DMSO and Temperature Contributions to Synthesis of Silver Nano-Particles by the Bacterium Shewanella oneidensis

Wei Zhong
University of Dayton, stander@udayton.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://ecommons.udayton.edu/stander_posters

Part of the Arts and Humanities Commons, Business Commons, Education Commons, Engineering Commons, Life Sciences Commons, Medicine and Health Sciences Commons, Physical Sciences and Mathematics Commons, and the Social and Behavioral Sciences Commons

Recommended Citation
http://ecommons.udayton.edu/stander_posters/435
DMSO and temperature contribute to synthesis of sliver nanoparticles by the bacterium *Shewanella oneidensis*

Wei Zhong and Donald A. Comfort, Ph.D.
Chemical and Materials Engineering

**Abstract**

Nanomaterials (NM) are widely used in commercial applications such as optical devices, mechanics, magnetics, catalysis, energy science, and drug delivery. Therefore, varieties of methods to synthesis silver nanoparticles have been developed in past decades. *Shewanella oneidensis* is Gram-negative bacterium which can reduce sliver cation to silver nanoparticles. This research utilized temperature and the co-solvent DMSO to affect the size and morphology of biogenically synthesized silver NMs. The result of UV-vis spectrometer demonstrate that the temperature and DMSO has significant influence on the production of silver NM.

**Introduction/Motivation**

- Most methods to synthesis silver NM are expensive or environmentally unfriendly.
- Biogenic NMs are typically hydrophilic and have increased biocompatibility.
- Co-solvent DMSO can transfer material in cells without destroying cell membrane.

**Methodology**

- Culture *S. oneidensis* in LB medium for 24 hr
- Suspended cells in two reaction groups and react for 48hr (AgNO$_3$ only and AgNO$_3$/DMSO).
- Centrifuge and filter the reaction solution.
- Get the sliver nanoparticles in supernatant.
- Monitor the reaction process by UV-vis spectrometer at 410 nm at 0 hr, 24hr, 48hr.

**Results**

![UV spectra record at different time in 30 °C](image1)

- Absorbance at 410nm indicate this is the silver NMs absorbance.
- Based on the UV spectra, the silver nanoparticle diameter is estimated at 20-100 nm.
- Production rate increases in 2nd 24 hrs.
- DMSO reduced the NMs production rate.
- 30°C is the optimum reaction temp.
- At lower temperature, the production rate decreases more quickly than at increasing temperatures.
- NMs synthesis maintained from 22 to 40°C

**Conclusions**

- Absorbance at 410nm indicate this is the silver NMs absorbance.
- Based on the UV spectra, the silver nanoparticle diameter is estimated at 20-100 nm.
- Production rate increases in 2nd 24 hrs.
- DMSO reduced the NMs production rate.
- 30°C is the optimum reaction temp.
- At lower temperature, the production rate decreases more quickly than at increasing temperatures.
- NMs synthesis maintained from 22 to 40°C

**Future work**

- Use TEM, X-ray, FTIR to characterize the properties of silver nanoparticles.
- Investigate different DMSO concentration effects on NMs synthesis.
- Investigate bio-toxicity of silver NMs.

**Acknowledgments**

UD Chemical and Materials Engineering