessed by MTT and NRU assays are presented in **Figure 6A** and **B**). The MTT and NRU assays showed that FSE-derived ZnO NPs induced a concentration-dependent decrease in the cell viability of the MCF-7 cells in the range of 25–100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. In the MTT assay, the cell viabilities were 84%, 48% and 24% at 25, 50 and 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, respectively (**Figure 6A** and **Table 1**).

In the NRU assay, the cell viabilities were 82%, 26%, and 8% at 25, 50, and 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, respectively (**Figure 6B** and **Table 1**). The morphological changes in the MCF-7 cells induced by the ZnO NPs are shown in **Figure 7**, which indicates an apoptotic effect. As shown in **Figure 7**, the untreated control cells showed normal morphologies in the MCF-7 cells; however, the treatments at 25, 50, and 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ showed rounded morphologies and lower cell numbers.

The maximum cytotoxicity results were observed at 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. At the highest concentration (100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), cell death was observed (**Figure 7**). Many nanomedicine studies have stated that ZnO NPs could be used to develop antitumor agents due to their toxic nature.^{34,35} The FSE-derived ZnO NPs cytotoxicity results are in good agreement with those of previous studies.³⁶ Reactive oxygen species (ROS) are promoted by phytoconstituents activity. It acts against carcinogens, induced phagocytosis, cell

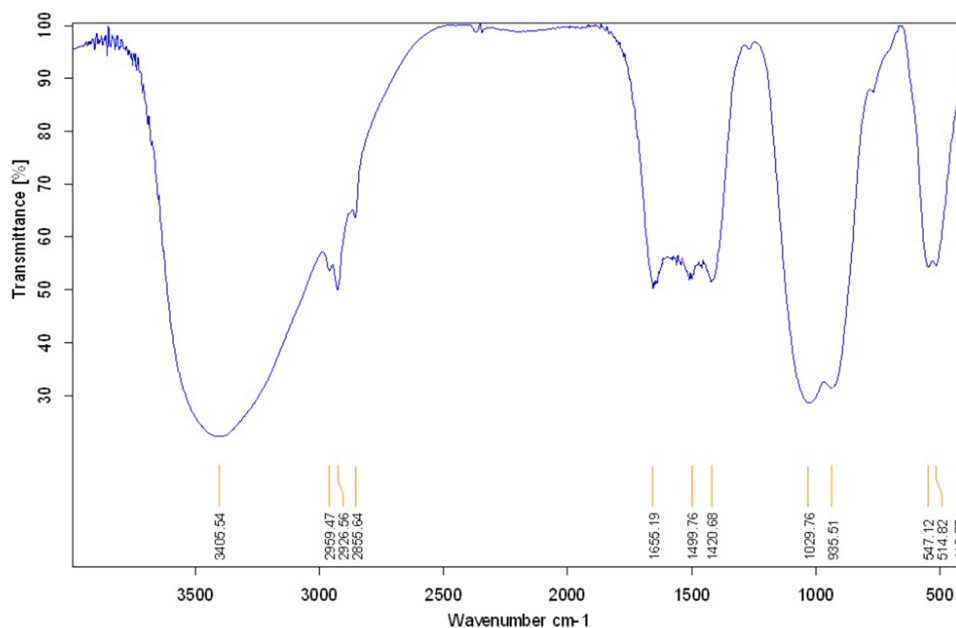


Figure 3 FTIR spectrum of FSE-derived ZnO NPs.

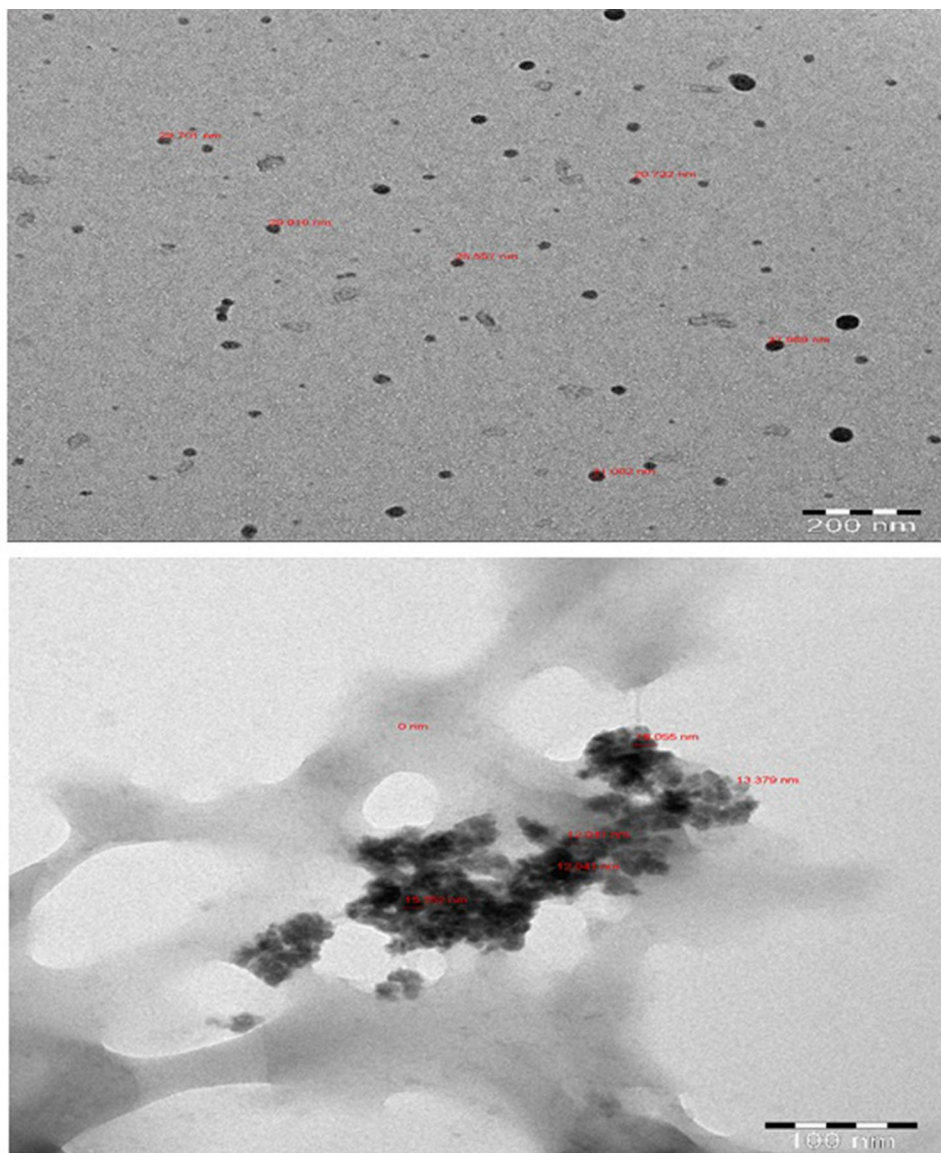


Figure 4 SEM imagines of FSE-derived ZnO NPs at magnification of 100 (A) and 200 nm (B).

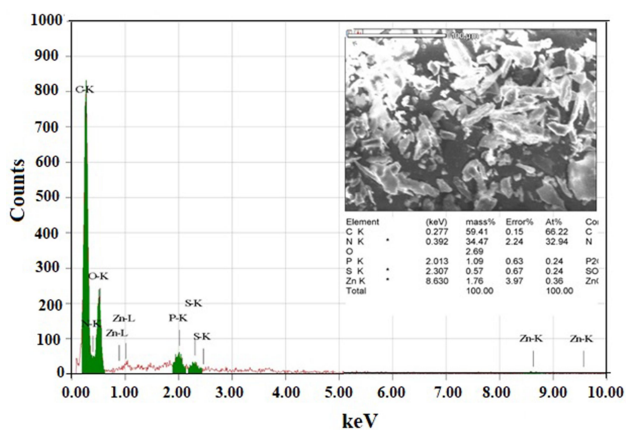


Figure 5 EDAX spectrum of FSE-derived ZnO NPs.

proliferation, and intracellular signaling. The basic phenomenon behind the cytotoxicity of ZnO NPs is the intracellular release of dissolved zinc ions in conjunction with ROS induction. This process is due to the induced binary response, including the cell’s pro-inflammatory reaction against ZnO NPs. They can act as a redox system, due to the nanoparticle characteristic surface property.³⁷

Confocal Study Performance

The cytotoxicity study was also performed between the control group and concentrations varying from 1:1, 1:2, 1:3 and 1:4 µg/mL. The absorbance estimated viable cells at 570 nm. The anticancer effects of FSE-derived ZnO

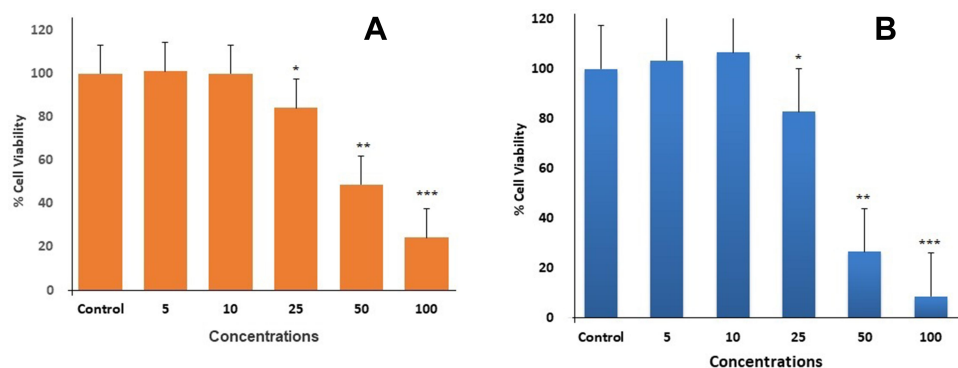


Figure 6 (A) Cytotoxicity assessment by MTT assay in MCF7 cells exposed to various concentrations of FSE-derived ZnO NPs for 24 h. **(B)** Cell viability assessment by NRU assay in MCF7 cells exposed to various concentrations of FSE-derived ZnO NPs for 24 h. Stars indicate statistically significant differences of cytotoxicity and cell viability assessment between the concentrations of at $p < 0.05$.

NPs on MCF7 cell lines were examined by MTT assay. Concentration-dependent cytotoxicity was observed (Figure 8). The increase in the concentration of ZnO NPs led to a decrease in the MCF7 breast cancer cell lines' cell viability. Moreover, the sensitivity increased dramatically with the increase in concentration from 1:1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ to 1:4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, as shown by decreased cell proliferation. The IC_{50} values of the FSE-derived ZnO NPs against the MCF7 cells were 1:2, 1:3 and 1:4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$.

In this study, the effect of FSE-derived ZnO NPs on MCF7 cell lines was also evaluated using confocal microscopy of fixed MCF7 cells in culture transfected with transiently pCMV6-XL4-GFP expressing vector containing C-terminal domain GFP-tagged proteins. Untreated control cells had a normal healthy shape with visible round nuclei. DAPI staining shows the altered nuclear shape and neighboring DNA fragments in the nuclei. The current study using fennel seeds extract of ZnO NPs confirmed the previous studies.^{38,39}

Table I MTT and NRU Assay with Cell Viabilities of Cytotoxicity Assays

MCF- 7 Cell Lines Cytotoxicity Assays		
Concentrations($\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$)	NRU (%)	MTT (%)
5	-	-
10	-	-
25	82	84
50	26	48
100	8	24

Notes: Antimicrobial activity by well diffusion test of FSE-derived ZnO NPs at different concentrations (15, 25, 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) towards the ten selected pathogens grew at 37°C (bacteria) and 30°C (yeast) for 24 h; The experiment was repeated twice; tree replications for each experiment; upper-case letters to indicate results significant at the 0.05 level and lower-case to indicate results significant at the 0.001 level.

Figure 9 shows the morphological changes in MCF7 cells at serial concentrations of 1:1, 1:2, 1:3, and 1:4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ of FSE-derived ZnO NPs, showing fragmented nuclei (apoptotic cells) in the treated cells confirming MTT and NUR assay. Rodríguez-León et al discussed gold nanoparticles using *Mimosa tenuiflora* extract cells analyzed by confocal microscopy in two sizes: the smallest AuMt1 and largest AuMt2. The results indicate that the NPs have not entered into the nucleus leading to little or no genotoxic potential. Cellular uptake efficiency is dependent on shape, charge, coating, and NP size, which can change their interactions with cell proteins. Polyphenolic compounds on the AuMt surface confirm nanomaterial internalization, which demonstrates the pharmacological nanocarrier activity. AuMt1 material is spread into the cytoplasm and focused on the nuclear periphery.³⁷ The toxicity of the synthesized nanoparticles was evaluated with MCF-7 cells at different concentrations (5–100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$). The cell toxicity reached a maximum at 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. Morphological alterations were found at 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ due to cell debris. The confocal microscopy results of the MCF7 cells at different concentrations (1:1, 1:2, 1:3 and 1:4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) displayed apoptotic cells in the treated cells. Besides, confocal images of MCF7 cells showed less number of the cells at the concentrations of 1:3 and 1:4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ of ZnO NPs due to the weak interconnection of the cellular structure and excess fragments that promoted the killing of the target region against cancer cells.⁴⁰

Antimicrobial Effects of Selected Pathogens

The experimental outcomes validated that the antimicrobial activity (Figure 10) existed with the FSE-

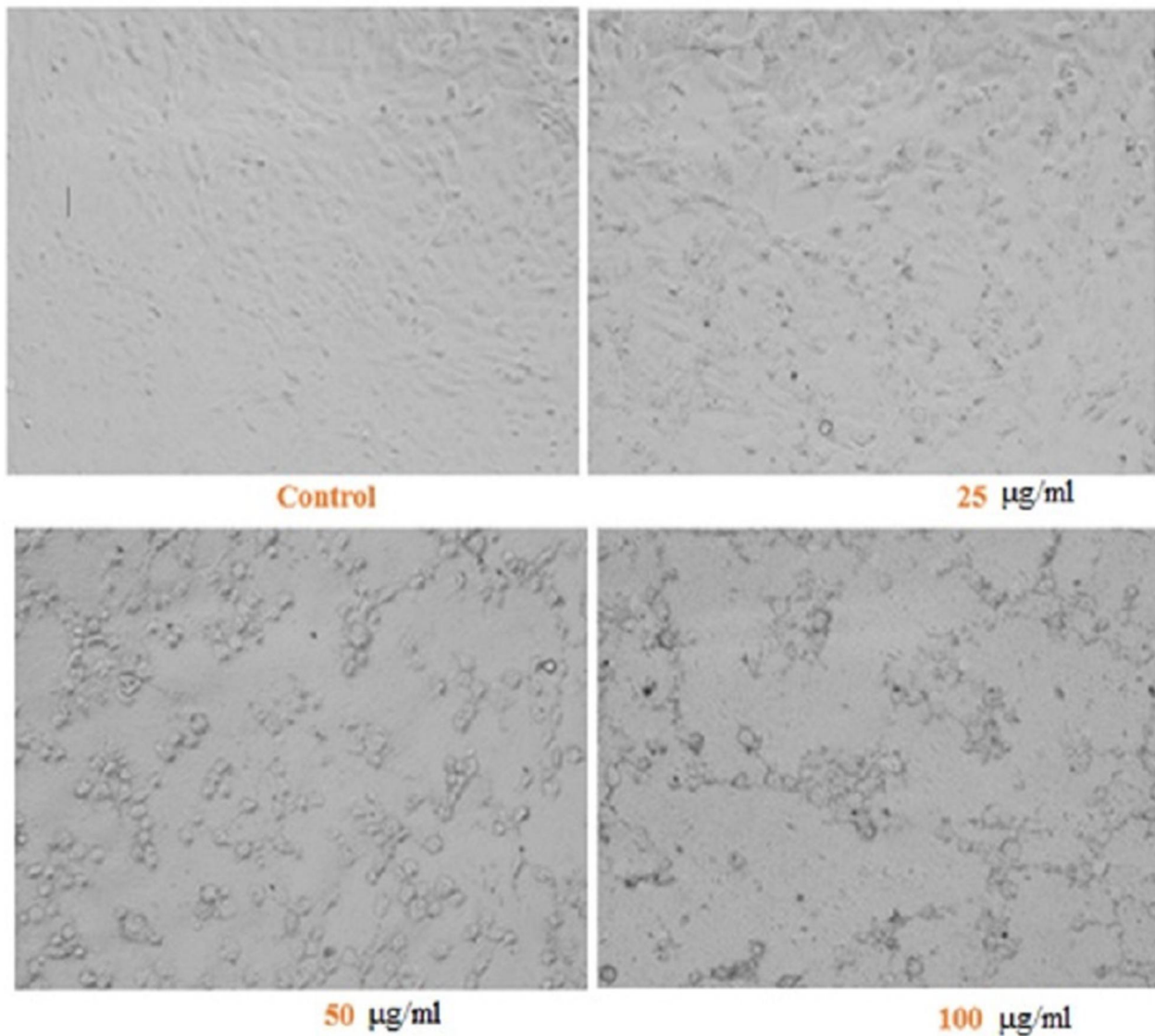


Figure 7 Morphological changes induced in MCF-7 cells after exposure at 25, 50, 100 µg/mL FSE-derived ZnO NPs for 24 h in comparison with the untreated cells (Control).

derived ZnO NPs, and no antimicrobial activity was displayed with ZnO alone. The inhibition zone further established the FSE-derived ZnO NPs with significant antimicrobial activity against the selected microorganisms (Table 2).

However, the well diffusion method exhibited the most antimicrobial activity against *E. faecium* VRE (18.00 ± 0.04) and yeast *Cryptococcus* sp. (18.00 ± 0.2 mm), followed by *S. aureus* ATCC 43300 (17.00 mm) and *P. aeruginosa* and the yeast *C. parapsilosis* ATCC 22019 (16 ± 0.4 mm). These values are the average of two experiments, each of three repetitions. The maximum antimicrobial activities were

observed for all the microbial pathogens at the highest concentrations of the FSE-derived ZnO NPs. No activity was observed against *B. subtilis* WS15, *K. pneumonia* ATCC 13883 and *S. typhimurium* ATCC 14028 at the lowest concentrations of the FSE-derived ZnO NPs (Table 2).

Table 2 shows the IZ values obtained treating the ten selected pathogenic bacteria and yeast with the FSE-derived ZnO NPs at the following concentrations: 15, 25 and 50 µg/mL vs conventional antibiotics.

However, bacterial growth inhibition does not mean bacterial death. To distinguish bactericidal and bacteriostatic effects, the MIC was evaluated by the micro-

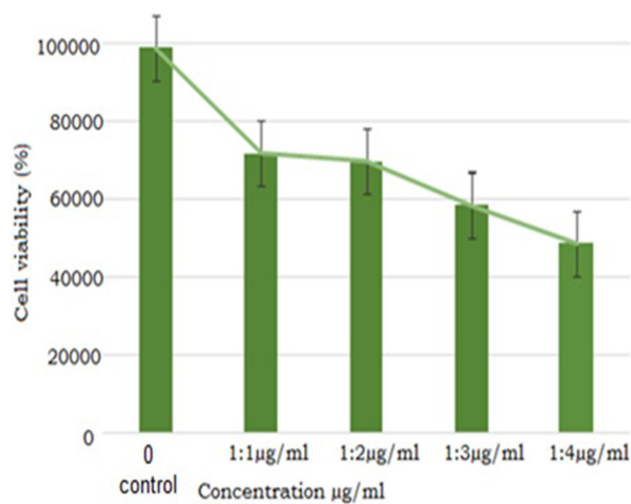


Figure 8 Cell viability of MCF7 cell lines after 24 h treatment with derived ZnO NPs with respect to untreated MCF7 cell (Control).

dilution test. The MIC values of the ZnO NPs against bacterial strains were 16.00 µg/mL (*E. faecium* VRE and *C. albicans* ATCC 8436), 32.00 µg/mL (*S. aureus* ATCC 43300, *S. typhimurium* ATCC 14028 and *Cryptococcus sp.*), 64.00 µg/mL (*P. aeruginosa*), and 128 µg/mL (*C. parapsilosis* ATCC 22019) (Table 3). Globally, zinc oxide nanoparticles are known for antimicrobial activity and their ability to control microbial pathogens' growth by enabling within the cell membrane.^{41,42} ZnO NPs antibacterial activity was tested against microbial pathogens (*E. coli*, *E. faecium*, *S. aureus*, *S. typhimurium*, *B. subtilis*, *K. pneumoniae*, and *P. aeruginosa*). This observation showed the suppression of microbial growth,^{43,44} antimicrobial activity to control microbial pathogens' growth by enabling within the cell membrane.^{32–34} The obtained results

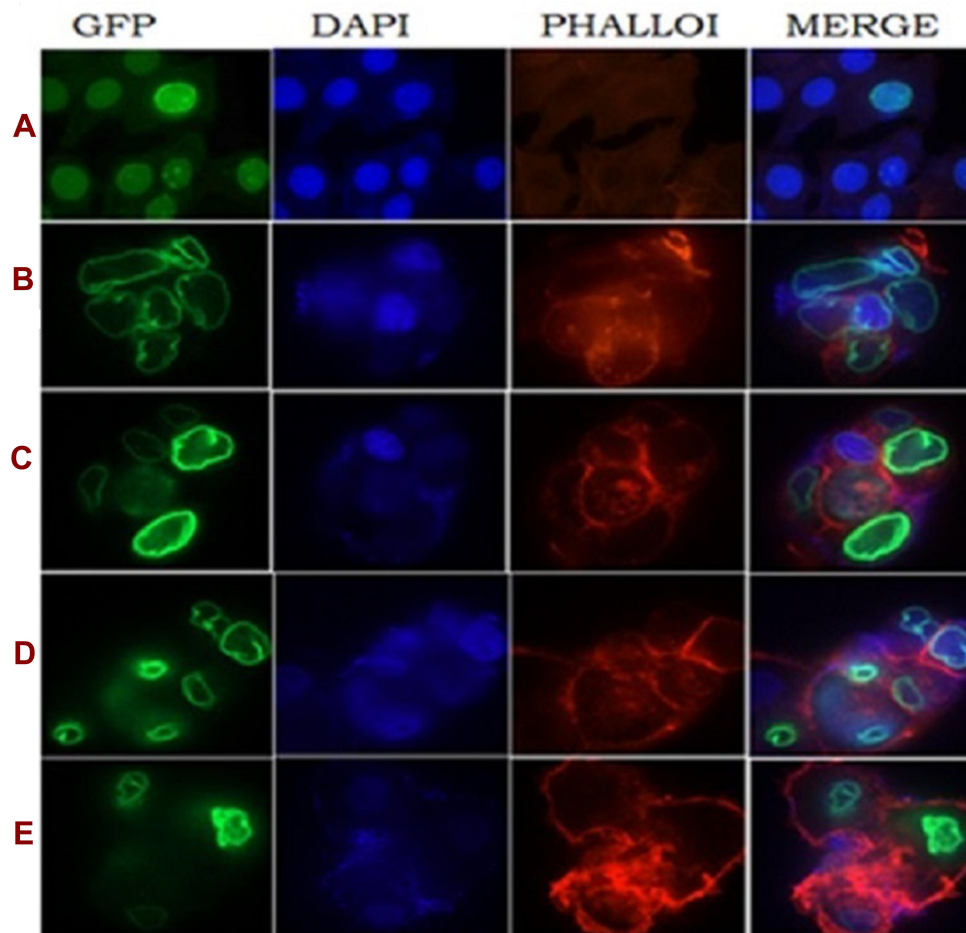


Figure 9 Confocal images of fixed MCF7 cells in culture transected with transiently pCMV6-XL4 GFP expressing vector containing C-terminal domain GFP tagged proteins. (A) Control, showing normal round nuclei for untreated cells and (B–E) showing fragmented nuclei (apoptotic cells) in the treated cells with 1:1, 1:2, 1:3 and 1:4 µg/mL of FSE-derived ZnO NPs treatments, respectively.

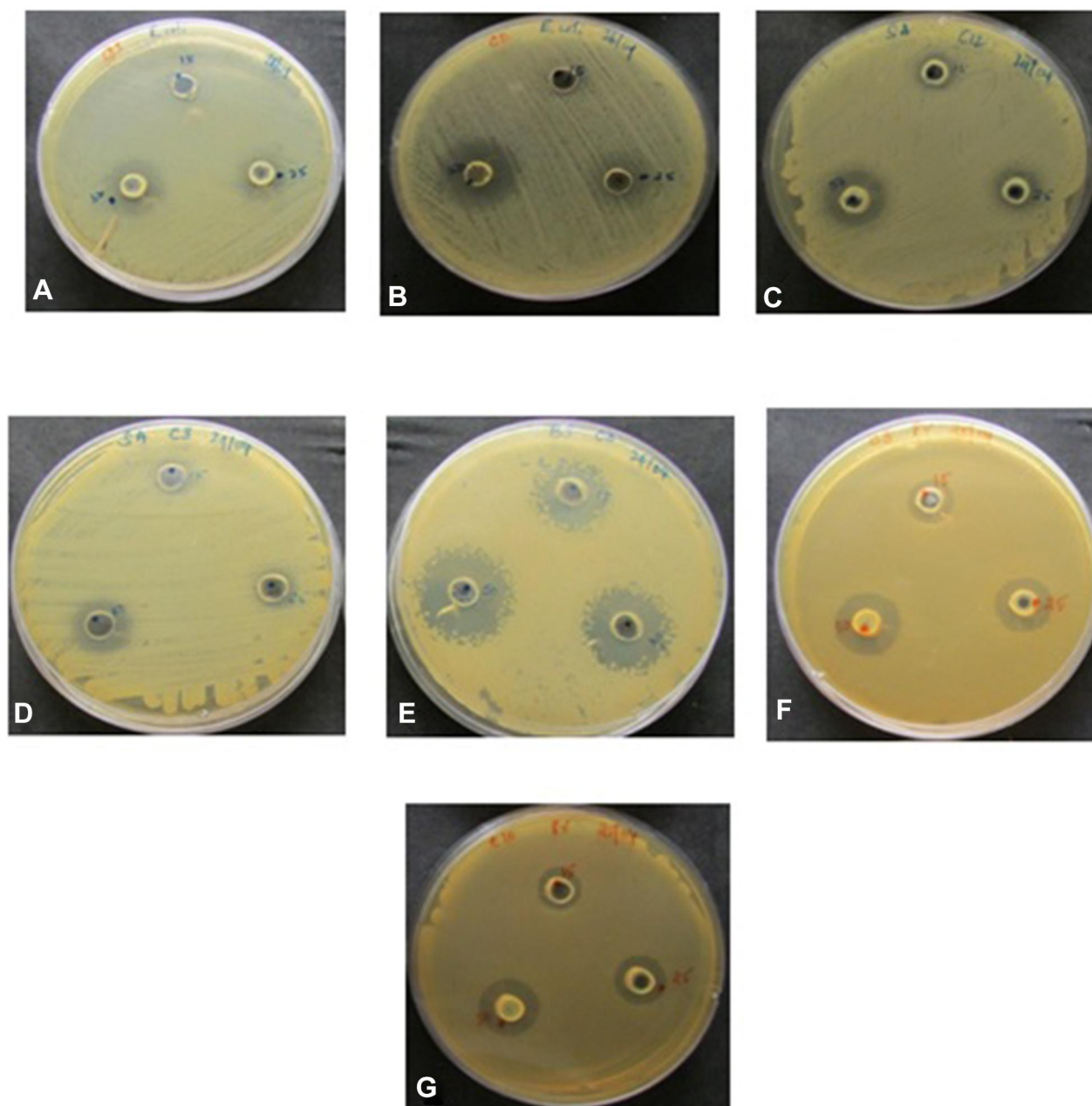


Figure 10 Antibacterial activity of FSE-derived ZnO NPs by well diffusion method: (A) *Escherichia coli*, (B) *Enterococcus faecium*, (C) *Staphylococcus aureus*, (D) *Salmonella typhimurium*, (E) *Bacillus subtilis*, (F) *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, (G) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

showed significant antimicrobial activity against selected microbial pathogens, ie, *E. faecium*, *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa* and *S. typhimurium*, at 50 μg of ZnO NPs. The results corroborate earlier reports.^{7,15,37,41} ZnO NPs attach to the bacterial membrane and damage bacterial cells when extracting the cytoplasmic substances, thus causing the pathogens' death. The FSE suppresses the microbial-growth-derived ZnO NPS more efficiently at the tested pathogens. The novel ZnO NPs, by applying a

new natural product technique, project their excellent application as a bioactive compound for diverse biomedical applications.

Conclusion

This work shows for the first time that the water extract of fennel seed allows the production at room temperature of ZnO NPs using one-pot synthesis. The green synthesis of the nanoparticles used in this experiment was eco-friendly

Table 2 Antimicrobial Activity of FSE-Derived ZnO NPs as Compared with Standard Drug Ampicillin and Nystatin

Microbial Pathogens	Zone of Inhibition (mm)/Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)			Amp [#] (10 mcg)
	15	25	50	
Bacterial pathogens				
<i>E. coli</i> ESBL ATCC 9637	ND*	ND	12.00 \pm 0.5	14.00
<i>E. faecium</i> VRE	10.00 \pm 0.2	15.00 \pm 0.1	18.00 \pm 0.4	28.00
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 43300	11.00 \pm 0.1	14.00 \pm 0.6	17.00 \pm 0.2	9.00
<i>B. subtilis</i> WS15	ND	9.00 \pm 0.2	13.00 \pm 0.3	22.00
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ATCC 27584	ND	ND	16.00 \pm 0.4	12.00
<i>S. typhimurium</i> ATCC 14028	ND	12.00 \pm 0.3	15.00 \pm 0.2	20.00
<i>K. pneumoniae</i> ATCC 13883	ND	11.00 \pm 0.3	14.00 \pm 0.1	15.00
Fungal pathogens				Ns [§] (50 mcg)
<i>C. albicans</i> ATCC 8436	8.00 \pm 0.1	12.00 \pm 0.3	15.00 \pm 0.2	13.00
<i>C. parapsilosis</i> ATCC 22019	ND	11.00 \pm 0.2	16.00 \pm 0.4	15.00
<i>Cryptococcus</i> sp.	9.00 \pm 0.2	16.00 \pm 0.3	18.00 \pm 0.2	18.00

Notes: [#]Amp, Ampicillin; [§]Ns, Nystatin; *ND, Not detect; MIC value of FSE-derived ZnO NPs and standard drug against the selected microbial pathogens grew at 37°C (bacteria) and 30°C (yeast) for 24 h; the experiment was repeated twice. Three replication for each experiment.

Table 3 MIC Value of FSE-Derived ZnO NPs Against Microbial Pathogens

Microbial Pathogens	MIC Value ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	
	ZnO-NPs	Amp [#] (10 mcg)
Bacterial pathogens		
<i>E. coli</i> ESBL ATCC 9637	>256.00*	64.00
<i>E. faecium</i> VRE	16.00	8.00
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 43300	32.00	16.00
<i>B. subtilis</i> WS15	>256.00*	16.00
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ATCC 27584	64.00	16.00
<i>S. typhimurium</i> ATCC 14028	32.00	16.00
<i>K. pneumoniae</i> ATCC 13883	>256.00*	32.00
Fungal pathogens		Ns [§] (50 mcg)
<i>C. albicans</i> ATCC 8436	16.00	8.00
<i>C. parapsilosis</i> ATCC 22019	128.00	16.00
<i>Cryptococcus</i> sp.	32.00	16.00

Notes: [#]Amp, Ampicillin; [§]Ns, Nystatin; *Requires high volume of FSE-derived ZnO NPs required to inhibits the growth of a specific strains.

and nontoxic because of the use of water instead of physical and chemical methods. Water extraction of fennel seed produces more concentrated extracts with higher antioxidant capacity. The presence of phytochemicals in the FSE itself helps in the synthesis of MNPs by inducing redox reactions. The results enhance the therapeutic potential due to the synergy of fennel extract's compounds and ZnO NPs to exert biological activities as antimicrobial and anticancer activities. Furthermore, higher biocompatibility is expected since it has already been demonstrated for other green synthesized NPs. However, there is a need

for in vitro biocompatibility testing before possible applications.

Abbreviations

FSE, fennel seed extract; XRD, x-ray diffraction analysis; SEM/EDX, scanning electron microscopy/energy-dispersive X-ray; FTIR, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy; CLSI, Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute; IC₅₀, the half-maximal inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) as the effectiveness of a substance in inhibiting a specific biological or biochemical function; MTT, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide. GFP, green fluorescent protein; MCF-7, Michigan Cancer Foundation-7, human breast adenocarcinoma cell line; RPM, revolutions per minute; DMEM, Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium; DMSO, dimethyl sulfoxide; FBS, fetal bovine serum; EGF, epidermal growth factor; MTT, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; NUR, neutral red uptake; DAPI, 4'-6-diamidino-2-phenylindole; MHA, Muller Hinton agar; MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration; IZ, zone of inhibition (mm); ANOVA, analysis of variance; LSD, last significant difference; PL, photoluminescence; NCMs, nanocrystalline materials; ZnO NPs, zinc oxide nanoparticles; FCC, face cubic crystal.

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Disclosure

There are no conflicts of interest for the authors.

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