

Comparative study on antidiabetic, cytotoxicity, antioxidant and antibacterial properties of biosynthesized silver nanoparticles using outer peels of two varieties of *Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam

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Background: *Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam. (Ib) has high content of various beneficial nutrients which helps in improving and maintaining human health. It is well known as a functional food and also a valuable source of unique natural products. It contains various phenolic and flavonoid bioactive compounds.

Methods: In this study, using the outer peel of two varieties of Ib : Korean red skin sweet potato and Korean pumpkin sweet potato, silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) were synthesized (termed Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs), respectively. Characterization of Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs was carried out through scanning electron microscopy, Fourier-transform infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopy, energy-dispersive X-ray analysis, X-ray powder diffraction and UV-Vis spectroscopy. Further, the bio-potential of the synthesized AgNPs was investigated by antidiabetic (α -glucosidase assay), antioxidant (free radical scavenging assays), antibacterial (disc diffusion method) and cytotoxicity assays (cell viability against HepG2 cells).

Results: FT-IR spectroscopy revealed the contribution of bioactive compounds existing in Ib1 and Ib2 extracts, in the biosynthesis and equilibrium of the AgNPs. Although the Ib2-AgNPs had a higher atomic percentage of Ag in comparison with Ib1-AgNPs, in the antidiabetic assay, the inhibition percentage of α -glucosidase was higher for AgNPs of Ib1 than Ib2, at all three concentrations examined. From the cytotoxicity results, HepG2 cancer cells were more sensitive to the Ib1-AgNPs in comparison to the Ib2-AgNPs-treated HepG2 cells. The antioxidant prospective was higher in Ib2-AgNPs than Ib1-AgNPs. Moreover, the Ib2-AgNPs showed inhibitory action against all five tested pathogenic bacteria, producing an inhibition zone of 8.74–11.52 mm while Ib1-AgNPs had an inhibitory effect on four of them, with an 8.67–11.23 (mm) inhibition zone.

Conclusions: Overall, the results concluded that the Ib2-AgNPs exhibited relatively higher functional activity than Ib1-AgNPs, which might be credited to the greater abundance of bioactive compounds existing in Ib2 extract that acted as reducing as well as capping agents in the synthesis of Ib2-AgNPs. Overall, the current study highlights a novel cost-effective and eco-friendly AgNPs synthesis using food waste peels with biocompatibility and could be potentially utilized in biomedical and pharmaceutical industries.

Keywords: antidiabetic, antibacterial, antioxidant, cytotoxicity, silver nanoparticles, *Ipomoea batatas*

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Introduction

In the mission intended for green and eco-friendly ways of synthesizing nanomaterials for the development of new products, plant biomasses have proven useful in

the manufacture of sustainable nanoparticles (NPs),^{1,2} which are frequently used in biological approaches.³ Due to their unique properties and prospective applications, bio-synthesis of silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) has received considerable attention in current centuries.⁴ NPs with controllable shapes and sizes have usually been synthesized by means of chemical or physical methods.⁵ However, usage of toxic chemicals and expensive physical procedures and tools⁶ has led to the emergence of environmentally friendly approaches. NPs synthesized through natural sources are the nontoxic, recyclable and most effective technique which is a harmless and nontoxic alternative.⁷ As per to a study of collected works and literature, naturally existing organic foodstuff and agronomic unwanted resources have not yet been broadly studied for the synthesis of several kinds of NPs.⁵

AgNPs amongst other metal NPs have intense application in the pharmaceutical fields. It has a unique thermal, electrical and optical properties which gives it great significance to use.⁸ It has reported earlier that AgNPs retains excellent anticancer, antiviral, antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory potential with enhanced bio-degradability and less toxicity.^{8,9} Bio-synthesis of silver NPs is economic and environmentally safe approach.¹⁰

Ipomoea batatas (Ib) or sweet potato is the sixth most significant food crop worldwide and is an extremely versatile and delicious vegetable.^{11–13} *Ipomoea batatas* comprises high contents of various nutrients and phytochemicals that are beneficial for improving and maintaining human health.^{11,14} Currently Ib is well known as a valuable source of exclusive natural bioactive compounds and for its high nutritional value,^{15,16} counting few of which can be utilized in the development of medicines against various diseases and also in the making of manufacturing products.¹² Ib plant also has abundant therapeutic significance as an imminent antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory and anticancer agent.^{12,14,17}

The essential primary metabolites like organic acids, amino acids, sugars, sugar alcohols and health beneficial phytochemicals including phenolic acids, flavonoids, anthocyanins and carotenoids and hydrophilic primary metabolites were identified in colored flesh Ib such as white orange and purple in an earlier study.¹⁷ As per the previous study, carotenoids like α -carotene, β -carotene, zeaxanthin and lutein were identified in white-fleshed Ib.¹⁷ Furthermore, it was also reported that orange-fleshed Ib contains the highest level and white-fleshed Ib contains the lowest level of carotenoid.¹⁷ Purple Ib was reported to

have various phenolic compounds, and most of them were found to be anthocyanins.¹⁸ Hence, Ib is recognized as a basis of unique and valuable active compounds that can be exploited in the improvement of natural drugs against several diseases.¹² It acts as a vital source in the production of sugar, alcohol and starch in the field of food manufacturing. The high cost for the right process of discarding the wastes generated from these processes is the foremost cause of loss in the field of food manufacturing.¹¹ Recently, public concerns about food waste and its economic impact on social life are improved to develop research strategies which can promote food waste utilization in an effective way.¹⁹ Consequently, the discovery of new techniques to recycle agro-waste materials efficiently is essential.

Therefore, it is of great curiosity to get benefit of this excellent vegetable peel to bio-synthesize AgNPs as a new therapeutic agent. The current study aimed at the green synthesis of AgNPs using the outer peel waste of two Korean sweet potato (Ib) varieties, Korean red skin sweet potato and Korean pumpkin sweet potato, which have are termed as Ib1 and Ib2, respectively. Following the bio-synthesis of the AgNPs from these two sweet potato varieties, their antidiabetic, cytotoxicity, antioxidant and antibacterial actions were compared.

Materials and methods

Preparation of extract of Ib waste peel

Two varieties of Ib (sweet potato), Korean name bamgoguma (Ib1) and Korean name hobak-goguma (Ib2), were purchased from the market in Goyang, Republic of Korea (Figure 1A and B). The sweet potatoes were washed thoroughly with double-distilled water (DDH₂O), dried and the unwanted outer nonedible parts were peeled off and cut into small portions. Aliquots (220 g) of the cut peels were retained in separate Erlenmeyer flasks (1000 mL) containing 550 mL DDH₂O. The mixtures were boiled under constant stirring and then cooled to room temperature and stored at 4°C for further use.

Biosynthesis of AgNPs using outer peel of Ib (Ib1 and Ib2)

Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs were biosynthesized under laboratory conditions. Briefly, separate solutions of the Ib1 and Ib2 extracts were prepared by placing 100 mL of aqueous 1 mM AgNO₃ in an Erlenmeyer flask (500 mL volume) and adding 10 mL of extract (Ib1 and Ib2,

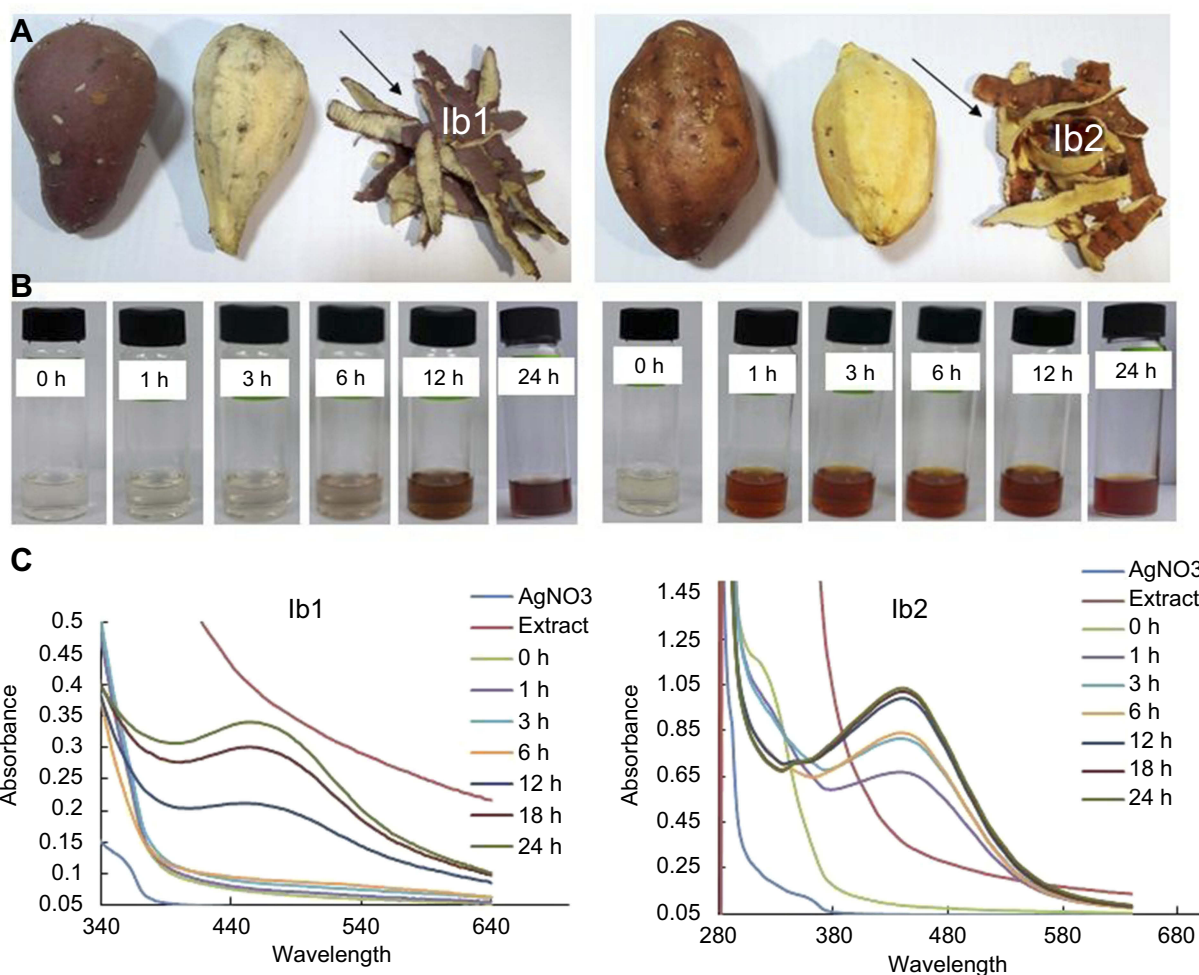


Figure 1 (A) Sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*) varieties Korean red skin (Ib1) and Korean pumpkin (Ib2) vegetable and waste part. (B) Gradual color transition of Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs between 0 and 24 hrs. (C) UV-Vis spectra of the biosynthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs under laboratory condition.

respectively) dropwise with continuous stirring at room temperature.²⁰ The green synthesis of Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs was monitored by the gradual change in the color of the reaction solutions at regular time intervals. After the final and complete synthesis, each reaction solution was centrifuged (at 10,000 rpm, 30 mins). The pellets were washed properly with DDH₂O and again centrifuged. Finally, the pellets were dehydrated at 55°C and put in storage in a vial for future study.

Characterization of biosynthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs

The Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs were characterized by means of UV-Vis spectroscopy, X-ray powder diffraction (XRD), field emission-scanning electron microscopy (SEM), energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) and

Fourier-transform infrared (FT-IR) analyses using specific instruments, and standard procedures are as described in details in the previous publications.^{21,22}

Antidiabetic action of bio-synthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs

The α -glucosidase enzyme from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (≥ 30 U/mg; Cat. No. G5003), and other chemicals were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MI, USA. The Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs samples were liquefied in methanol at 10 mg/mL with the assistance of a sonicator water bath. The α -glucosidase inhibition assay was accomplished by the standard procedure.²³ In total, 10 μ g/mL of the test samples were aliquoted into 96-well plates and diluted with 0.02 M sodium phosphate buffer (pH 6.9), successively. To the final volume (50 μ L), 50 μ L of α -

glucosidase (0.5 U/mL) was added. After keeping for 10 mins at room temperature, 50 μ L of *p*-nitrophenyl- glucopyranoside (3.0 mM) was added as the substrate and the reaction solutions further incubated at 37°C for 20 mins. Next, 50 μ L of Na₂CO₃ (0.1 M) was added, and the reaction was at stationary phase. Absorbance was documented through a plate reader at 405 nm wavelength. The plate also contained the positive standard (enzyme, buffer, and substrate). The inhibition percentage of α -glucosidase action was evaluated as follows:

$$\% \text{Inhibition} = \left[\frac{\text{Abs}_{\text{Control}} - \text{Abs}_{\text{Test}}}{\text{Abs}_{\text{Control}}} \right] \times 100$$

Antibacterial action of biosynthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs

The biosynthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs were separately tested for their antibacterial effect against five pathogenic bacteria, including *E. faecium* DB01, *S. enteritica* KCCM 11806, *L. monocytogenes* ATCC 19111, *B. cereus* KCTC 3624 and *S. aureus* ATCC 13565, by following the standard disc diffusion technique with trivial modification.^{24,25}

Antioxidant potential of biosynthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs

The biosynthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs were, respectively, examined for their antioxidant activity by the ABTS, DPPH and NO_x radical scavenging analyses, and reducing power assay, as detailed by Patra et al⁵

Cytotoxicity activity of biosynthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs

The biosynthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs were dissolved separately in Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (Welgene, Gyeongsan-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Republic of Korea) at 1 mg/mL and sterilized through an 0.22 μ m syringe filter (Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA). For treating HepG2 cells, the Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs were prepared separately at different concentrations (0.1, 0.01, 0.001, 0.0001, 0.00001 mg/mL) using DMEM (Welgene) supplemented with 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum and 1% penicillin-streptomycin (Gibco, Carlsbad, CA, USA).²⁶

The HepG2 cells were acquired from a cell line bank (Seoul, Republic of Korea) and cultured in complete DMEM in a CO₂ (5%) humidified incubator (maintained at 37°C). The harvested, completely grown cells were

trypsinized with trypsin-EDTA (Gibco) and transferred to 96-well plates (100 μ L/well, with 5 \times 10⁴ cells per well). The HepG2 cells viability was evaluated by the trypan blue exclusion test, and the cells were kept in a humidified incubator at 37°C with 5% CO₂ and 95% air for 24 hrs. The medium was removed after 24 h incubation, and the cells were inoculated to 0.001, 0.010, 0.100 and 1.000 mg/mL Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs, which were distributed in DMEM. Again, the cells were kept for incubation under 5% CO₂ at 37°C (24 h).²⁶

The cell cytotoxicity action of bio-synthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs was evaluated by means of an EZ-Cytox Kit (DoGenBio Co., Ltd., Seoul, Republic of Korea) according to the manufacturer's procedure. The morphology and viability of cells exposed to Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs were evaluated by the trypan blue exclusion test.²⁶

Statistical analysis

Data are represented by means of the mean \pm standard deviation. One-way ANOVA was performed, followed by Duncan's test (at 5% level of significance) using SPSS version 23.0 software (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA).

Results

Biosynthesis of AgNPs using Ib1 and Ib2 outer peel extract

In this study, Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs were synthesized under normal laboratory light using the outer peel extracts (which is typically a food waste) of two diverse varieties of Ib (Figure 1A). Biosynthesis of Ib1-AgNPs (Figure 1B) and Ib2-AgNPs (Figure 1B) progressed under the laboratory condition, which was visualized by the gradual change in the color of the reaction solution from without color to reddish-brown. The Ib2-AgNPs synthesis was rapid, starting within an hour, whereas the Ib1-AgNPs synthesis was slow, beginning slightly at 6 hrs and becoming rapid after 12 h of reaction (Figure 1B).

Characterization of biosynthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs

Once the bio-synthesis of Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs was visually confirmed by the gradual color change of the reaction mixtures, the samples were categorized through UV-Vis spectroscopy, FT-IR spectroscopy, SEM, EDX and XRD. The UV-Vis spectra of both Ib1 and Ib2 reaction

mixtures were recorded at altered time intervals for up to 24 hrs. The highest absorbance peaks of the solution mixtures occurred at 452 and 442 nm for Ib1 and Ib2, respectively (Figure 1C).

The FT-IR results of extracts (Ib1 and Ib2) and their corresponding AgNPs are presented in Figure 2. The absorption peaks appeared at 3321.40, 2118.56, 1634.03, 1089.17 and 685.71 cm^{-1} for the Ib1 extract and at 3285.56, 2924.08, 1620.66, 1362.15, 1017.54 and 571.70 cm^{-1} meant for the Ib1-AgNPs (Figure 2A and B). For Ib2 extract, the absorption peaks occurred at 3315.75, 2358.00, 1862.16 and 680.06 cm^{-1} , and the corresponding shifts for the Ib2-AgNPs were observed at 3275.54, 2924.71, 1630.42, 1364.69, 1018.51, 925.01 and 519.89 cm^{-1} (Figure 2C and D).

Considering the UV-Vis spectra and FT-IR results, the Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs were confirmed to be extremely stable and further analyzed by SEM-EDX for their morphology and chemical composition. The external morphology of the Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs was agglomerated in nature (Figure 3A and B). For both the

Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs, the EDX results (Figure 3C and D) displayed a high peak at 3 keV, conforming to the Ag region, thereby identifying the existence of AgNPs in both Ib1 and Ib2. In Ib1-AgNPs, the Ag element accounted for 22.45% of the total composition and the corresponding content in the Ib2-AgNPs was 34.92% (Figure 3C and D). The spectral signals for other elements, like oxygen and chlorine, were also noted in the AgNPs, amounting to 7.60% and 11.37% in the Ib1-AgNPs, and 13.66% and 10.40% in the Ib2-AgNPs, respectively (Figure 3C and D).

The XRD pattern of the biosynthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs is shown in Figure 4. Three well-resolved diffraction peaks were apparent in Ib1-AgNPs, with peaks (2θ angles) at 38.43°, 46.23° and 76.91°, equivalent to (111), (200) and (311), respectively, along with a few unknown peaks at 32.18°, 54.92° and 57.60°. For the Ib2-AgNPs, there were four well-resolved diffraction peaks (2θ angles) at 38.22°, 46.23°, 64.69° and 76.99°, corresponding to (111), (200), (220) and (311), respectively, besides some unknown signals at 32.29° and 43.27° (Figure 4).

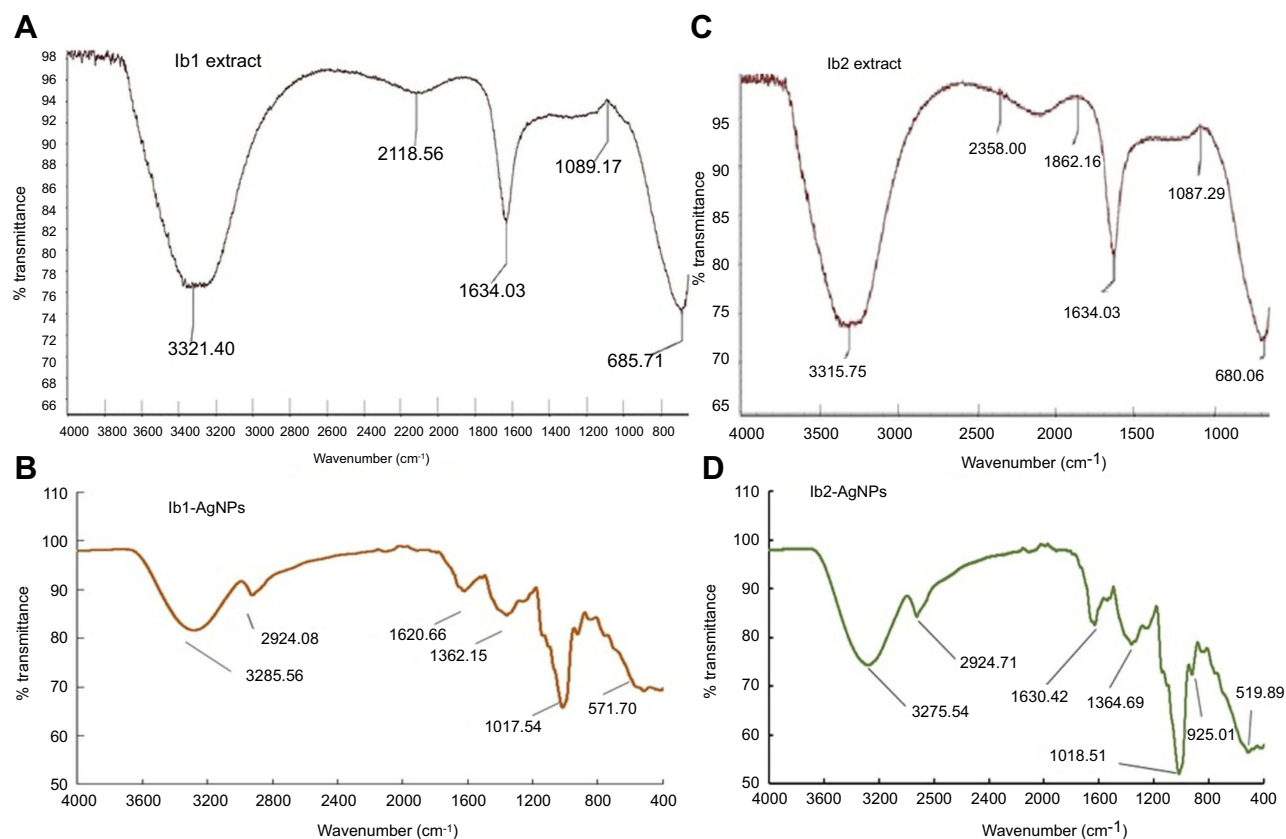


Figure 2 FT-IR spectra of Ib1-AgNPs (A, B) and Ib2-AgNPs (C, D).

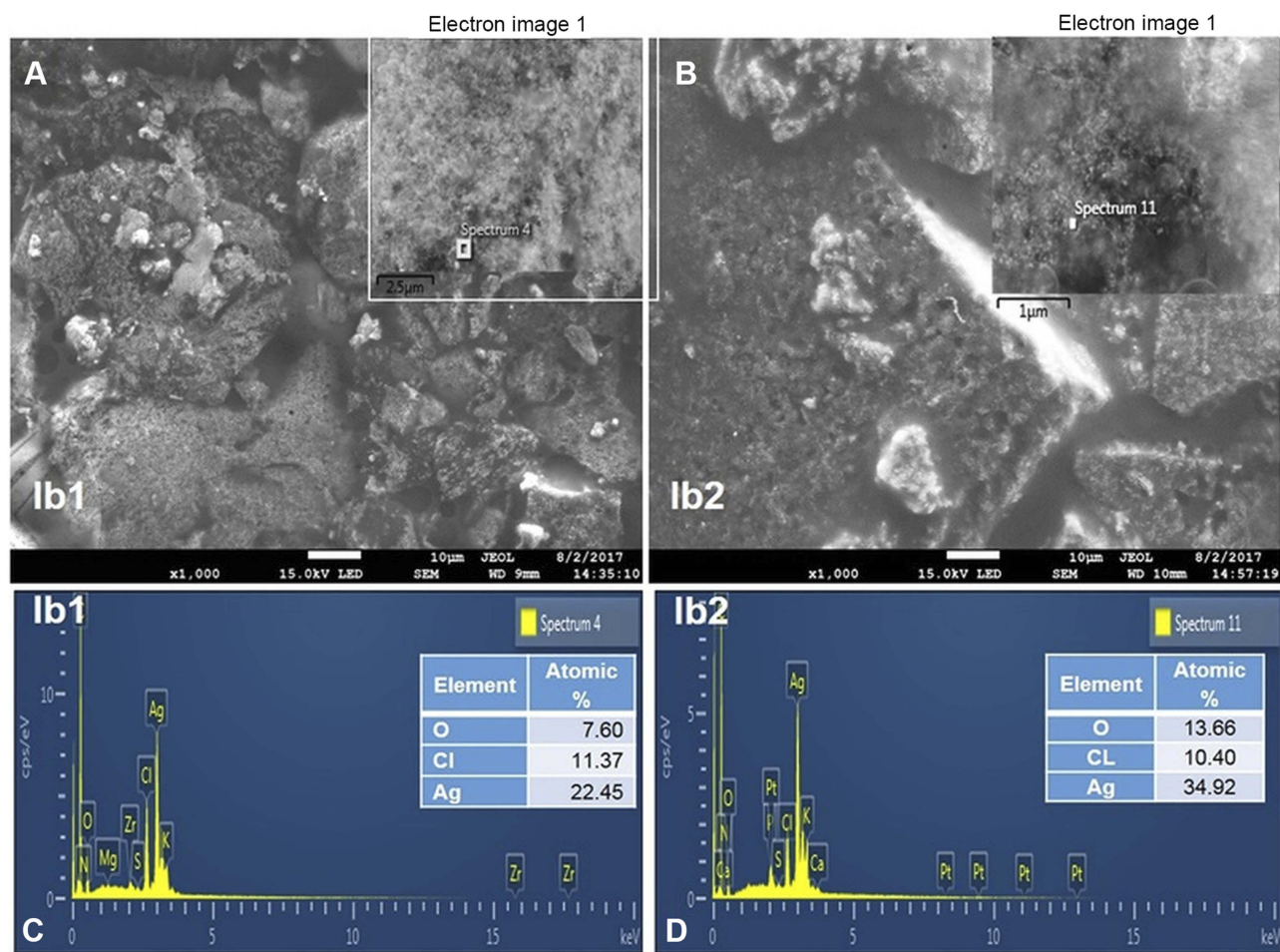


Figure 3 SEM images (A, B) and EDX data (C, D) of Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs.

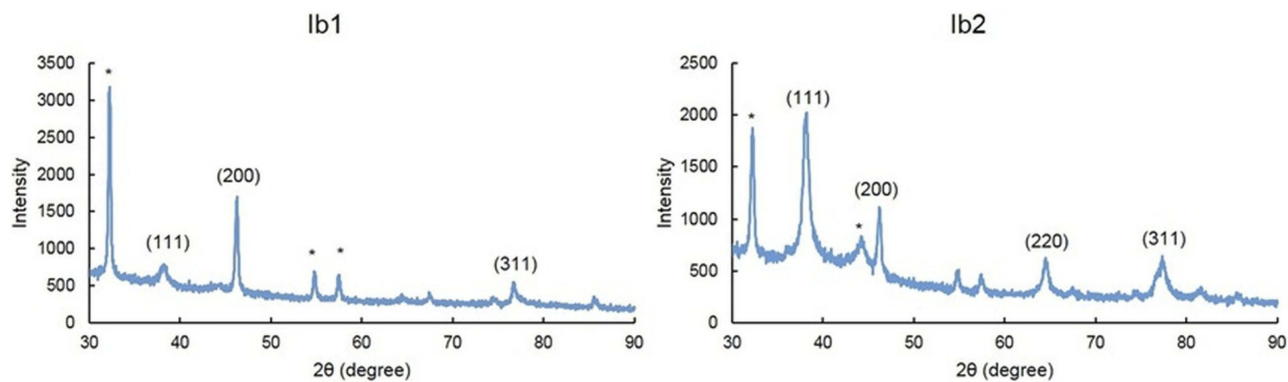


Figure 4 XRD patterns of the biosynthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs.

Potential of the biosynthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs

Both of the biosynthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs were evaluated for their possible antidiabetic, antibacterial, cytotoxic and antioxidant activities.

The α -glucosidase inhibition effects of both AgNPs indicated their promising antidiabetic potential (Figure 5). The Ib1-AgNPs were highly effective and had the highest α -glucosidase inhibition percentage, displaying 3.2%, 70.10% and 97.73% inhibition, respectively, at the three concentrations

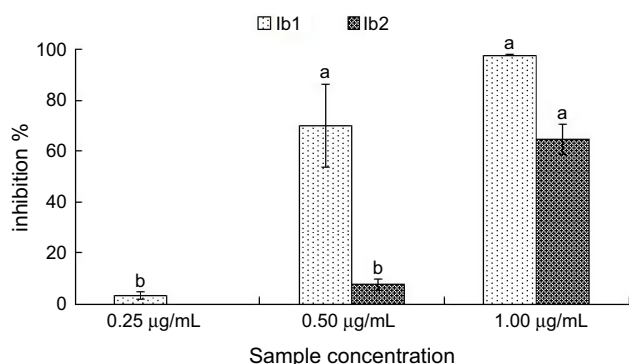


Figure 5 α -Glucosidase activity of Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs.

tested (0.25, 0.50 and 1.00 $\mu\text{g/mL}$). In comparison, the Ib2-AgNPs showed zero (at 0.25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), 7.4% (at 0.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) and 64.81% inhibition (at 1.00 $\mu\text{g/mL}$). Further, the IC_{50} values were also calculated and presented in Table 1. The IC_{50} values of Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs were found out to be 0.36 and 0.77 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, respectively.

The cytotoxicity of the Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs in HepG₂ cancer cells (after 24 h of exposure) (Figure 6A) indicated that the cell-line viability increased with decreasing concentration in the reaction medium of the Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs. Likewise, while detected under an inverted microscope, it was visualized that the control cells presented a higher number of well-attached live cells than the AgNPs-treated HepG₂ cells (Figure 6B). Both AgNPs were extremely toxic to HepG₂ cells at a higher concentration (Figure 6C and D). Significant variation in morphology due to cell death, along with limited scattering patterns and a higher number of dead cells (black arrow) were observed at the upper concentrations of the AgNPs (Figure 6C and D), whereas, consistent morphology and well-attached cells (white arrow) were seen at a lower concentration of the AgNPs (Figure 6C and D).

The antioxidant prospective of the bio-synthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs was examined by the 2,2'-azino-bis (3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) (ABTS) and 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) scavenging analyses, nitrite/nitrate oxide (NO_x) assay and reducing power test, all

at three concentrations (25, 50 and 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), and the end results are shown in Figure 7. The ABTS scavenging activity of Ib1-AgNPs was 3.98–8.83% and 4.18–12.28% in the case of Ib2-AgNPs. These values were lower than the synthetic antioxidant tertiary butyl-hydroquinone (BHQ; control), which were in between the range of 17.06–73.79% at the same concentrations (Figure 7A). The DPPH scavenging potentials were 26.30–41.62% (Ib1-AgNPs), 29.92–46.53% (Ib2-AgNPs) and 82.61–85.68% (BHQ) (Figure 7B). The reducing powers of BHQ, Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs were 0.3573–0.6210, 0.0594–0.0715 and 0.0598–0.0852, respectively (Figure 7C). The NO_x results for the Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs were 4.3–10.16 and 5.53–12.94%, respectively, and 17.06–73.79 for the synthetic antioxidant BHQ at the same three concentrations (Figure 7D). Further, the IC_{50} values of all the antioxidant assays were calculated and presented in Table 1.

The antibacterial effect of Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs was tested against five pathogenic foodborne bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 13565, *Salmonella enteritica* KCCM 11806, *Bacillus cereus* KCTC 3624, *Listeria monocytogenes* ATCC 19111 and *Enterococcus faecium* DB01). For Ib1-AgNPs, the inhibition zone was in between the range of 8.67–11.23 mm against the four pathogenic bacteria tested and the corresponding range for the Ib2-AgNPs was 8.74–11.52 mm. Ib2-AgNPs exerted an inhibitory action against all the five tested pathogenic bacteria while Ib1-AgNPs was inactive against *S. aureus* ATCC 13565 (Table 2).

Discussion

Currently, to formulate nanoparticles of specific size and shape, the green methods are used to advance their features.^{10,27,28} During the past few years, rules and regulations for solid waste supervision, and environmental concerns surrounding their disposal have been growing day by day. Thus, the emergence of novel uses of vegetable and fruit wastes, such as their unwanted outer peels, in nanotechnological applications is rising.^{29–31} Nanotechnology is rapidly growing and utilized in a broad array of applications

Table 1 IC_{50} values of antioxidant and antidiabetic assays

	Parameters	IC_{50} value ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) Ib1	IC_{50} value ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) Ib2
Antioxidant assay	DPPH	120.14	107.46
	ABTS	327.41	323.12
	NO _x	389.54	291.96
	Reducing ($\text{IC}_{0.5}$ value)	430.09	363.80
Antidiabetic assay	α -glucosidase	0.36	0.77

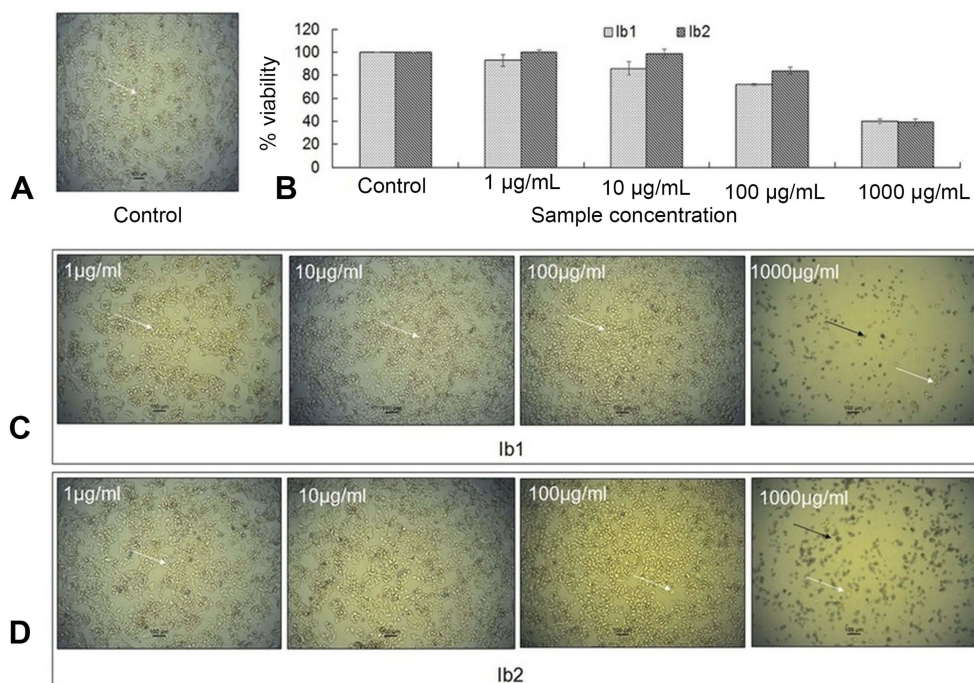


Figure 6 Cytotoxicity of Ibl-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs in HepG2 cancer cells. (A) Control. (B) HepG2 cell viability treated with AgNPs for 24 h. (C, D) Black arrow indicates dead cells, and white arrow indicates live cells (C, D).

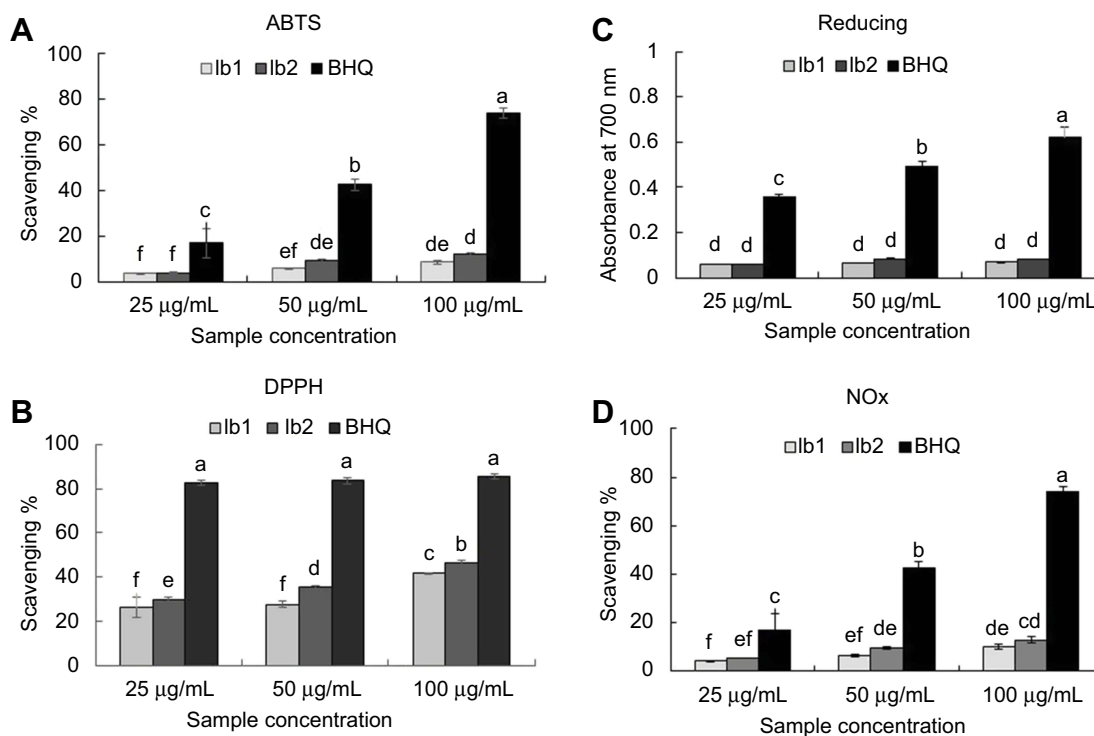


Figure 7 Antioxidant potential of the biosynthesized Ibl-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs. (A) ABTS radical scavenging activity. (B) DPPH-free radical scavenging activity. (C) Reducing power assay. (D) NOx scavenging activity. Difference in the superscript letters indicate statistical significance at $P < 0.05$.

in the agriculture, biomedical (drug delivery, tissue scaffolds, wound dressing) and food industries, among others.^{10,31–33} In the arena of nanotechnology, AgNPs

have shown impressive performance and are utmost studied among several notable inorganic metal nanoparticles.^{10,32,34} AgNPs display high antimicrobial efficacy and are nontoxic

Table 2 Antibacterial potential of the biosynthesized Ib1 & Ib2-AgNPs against pathogenic bacteria

Pathogenic bacteria	Ib1-AgNPs*	Ib1-AgNPs*
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> DB01	09.75 ^c ±0.01**	09.58 ^c ±0.053
<i>Salmonella enteritica</i> KCCM 11806	10.56 ^b ±0.34	11.52 ^b ±0.012
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> ATCC 19111	11.23 ^a ±0.29	10.43 ^b ±0.037
<i>Bacillus cereus</i> KCTC 3624	10.56 ^b ±0.18	08.74 ^d ±0.020
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC 13565	00.00 ^e ±0.00	09.32 ^c ±0.047

Notes: *Inhibition zone in mm; **values with different superscript are significant at $P < 0.05$.

in nature. To avoid any destructive environmental impact, the green synthesis approaches of nanoparticles are best, as of the absence of any toxic chemicals during the sample preparation and synthesis processes.³⁵

Vegetable and fruit peels are generally waste food products and generated in large quantities by the food and agriculture sectors. Polyphenols is a large class amongst the natural metabolites. It is found in a wide variety of vegetables, fruits and various foods.¹⁸ Different vegetable and fruit peels comprise a plethora of diverse bioactive compounds, like phenolic compounds, carotenoids, dietary fibers, enzymes, vitamins, flavonoids, natural pigments and antioxidant essential oils. Phytochemicals might be utilized in the health industry for medications and medicines and also in the food sector for the development of functional foods.^{36–38} On the approach to sustainable improvement, utilization of food waste products for the manufacture of various vital bioactive elements is a vital step.

Ib L. Lam. correspond to the family Convolvulaceae. It is enriched with various nutrients, like vitamins, minerals and carbohydrates. It is rich in chlorogenic acid, vitamin C, rutin, quercetin and caffeic acid.³⁹ Besides, it is also reported to be utilized as an anti-asthmatic, antidiabetic, antitumor, anti-inflammatory and anti-microbial agent.^{14,40,41}

A number of essential primary metabolites such as organic acids, amino acids, sugars, sugar alcohols and health beneficial phytochemicals including phenolic acids, flavonoids, anthocyanins and carotenoids and hydrophilic primary metabolites were identified in various Ib varieties.^{13,17,42} Due to its health benefits, Ib is considered a functional food.¹⁴ Subsequently, the outer peels of Ib might be expected to have these same compounds, and these could be credited to the bioreduction and capping of Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs.

Hence, in the current research, the outer peel of two varieties of Korean Ib, which are termed as Ib1 and Ib2 used, for green synthesis of Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs,

respectively (Figure 1A). The alteration in color of the reaction-solution evidenced the establishment of Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs (Figure 1B).⁴³ The Ib plant originates from Central America and southern Mexico.⁴⁴ It is broadly recognized that each plant parts, like the stems, roots, leaves and tubers, comprise essential metabolites, like coumarins, batatins and triterpenes, with distinct functional actions.^{45–47} Indeed, Ib is a tuber vegetable. The peels of Ib are enriched with phenolic compounds, which are associated with almost all health benefits, due to their scavenging (free-radical) prospective.^{13,48,49} The Ib proteins also possess various nutraceutical potentials. The currently named Caiapo Potato Powder is an extract from a sweet potato cultivar promoted as an antidiabetic supplement.^{50–52} The sweet potato peels are abundant in storage proteins, identified as sporamins, which are resistant to simulated gastric digestion and present promising antioxidant and antiproliferative properties.^{53–56} Sporamins function as trypsin inhibitors, also after incubation with pepsin or trypsin.

After biosynthesizing the Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs, the reaction kinetics were monitored by UV-Vis absorption spectroscopy between the wavelength ranges of 340–640 (Ib1) and 280–680 nm (Ib2). Generally, as of the free electrons, AgNPs may display a surface plasmon resonance band at 440–558 nm.⁵⁷ In our present study, the Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs surface plasmon resonance values were detected at around 458 and 446 nm, respectively (Figure 1C). Similar results have been previously reported for synthesized AgNPs.^{8,57–59} This result suggests that phytochemicals existing in Ib¹⁷ peels work as reducing and capping agents.

FT-IR allows the analysis of samples up to ~11 mm in diameter.⁶⁰ In the current study, FT-IR analysis was accomplished to identify the active bio-molecules in the Ib1 and Ib2 peel extracts accountable for reducing and capping the bio-reduced AgNPs. Changes in the functional groups might suggest their involvement in the green synthesis of

Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs. The FT-IR data (Figure 2) evidenced a variation in peaks with different stretching modes between the Ib1 and Ib2 extracts (Figure 2A and B) in comparison with their corresponding AgNPs (Figure 2C and D). According to the FT-IR analysis, it is probable that the peaks at 3321.40, 1634.09 and 1089.17 cm^{-1} in Ib1 extract shifted to 3285.56, 1620.66 and 1017.54 cm^{-1} , respectively, in the Ib1-AgNPs. Similarly, the peaks at 3315.75, 1634.03 and 1087.29 cm^{-1} in Ib2 extract likely shifted to 3275.54, 1630.42 and 1018.51 cm^{-1} in Ib2-AgNPs. The peaks or points at 3285.56 (Ib1) and 3275.54 cm^{-1} (Ib2) indicate the presence of O–H stretch, H–bonded bonds, which belong to the alcohols, phenols functional group.^{61,62} The peaks at 1620.66 (Ib1) and 1630.42 cm^{-1} (Ib2) specify the presence of N–H bend and it belongs to the functional group 1° amines. Similarly, the peaks at 1017.54 cm^{-1} (Ib1-AgNPs) and 1018.51 cm^{-1} (Ib2-AgNPs) specify the presence of C–O stretch which belongs to the alcohols, carboxylic acids, esters, ethers functional groups^{61,62}. The minor change in the bands of Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs could be credited to the decline, stabilization and capping procedures in the course of synthesizing the AgNPs.⁴³

Visualization of the AgNPs by SEM revealed the spherical form of the bio-synthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs in the nanometer range. The biosynthesized nanoparticles were equally agglomerated (Figure 3A and B), which may be correlated to the removal of solvent during the synthesis process.^{5,43} The elemental composition identified by EDX verified the existence of oxygen and chlorine in both Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs. This finding might be accredited to the sweet potato outer peels utilized in the green-synthesis process, in which the proteins and flavonoids existing in the sweet potato peel could have participated in the capping of Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs.⁴³ The high percentage of Ag noted in the EDX end results evidenced that the particles were mostly AgNPs (Figure 3C and D). The XRD analysis exposed three distinct peaks in Ib1-AgNPs and four distinct peaks in Ib2-AgNPs. Figure 4 reveals that the peaks were equivalent to the face-centered cubic (fcc) phase of Ag₀ standard (JCPDS Card No. 04-0783).^{43,63,64} Identical values were found in prior studies.^{43,65} The XRD data also affirmed the crystalline type of the bio-synthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs. Besides, some unknown peaks were noticed (Figure 4), which suggest that the crystallization of the bioorganic phase could have happened on the peripheral of the bio-synthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs, as mentioned in an earlier article.⁶⁶ After their biosynthesis, the antidiabetic,

cytotoxic, antioxidant and antibacterial actions of the Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs were accomplished.

To therapeutically decrease hyperglycemia, the carbohydrate-digesting enzymes, such as α -glucosidase and α -amylase, need to be constrained or inhibited, thereby inhibiting the breakdown of carbohydrates into monosaccharides, which are the main contributors to high blood sugar levels.^{67,68} Thus, to manage diabetes, emerging compounds with an inhibitory potential toward carbohydrate-hydrolyzing enzymes might be advantageous. In the current study, the Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs both displayed promising antidiabetic activity (in a dose-dependent manner). A comparatively higher antidiabetic potential was displayed by the Ib1-AgNPs than Ib2-AgNPs in the concentration range of 0.25–1.00 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ (Figure 5). More than 97% inhibition of α -glucosidase by the Ib1-AgNPs at 1.00 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ was observed while the Ib2-AgNPs exhibited nearly 65% inhibition of α -glucosidase at the same concentration (Figure 5). Analogous results for AgNPs against α -glucosidase have been stated in the research literature.^{69–71} The significant potential of both Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs seen in the current research as evident from its significantly less IC_{50} values (Table 1) is an inspiring sign of their effectiveness in the formulation of active drugs for the management of diabetes.

Cancer is an unusual disorder leading to the wild cell division and damages the body tissues. The structural features of NPs make them outstanding approach for targeting the unusual cell growth instigated by cancer.³⁴ Nano-based medicines are highly effective for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and related diseases.¹⁰ When the anticancer activity was studied, both the Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs showed high cytotoxicity potential against the HepG2 cell line (Figure 6). In the validation of cytotoxic potential, it was noticed that both AgNPs displayed a high level of cytotoxic potential against the cancer cells, but the AgNPs of Ib2 were more active than the Ib1-AgNPs at low concentrations (1, 10 and 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$). Moreover, it was detected that as the concentration of AgNPs increased, the anticancer potential increased (Figure 6). The current result is similar with a previously reported result.^{10,22,72}

The cytotoxicity potential of Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs can be credited to the initiation of intracellular oxidative stress.^{22,26} According to the earlier studies, the cytotoxicity activity of Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs might be the end result of oxidative stress induced in the cells rather than the toxic effect of Ag^+ ions.^{22,26,73–79}

The bio-synthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs exhibited moderate ABTS, DPPH and NOx scavenging activities

(Figure 7, Table 1). These results might arise from the interference of several functional groups existing in the Ib1 and Ib2 extracts, which might have played a vital part in the capping and stabilization procedure during Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs synthesis.^{22,72,80} The Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs showed higher scavenging effect against DPPH-free radicals in comparison to ABTS radical cations, as evident from less IC₅₀ values (Table 1), which is consistent with previous reports.^{22,72,81} However, Ib2-AgNPs demonstrated slightly more potent antioxidant potential than the Ib1-AgNPs in entire four assays (Table 1), which may be related with the combination of additional oxidants on the external surface area of Ib2-AgNPs.^{22,43,72} The reducing power of Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs may possibly be due to the presence of functional groups on the external surface of the particles (Figure 7C). NO_x is an essential bioregulatory molecule in the immune, nervous and cardiovascular systems.^{22,71,72} In the present study, the biosynthesized Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs displayed a concentration-dependent radical scavenging potential (Figure 7C). The relationships between AgNPs and NO_x under anhydrous, anaerobic conditions and at room temperature help acceptance of electron from AgNPs.⁷¹ However, the Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs showed moderate NO_x scavenging activity (Figure 7D), which might be due to the difference in the reaction mechanism.

Currently, the growth rate of multidrug-resistant pathogens is widespread, which may have an antagonistic effect on human well-being.^{82,83} Here, the Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs exhibited positive antibacterial activity against four pathogenic Gram-positive bacteria and one pathogenic Gram-negative bacteria (Table 2), corroborating previous reports.^{9,71,79} The positive results are credited to the lesser size of the AgNPs, which may facilitate their entry into the bacterial cell walls, in turn, causing damage to bacterial proteins that eventually results in the cell demise of the bacteria.⁸⁴ The inhibition zone might be due to the better diffusion of nanoparticles by diffusion of Ag⁺ ions in the nutrient media.¹⁰

Conclusion

The Ib1-AgNPs and Ib2-AgNPs were biosynthesized successfully using the outer peels of two Ib varieties. Both the Ib-AgNPs displayed significant antidiabetic and cytotoxicity activities. Similarly, both the AgNPs exhibited moderate free-radical scavenging and antibacterial activity. Considering all the biological activities tested, the Ib2-AgNPs were considered as the most effective AgNPs,

which might be credited to the greater richness of bioactive compounds present in Ib2 peel extract. Based on the findings, both the biosynthesized AgNPs could be utilized as promising candidates in various fields such as in the treatment of several diseases like diabetes, cancer, antibacterial wound dressing and for food preservation. The current supporting results might offer a harmless begin for utilization of eco-friendly silver NPs in the pharmaceutical industries.

Ethics approval and informed consent

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Data availability

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this manuscript.

Abbreviation list

Ib1, Korean red skin *Ipomoea batatas*; Ib2, Korean pumpkin *Ipomoea batatas*; NPs, Nano-particles.

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Disclosure

The authors declare there are no competing interests in this work.

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