



NANOPARTICLES OF BIOREACTIVE METALS AS ANTIMICROBIAL AND AGROCHEMICAL AGENTS

Nanoparticles (NPs) of bioreactive metal are novel materials developed as alternatives to problems associated with the abuse of current antimicrobial and agrochemical agents. Copper, Zinc and Iron based NPs are synthesized through hydrothermal, solvothermal and microwave assisted wet chemical routes. Size, shape, structure, surface chemistry as well as composition of NPs are tailored by regulating synthetic parameters. Bioreactivity is evaluated towards a variety of human & plant pathogenic microbes, via bio-assays and toxicity assessments

Application Field

- Stable NPs with optimal characteristics and enhanced antimicrobial action
- Bio-essential architectures for biocompatibility and toxicity control
 - Hydrophilicity permits facile application in the agrochemical sector
 - Bioreactivity through different mechanisms of action.

Services Offered to Third Parties in the following fields

- Supply of NPs of different compositions and structural characteristics
 - Hydrophilic, biocompatible, non toxic and bioreactive materials

Lab of Inorganic Chemistry | Department of Chemistry | AUTH

Head of the Laboratory Prof. C. Dendrinou-Samara

Members of the Lab/Research Team Dr. K. Giannousi, Post Doctoral researcher • O. Antonoglou, PhD candidate
C. Gkanatsiou, PhD candidate • P. Tryfon, PhD candidate

Contact: T +30 2310 997848 | samkat@chem.auth.gr | <http://users.auth.gr/samkat/>

Lab of Biochemistry | Department of Chemistry | AUTH

Assoc. Prof. A. Pantazaki

Lab of Pesticide Science | Faculty of Agriculture | School of Agriculture Forestry and Environment | AUTH

Prof. U. Menkissoglu-Spiroudi

Department of Botany | AUTH

Prof. M. Moustakas

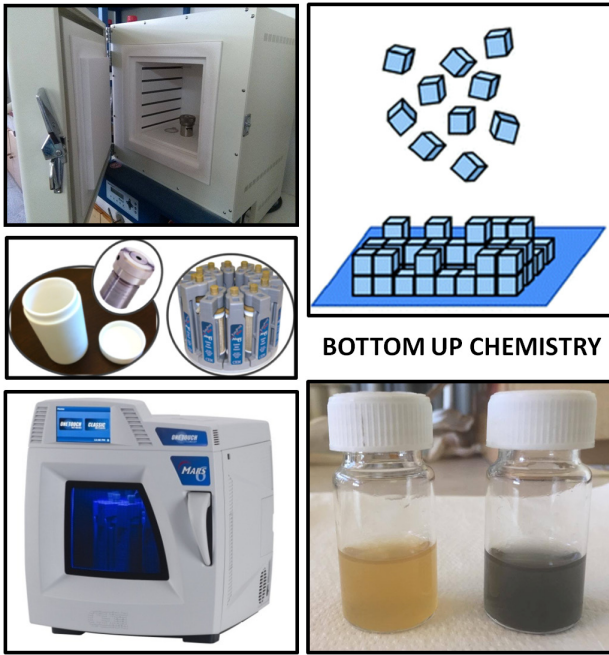


Image 1
Hydrothermal/solvothermal/microwave assisted bottom up synthetic routes for highly stable colloidal hydrophilic NPs with biocompatible organic (polyol) coating.

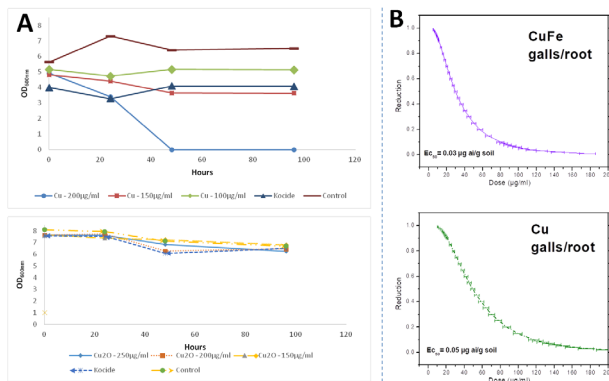


Image 3
(A) Antibacterial (*P. syringae* B728a) and (B) nematocidal (*M. incognita*) activity of Cu-based NPs in pot experiments (*P. vulgaris* and *Solanum lycopersicum*, respectively).

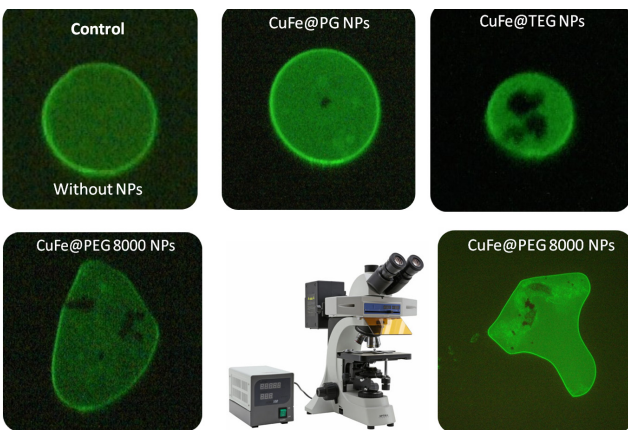


Image 5
Optical imaging of Fungal Cells (*S. cerevisiae*) by fluorescence microscopy.

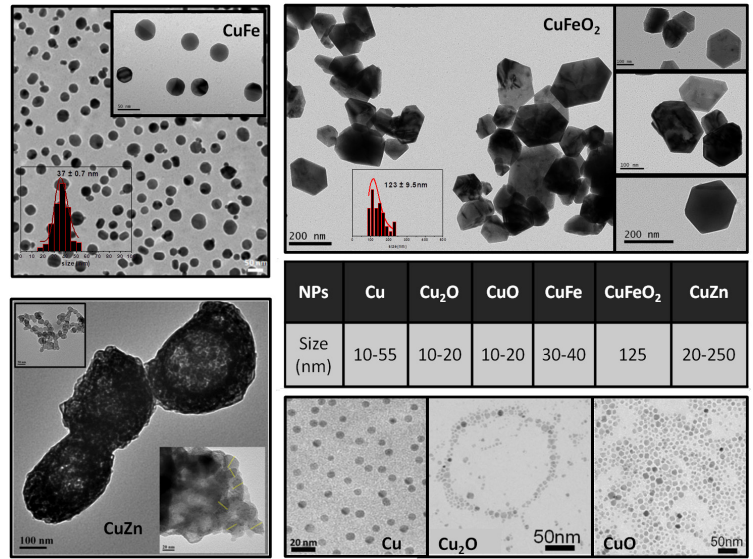


Image 2
Size, shape, composition of NPs.

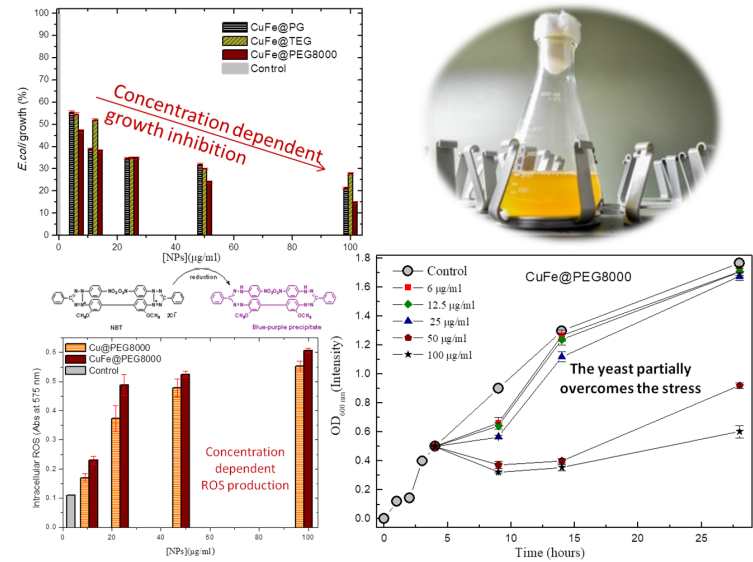


Image 4
Antimicrobial activity (*E. coli* and *S. cerevisiae*) and reactive oxygen species (ROS) production induced by Cu and CuFe NPs.

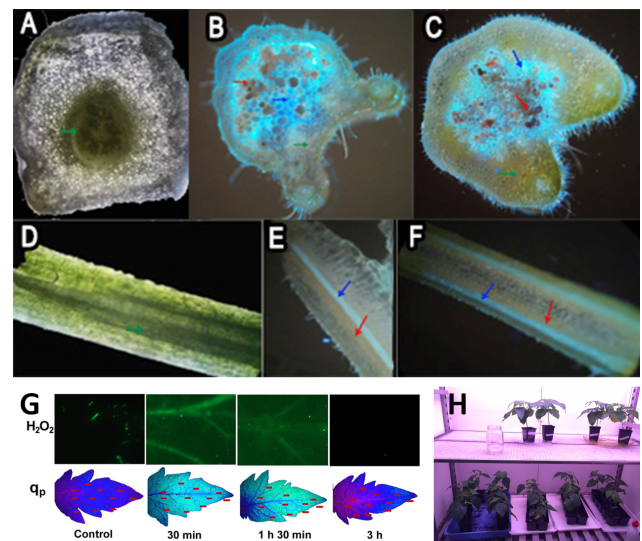


Image 6
Optical imaging (cross and longitudinal sections) of infected (*P. syringae* B728a) *P. vulgaris* tissues treated with (B, E) Cu NPs, (C and F) Cu₂O NPs and (A, D) untreated. (G) Hydrogen peroxide and photosystem II functionality in tomato leaves sprayed with CuZn NPs (H) *P. vulgaris* pot experiment.