

Joint Event on 2nd World Congress on
Infectious Diseases

&

International Conference on

Pediatric Care & Pediatric Infectious Diseases

August 24-26, 2016 Philadelphia, USA

Antiplasmodial activity of biosynthesis nanoparticles from seaweeds *Plasmodium falciparum*

Syed Ali M, V Anuradha and N Yogananth

Mohamed Sathak College of Arts and Science, India

Malaria is one of the most prevalent infectious diseases in the world. Treatment for malaria is commonly inadequate due to the lack of quality assured effective drugs. The effectiveness of these drugs is declining at an ever accelerating rate with consequent increase in malaria related morbidity and mortality. The newest antiplasmodial drug from plants is needed to overcome this problem. The seaweeds species are a good source of bioactive entities which exhibits many therapeutic properties. The present study was carried out to test the antiplasmodial activity of three seaweeds species distributed along the South East coast of India. Biosynthesis silver nanoparticles from *Sargassum* sps *Caulerpa taxifolia* and *Dictyota dichotoma* plant exhibited *in vitro* antiplasmodial activity against *Plasmodium falciparum*. Of which, the nanoparticles of *D. dichotoma* exhibited high antiplasmodial activity ($IC_{50}=60.11 \mu\text{g.ml}^{-1}$). Statistical analysis reveals that, significant antiplasmodial activity ($P<0.05$) was observed between the concentrations and time of exposure. The chemical injury to erythrocytes was also carried out and it shows that no morphological differences in erythrocytes by the synthesized nanoparticles of seaweeds after 48 hours of incubation. The FTIR results of most potent leaf extract-synthesized silver nanoparticles showed the prominent peaks (range between 620.967 to 2854.14) Further, the results of XRD analysis showed the 2 hours intense values (38.11 and 70.57) within the ranges of Bragg's reflection. In addition, the SEM analysis showed the results of particle sizes (50-100 nm). This study shows that the biosynthesized silver nanoparticles had a source of lead compounds for the development of new drugs for the treatment of malaria.

Biography

Syed Ali M is now currently working as the Head of the department and Research Department of Biotechnology at Mohamed Sathak College of Arts and Science (Affiliated to University of Madras), Chennai, India. He had completed Phd in Oceanography – Marine Biotechnology 2011 (Title: Screening of various biological resources from Gulf of Mannar for the management of Dengue fever) and also Master of Philosophy and Master of Science in Marine Biotechnology, 2006. He had published 4238 international publication in peer reviewed journals and also contributed three book chapter. He is the member of five scientific committee to all over the world especially European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Disease, Europe (Member ID: 123822) and Advisory Board Member of all of the world.

syedmicro555@gmail.com**Notes:**