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Thermal properties, crystallization and antimicrobial activity of chitosan biguanidine grafted poly(3-hydroxybutyrate) containing silver nanoparticles

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Abstract

Green synthesis of novel nanocomposites series based on chitosan biguanidine grafted poly(3-hydroxybutyrate) copolymer (ChG-g-PHB) and silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) was successfully done via insitu reduction of AgNO_3 in the copolymer matrix. Transmission electron microscopy verified the homogeneous dispersion of spherical shape of the AgNPs with an average particle size 12.3 to 19.2 nm. X-ray diffraction pattern revealed face centered cubic structure of AgNPs. The thermal stability was improved upon increasing the AgNPs content up to 2.0%, then declined upon loading with 3.0%. Coats-Redfern model showed that the sample with 2.0% AgNPs has the highest activation energy of the thermal degradation with values of 264 and 270 kJ mol^{-1} for the 1st and 2nd degradation steps, respectively. Differential scanning calorimetry indicated that AgNPs acts as a nucleating agent for the nonisothermal melt crystallization of PHB component. Avrami equation described well the crystallization of PHB segments, with average Avrami exponent of 3.10 and 3.36 for ChG-g-PHB and its 2.0% nanocomposite, respectively. Regardless of the content of AgNPs, the antimicrobial activity of the nanocomposites is better than the neat copolymer. The sample loaded with 3.0% AgNPs showed the best antimicrobial activity with MIC value range of 0.98-1.95 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.

Keywords: Chitosan biguanidine; poly(3-hydroxybutyrate); silver nanoparticles.

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