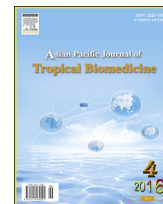


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## Plant-mediated synthesis of nanoparticles: A newer and safer tool against mosquito-borne diseases?



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## ABSTRACT

Prevention and control of mosquito-borne diseases is a key challenge of huge public health importance. Plant-mediated synthesis of nanoparticles has recently gained attention as a cheap, rapid and eco-friendly method to control mosquito vector populations, with special reference to young instars. Furthermore, plant-fabricated nanoparticles have been successfully employed as dengue virus growth inhibitors. In this Editorial, parasitologists, entomologists and researchers in drug nanosynthesis are encouraged to deal with a number of crucial challenges of public health importance.

## 1. Prevention and control of mosquito-borne diseases: A key issue

Mosquitoes cause more human sufferings than any other organisms, and over one million people worldwide die from mosquito-borne diseases every year [1]. Current control strategies mainly rely on synthetic pesticides, insect growth regulators and microbial control agents. However, synthetic chemicals lead to a number of negative implications, including high operational costs, development of resistance and toxic effects on non-target organisms and human health [2]. Limited tools are currently available against the main pathogens and parasites vectored by mosquitoes. Notably, there is no specific treatment for dengue (even if the development of a vaccine is in progress), and its prevention and control solely depends on effective vector control measures. Furthermore, malaria control is being challenging due to the arising number of *Plasmodium* strains resistant to chloroquine and other antimalarial drugs [3].

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## 2. Nanoparticles in the fight against mosquito vectors

To deal with the above mentioned issues, in latest years a growing number of plant-borne compounds have been proposed for efficient and rapid extracellular synthesis of nanoparticles. The green biosynthesis of nanoparticles is advantageous over chemical and physical methods, since it is cheap, single-step, and does not require high pressure, energy, temperature, and the use of highly toxic chemicals [4].

Recently, in more than 60 researches, plant-fabricated nanoparticles have been studied for their highly effective mosquito-cidal properties [5]. Most studies focused on larvicidal and pupicidal activity, and extremely low LC<sub>50</sub> were calculated. The majority of them fall within 1–30 mg/L. Furthermore, nanosynthesis of ovicides, adulticides and oviposition deterrents has also been attempted [5,6]. However, little efforts have been done to shed light on the toxicity mechanism(s) leading to larval and pupal death in mosquito larvae and pupae exposed to green-synthesized nanoparticles. It has been hypothesized that the biotoxicity against mosquito young instars may be related to the ability of nanoparticles to penetrate through the exoskeleton. In the intracellular space, nanoparticles can bind to sulphur from proteins or to phosphorus from DNA, leading to the rapid denaturation of organelles and enzymes. Subsequently, the decrease in membrane permeability and disturbance in proton motive force may cause loss of cellular function and cell death [7].

### 3. Nanoparticles in the fight against malaria and dengue

It has been recently pointed out that malaria control is being challenging due to a growing number of *Plasmodium* strains resistant to chloroquine and/or other antimalarial drugs. Plants are an outstanding reservoir of antiplasmodial molecules. However, also plant-mediated fabrication of nanoparticles may play a role in this field. Indeed, Murugan *et al.* showed that seaweed-synthesized silver nanoparticles were effective against both chloroquine-resistant and chloroquine-sensitive strains of *Plasmodium falciparum*, with IC<sub>50</sub> values lower than chloroquine (*i.e.* 76.33 µg/mL for chloroquine-sensitive and 79.13 µg/mL for chloroquine-resistant) [3]. Furthermore, the possibility to employ green-synthesized silver nanoparticles in the fight against dengue (serotype DEN-2) has been validated [8]. It has been showed that silver nanoparticles act as inhibitors of the production of dengue viral envelope (E) protein in Vero cells, and down-regulated the expression of dengue viral E gene [9]. However, these studies showed a certain level of cytotoxicity of the tested nanoparticles, *e.g.* about 30% in cell viability reduction when tested at 50 µg/mL [9]. Interestingly, *Centroceras clavulatum*-synthesized silver nanoparticles tested at 50 µg/mL did not show relevant toxicity against Vero cells, but inhibit DEN-2 viral growth of more than 80%. This highlights the concrete potential of *Centroceras clavulatum*-fabricated silver nanoparticles in the fight against arboviral diseases [10].

### 4. Conclusions

Overall, despite the extensive research on plant-mediated synthesis of nanoparticles for mosquito-borne diseases prevention and control, there is a gap between theory and practical applications. In particular, much remains to know about the potential of plant-synthesized nanoparticles as antiviral and antiplasmodial drugs, as well as mosquito ovicides and ovideterrents. Further attention should also be given to the non-target effects and environmental fate of plant-synthesized nanoparticles in aquatic environments. In this scenario, Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Biomedicine is pleased to encourage parasitologists, entomologists and researchers in drug nanosynthesis, to deal with these crucial challenges of public health importance.

### Conflict of interest statement

I declare that I have no conflict of interest.

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