Introduction

Nanoscience will leave no field untouched by its ground breaking technical innovations but so far the use of nanoscience in fisheries has been predominantly theoretical. Nanoparticles are clusters of atoms in the size of 1-100nm. Due to large surface area to volume ratio these metallic NPs are known to possess remarkable antimicrobial properties by inducing the production of reactive oxygen species such as hydrogen peroxide. Nowadays, a wide variety of nanotechnological applications were arising for the infectious disease treatment which involves micro emulsions, vaccines and metallic, inorganic, lipid and polymeric - based nanoparticles. There were two important metal nanoparticles which were gold and silver nanoparticles [1]. The conclusion of various researches has been shown that among those different NPs; silver NPs shows strong inhibitory and microbicidal activity whereas it exhibits lower toxicity to mammalian cells. It was observed that, there has been emerging advancement in researches on nanoparticles which has lot of scope such as production of burn dressings, scaffolds, water purification systems, antimicrobial applications and medical devices. As this chemical method of nanoparticles production has been becoming the raising concern among the environmentalists due to their adverse effect on ecology, the use of plant extracts for nanoparticles production is being recommended due its healthy nature towards the environment. Even in the industry it produces much less toxic waste. So this biotechnology, combines biological principles with physical and chemical approaches to produce nano-sized particles with specific functions. Various plant metabolites such as terpenoids, polyphenols, sugars, alkaloids, phenolic acids, and proteins, play an important role in the bio reduction of the metal ions. This article mainly focuses on this emerging green synthesis of nanoparticles with respect to fish medicine applications [2,3].

Different Approaches to Nanofabrication

For nanofabrication, there followed two common procedures which were top - down and bottom - up approach. Assembling individual atoms and molecules to form nanoparticle describes bottom up approach and top-down approach involves fragmenting material to yield a nanoparticle described below in the figure 1.

Synthesis Methods

There were 3 common methods for synthesizing nanoparticles which were described below in the figure 2.
Among the above described methods, the physical method of synthesizing is time and energy consuming and this involves synthesis at high temperature and pressure. The chemical method is simple and inexpensive and low temperature synthesis method, use of toxic reducing and stabilizing agents makes it harmful. The most important green synthesis of nanoparticles were easy, efficient and eco-friendly and this method eliminates the use of toxic chemicals, consume less energy and produce safer products and by products. The NPs synthesized in plant extracts already have a functionalized surface that can contain the organic ligands, proteins, polysaccharides and polyatomic alcohols that are absent in NPs synthesized using physical and chemical methods and this proves as a new platform in developing efficient nanoparticles which is recommended more.

Green Synthesis

The formation of nanoparticles using plant extracts has become a major head start method in terms of its interaction and effect on the environment; it is completely environmentally friendly and does not pose any threat even from its waste. During the process production of metal nanoparticles, the plant extract is simply mixed with a solution of metal salt at room temperature (Figure 3). It is a quick reaction and usually takes only minutes to complete. The developed nanoparticle properties and production time depend on various characteristics of plant extract, namely:

- Its concentration,
- The concentration of the metal salt,
- The pH,
- Temperature; and
- Contact time

Various plant extracts were used for this green nanoparticle synthesis that are, aloe vera, neem, tea leaves, lemongrass, coriander, cinnamon, gooseberry, ginger, eucalyptus, hydrilla, sea weeds, mangrove plant extracts, hibiscus, latex, mint, tulsi, banana, lotus etc…

**Antibacterial Activity against Fish Pathogens**

The mechanism of nanoparticles on bacteria are not fully elucidated, the three most common mechanism of toxicity proposed up to now be as follows.

- Uptake of free silver ions followed by disruption
- Formation of reactive oxygen species
- Direct damage to cell membranes

The applications of nanoparticles in aquaculture has promisingly seen in water quality improvement, aquatic animal nutrition, drug delivery, disease diagnosis and management but very few works has been done in the greener approach as it is forming a new horizon in the aquaculture era. Moreover, several reports are available which have shown that AgNPs are effective against pathogenic organism namely *B. subtilis*, *Vibrio cholerae, E. coli* and reported that Ag NPs with larger surface area provide a better contact with microorganisms. Biogenic Ag-NP using tea leaf extract (*Camellia sinensis*) showed bactericidal activity against *Vibrio harveyi* in juvenile *Feneropenaeus indicus*, but only at high doses of the nanoparticles. The nanoparticles with leaves of *Mangifera indica* (mango), *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Carica Papaya* and *Musa paradisiaca* (banana) plants has developed and tested against *Aeromonahydrophila*. Among them, synthetized nanoparticles with *Carica papaya* (papaya) show antimicrobial activity with 153.6 µg mL-1 concentration. In 2015, research on biogenic CuO NPs shows enhanced antibacterial activity against all the fish pathogens even at lower concentrations, i.e. above 20 µg/mL, which was tested against *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens* and *Flavobacterium branchiophilum*. Further research in 2016 [4], the AgNPs application, using as reductor agent *Azadirachta indica* were used to evaluate the immune modulator effect in infected mirgal with *Aeromonas hydrophila*. Further works on antimicrobial activity of *Leucas aspera* engineered silver nanoparticles against *A. hydrophilainfections* were done in catla. In-vivo analysis of biochemical parameters and histological architecture provided evidence for the antibacterial effect of silver nanoparticles in catla. Moreover, broth of Aloe leaf extract was used for green synthesis of Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles (ZnO-NPs), which showed higher bactericidal activity against *A. hydrophila*. Leaf bud extract from mangrove *Rhizophora mucronata* for biological synthesis of Ag-NPs, then demonstrated antimicrobial effects against *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Proteus* species and *Flavobacterium* species. The brief discussion on the recent researches on the green nanoparticle applications in fish antibacterial activity described above was given in the table below [5]. This green approach in the fish medication of nanoparticles is shown to be a perfect therapy in future if researches have taken seriously in aquaculture industry (Table 1).
Conclusion

Current research in biosynthesis of nanometals using plant extracts has opened a new era in fast and nontoxic methods for production of nanoparticles. Different methods (physical, chemical and biological) have been developed to obtain NPs of various shapes and sizes. Among that this biological method of NPs is economically and environmentally friendly alternative to chemical and physical approaches. But the exact mechanism of synthesis of biogenic nanoparticles needs to be worked out. Based upon the above discussions it can be said that the synthesis of green nanoparticles may serve as a future direction in fish biomedical nanotechnology in developing antimicrobial compounds that are still to be explored.

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| AgNPs characteristics | Microorganisms | Authors |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------|
| Synthesized nanoparticles with leaves of Mangifera indica, Eucalyptus torquata, Carica Papaya and Musa paradisiaca plants | Aeromonas hydrophila | Mahanty, et al. [6] |
| Green synthesized CuO | Pseudomonas fluorescens and Flavobacterium branchiophiilum | Swain, et al. [7] |
| AgNPs using Azadirachta indica | Aeromonas hydrophila | Rather, et al. [8] |
| Leucas aspera-engineered AgNPs | Aeromonas hydrophila | Antony, et al. [9] |
| AgNP using leaf bud extract from mangrove Rhizophora mucronata | Pseudomonas fluorescens, Proteus species and Flavobacterium sp | Umashankari, et al. [10] |
| AgNP using tea leaf extract | Vibrio harveyi | Vaseeharan, et al. [11] |
| ZnO-NPs using Aloe leaf extract | Aeromonas hydrophila | Gunalan, et al. [12] |

Table 1: Green nanoparticle application against fish pathogens [13,14].
