

List of Figures

Chapter-1

Fig. 1.1. Scientists awarded Noble prize in Chemistry (2023).

Fig. 1.2. Synthesized nanoparticles with different morphology.

Fig. 1.3. Applications and advantages of nanocatalyst in various fields.

Fig. 1.4. Applications and advantages of magnetic nanoparticles in various fields.

Fig. 1.5. General methods for the preparation of magnetic nanoparticles (MNPs).

Fig. 1.6. Chemical methods for the preparation of magnetic nanoparticles (MNPs).

Fig. 1.7. General synthesis process for $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2$ and $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2@\text{M}$.

Fig. 1.8. General synthesis process for amino acid capped Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles

Fig. 1.9. Applications of amino acids capped MNPs in various fields

Chapter-2

Fig. 2.1. Synthesis methods, properties and biological applications of iron oxide nanoparticles

Fig. 2.2. Cartoon showing $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@$ L-Arg/P/bg NPs magnetic micelle as a drug delivery vehicle. The parameters to tune the magnetic relaxation for MRI, enhance the drug loading and cell transfection.

Fig. 2.3. (a) The cubic crystal structure of the inverse spinel Fe_3O_4 . (b) Depiction of tetrahedral (Td) Fe^{3+} (green), Zn^{2+} (blue) and octahedral (Oh) Fe^{2+} (orange), and Fe^{3+} (red) cations, coordinated by O^{2-} (purple) anions, as well as cation distribution formula for the inverse spinel Fe_3O_4 (top), containing only Fe^{3+} Td and Fe^{2+} Oh, disordered (middle) and normal spinel ZnFe_2O_4 (bottom), containing Zn^{2+} Td and Fe^{3+} Oh cations.

Fig. 2.4. XRD pattern of the as-synthesized $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@$ L-Arg nanoparticles.

Fig. 2.5. XRD pattern of the as-synthesized $\text{M}^{2+}/\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@$ L-Arg nanoparticles.

Fig. 2.6. (i) A–D HRTEM images (inset image shows SAED pattern), (ii) E–H HRTEM lattice fringes at higher magnification of as-synthesized blank, Zn^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , and $\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@$ L-Arg/P NPs, respectively.

Fig. 2.7. FTIR Spectra of as-synthesized $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@L\text{-Arg}$ and $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@L\text{-Arg/P}$

Fig. 2.8. EDS analysis of as-synthesized $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@L\text{-Arg}$ NPs

Fig. 2.9. EDS analysis of as-synthesized $\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@L\text{-Arg}$ NPs

Fig. 2.10. EDS analysis of as-synthesized $\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@L\text{-Arg}$ NPs

Fig. 2.11. EDS analysis of as-synthesized $\text{Mn}^{2+}/\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@L\text{-Arg}$ NPs

Fig. 2.12. Effect of doping on the magnetic properties of the material studied by VSM analysis.

Fig. 2.13. Thermal analysis of (A) $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@L\text{-Arg/P}$ (B) $\text{Ni}^{2+}/\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@L\text{-Arg/P}$ (C) $\text{Mn}^{2+}/\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@L\text{-Arg/P}$, and (D) $\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@L\text{-Arg/P}$ NPs

Chapter-3

Fig. 3.1. Architecture of a nontherapeutic SPION

Fig. 3.2. (A) a single domain magnetic NP with its magnetization pointing to one direction, (B) a group of single domain magnetic NPs aligned along a magnetic field direction, (C) the hysteresis loop of a group of ferromagnetic NPs, and (D) the hysteresis loop of a group of superparamagnetic NPs.

Fig. 3.3. Nanoparticle size effects on magnetism and MR contrast enhancement: (a) canted surface atoms surrounding core magnetic atoms; (b) surface to volume ratio vs size, canted surface spins, net magnetic moment, and T2 contrast effect

Fig. 3.4. Illustration of the magnetic resonance (MR) concept and the role of magnetic nanoparticles as a contrast agent: (a) Water protons' net magnetic spins (m) precess with a Larmor frequency (ω_0); (b) RF pulses cause m to precess perpendicular to B_0 ; (c) m relaxes back to its original equilibrium states through longitudinal (T_1 , m_z) and transverse in-planar (T_2 , m_{xy}) modes; (d) Without magnetic nanoparticles, water protons have a slow relaxation time with a weak MR contrast effect; (e) In the presence of magnetic nanoparticles, m relaxes faster.

Fig. 3.5. Physiological barriers encountered by a typical therapeutic vehicle

Fig. 3.6. (a) TEM pictures of Fe_3O_4 nanocrystals measuring 4 to 6, 9, and 12 nm. (b) Size-dependent T2-weighted MR images of Water-Soluble Iron Oxide (WSIO) Nanocrystals in

aqueous solution at 1.5 T. (c) Color-coded MR images with T2 values show size-dependent variations from red to blue. (d) Graph comparing T2 value to WSIO nanocrystal size. (e) Magnetization of WSIO nanocrystals was measured using a SQUID magnetometer

Fig. 3.7. Our previous study, Cartoon showing a $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{edta}/\text{P}$ magnetic gene delivery vehicle. Central hemisphere represents Fe_3O_4 nanoparticle surrounded by edta ligands (coordinate with surface Fe ions). The outer zigzag light blue lines correspond to hydrophobic PPO blocks while that of red to hydrophilic PEO blocks. Some water molecules can be seen entrapped near the ligand's nitrogen atoms by coordination bond while the polymeric micelle is surrounded by second sphere water molecules. Plasmid can be seen entrapped near inner surface water molecules and hydroxide ions.

Fig. 3.8. Our previous work. Cartoon showing a $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{EDTA}/\text{P}$ magnetic polymeric micelle. Central orange ball represents an Fe_3O_4 nanoparticle surrounded by EDTA ligands (blue balls indicate nitrogen, light blue for carbon, red for carboxylate groups, purple for drug molecules). The zigzag light blue lines correspond to hydrophobic PPO blocks while that of red to hydrophilic PEO blocks. Some water molecules can be seen entrapped near the ligand's nitrogen atoms by coordination bond while the polymeric micelle is surrounded by second sphere water molecules.

Fig. 3.9. T1 relaxation and T2 relaxation in MR processes.

Fig. 3.10. A $1/T1$ B and C $1/T2$ Vs concentration of $\text{M}^{2+}/\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{L-Arg}/\text{P}$ NPs

Fig. 3.11. Key parameters affecting the proton relaxivity r.

Fig. 3.12. Percentage release of Brigatinib from blank, Zn^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , and Ni^{2+} doped $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{L-Arg}/\text{P}/\text{bg}$. The drug released from Mn^{2+} doped $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{L-Arg}/\text{P}/\text{bg}$ is the earliest as compared to others. However, at the end of three days (72 hours), more drug is released from Zn^{2+} and Ni^{2+} doped USIONs than Mn^{2+} doped ones.

Fig. 3.13. Cell viability study.

Fig. 3.14. Clonogenic assay

Chapter-4

Fig. 4.1. Structure of Cyclodextrin

Fig. 4.2. Lipid bilayers.

Fig. 4.3. Synthesis of imatinib loaded Fe₃O₄/EDTA/P magnetic micelles.

Fig. 4.4. XRD patterns of as-synthesized Fe₃O₄/AA nanoparticles.

Fig. 4.5. HRSEM images of (a) Fe₃O₄@L-Tyr (b) Fe₃O₄@L-Hist NPs (c) Fe₃O₄@L-Pro NPs.

Fig. 4.6. HRTEM images and lattice fringes at higher magnification of as-synthesized (A, D) Fe₃O₄@L-tyr and (B, E) Fe₃O₄@L-pro and (C, F) Fe₃O₄@L-Hist NPs.

Fig. 4.7. FTIR spectra of Fe₃O₄ NPs Pluronic F-127(surfactant) Brigatinib Fe₃O₄@L-tyrosine and Fe₃O₄@L-tyr/P. Fe₃O₄@L-tyr/P@ Brigatinib. Fe₃O₄@L-Histidine and Fe₃O₄@L-His/P. Fe₃O₄@L-His/P@ Brigatinib. Fe₃O₄@L-Proline and Fe₃O₄@L-Pro/P. Fe₃O₄@L-Pro/P@ Brigatinib.

Fig. 4.9. Magnetization curve at room temperature for AA/Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles.

Fig. 4.10. Thermal analysis of as-synthesized Fe₃O₄@L-tyr/P and Fe₃O₄@L-His/P, Fe₃O₄@L-pro/P.

Fig. 4.11. Percentage release of brigatinib from Fe₃O₄@ L-AA/P/bg. The drug released from Fe₃O₄@ L-pro/P/bg is the earliest as compared to others. However, at the end of three days (72 h), more drug is released from Fe₃O₄@ L-Tyr/P/bg and Fe₃O₄@ L-His/P/bg than Fe₃O₄@ L-pro/P/bg ones.

Fig. 4.12. UV-vis studies for control release of brigatinib for as synthesized Fe₃O₄/L-AA/P NPs.

Fig. 4.13. Clonogenic assay

Fig. 4.14. Cytotoxicity studies of the drug loaded as-synthesized Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles.

Fig. 4.15. MTT Assay on Drug (brigatinib).

Fig. 4.16. MTT assay of as-synthesized drug loaded Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles on human MCF 7 cell-line.

Fig. 4.17. MTT assay A549 L-Tyrosine coated NPs

Fig. 4.18. MTT assay A549 L-Histidine Coated NPs.

Fig. 4.19. MTT assay A549 L-Proline coated NPs.

Chapter-5

Fig. 5.1. Powder X-ray diffraction patterns of as-synthesized (a) Fe₃O₄@L-Hist and (b) Fe₃O₄@L-Arg NPs.

Fig. 5.2. HRSEM images of (a) Fe₃O₄@L-Arg (b) Fe₃O₄@L-Hist NPs. HRTEM images and lattice fringes at higher magnification of as-synthesized (c, d) Fe₃O₄@L-Arg and (e, f) Fe₃O₄@L-Hist NPs.

Fig. 5.3. Proposed interaction of L-arginine and L-histidine molecules with the surface of Fe₃O₄ NPs based on FTIR spectroscopy.

Fig. 5.4. Thermograms of pristine Fe₃O₄, Fe₃O₄@L-Arg, and Fe₃O₄@L-Hist NPs.

Fig. 5.5. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of as-synthesized Fe₃O₄@L-Arg and Fe₃O₄@L-Hist NPs.

Fig. 5.6. M-H curves for as-synthesized a Fe₃O₄@L-Hist and b Fe₃O₄@L-Arg NPs

Fig. 5.7. Recovery and recycling study of Fe₃O₄@L-Arg and Fe₃O₄@L-Hist NPs for Knoevenagel reaction.

Fig. 5.8. Origin of difference in reactivity of Fe₃O₄@L-Arg and Fe₃O₄@L-Hist NPs catalytic systems.

Fig. 5.9. (A) Fe₃O₄ NPs (B) L-Histidine (C) Fe₃O₄@L-Histidine (D) L-Arginine (E) Fe₃O₄@L-Arginine.

Fig. 5.10. UV-vis absorption spectra of (A)Fe₃O₄@L-Histidine (B) Fe₃O₄@L-Arginine and (C) emission spectra of Fe₃O₄@L-Histidine.

Fig. 5.11. FT-IR spectra of the product (2a).

Fig. 5.12. ¹H NMR spectra of the product (2a).

Fig. 5.13. ¹³C NMR spectra of the product (2a).

Fig. 5.14. Mass spectra of the product (2a).

Fig. 5.15. FTIR spectra of the product (2b).

Fig. 5.16. ¹H-NMR spectra of the product (2b).

Fig. 5.17. ¹³C-NMR spectra of the product (2b).

Fig. 5.18. Mass spectra of the product (2b).

Fig. 5.19. FTIR spectra of the product (2c).

Fig. 5.20. ^1H -NMR spectra of the product (2c).

Fig. 5.21. ^{13}C -NMR spectra of the product (2c).

Fig. 5.22. Mass spectra of the product (2c).

Fig. 5.23. FTIR spectra of the product (2d).

Fig. 5.24. ^1H NMR spectra of the product (2d).

Fig. 5.25. ^{13}C -NMR spectra of the product (2d).

Fig. 5.26. Mass spectra of the product (2d).

Fig. 5.27. FTIR spectra of the product (2e).

Fig. 5.28. ^1H -NMR spectra of the product (2e).

Fig. 5.29. ^{13}C -NMR spectra of the product (2e).

Fig. 5.30. Mass spectra of the product (2e).

Fig. 5.31. FTIR spectra of the product (2f).

Fig. 5.32. ^1H -NMR spectra of the product (2f).

Fig. 5.33. ^{13}C -NMR spectra of the product (2f).

Fig. 5.34. Mass spectra of the product (2f).

Fig. 5.35. FTIR spectra of the product (2g).

Fig. 5.36. ^1H -NMR spectra of the product (2g).

Fig. 5.37. ^{13}C -NMR spectra of the product (2g).

Fig. 5.38. Mass spectra of the product (2g).

Fig. 5.39. ^1H -NMR spectra of product (3a).

Fig. 5.40. ^{13}C -NMR spectra of product (3a).

Fig. 5.41. ^1H -NMR spectra of the product (3b).

Fig. 5.42. ^1H -NMR spectra of the product (3c).

Fig. 5.43. ^1H NMR spectra of the product (3d).