

Nanoscience in Horticulture

Amrutha JV*

Department of Pharmaceutics, BA&KR College of Pharmacy, Doddavarapadu, Ongole, Prakasam 523001, India

*Corresponding author: Amrutha JV, Department of Pharmaceutics, BA&KR College of Pharmacy, Doddavarapadu, Ongole, Prakasam 523001, India, Tel: 9949914643; E-mail: amrutha@yahoo.com

Received: September 18, 2016; Accepted: September 20, 2016; Published: September 27, 2016

Abstract

Nanotechnology is portrayed especially as creating and energizing innovation at the size of one-billionth of a meter clearing misconceptions between the material science, science and science. Nanotechnology is the outline, portrayal, generation and use of structures, gadgets and frameworks by controlling shape and size at nanometer scale. Nanotechnology has rapidly discovered its own specialty in clinical procedures including imaging, symptomatic, and therapeutics, drug conveyance and tissue designing. Nano medication can plan, assemble, control, and upgrade natural segments at the Nanoscale level.

Keywords: Nano devices; Pesticides; Nano medication; Nano technology

Introduction

Understanding the sickness instruments of complex natural frameworks is still a huge test. Natural structures include an immense number of characteristics and proteins which are hard to recognize and whose behavior is difficult to interface, appreciate and anticipate. Engineered science, in mix to established strategies, is as of late developing as an option technique [1-3]. Singular instruments working at different phases of the sickness like beginning, halfway and propelled require further study to propose proper remedial intercession. Nano particles (NPs) use their optical scattering properties for imaging and diagnostics, and their photo warm properties for various sorts of medicines [4].

Horticulture and the Environment Materials

Horticulture is the biggest interface amongst people and the earth, and is a noteworthy reason for environmental change and biological community debasement [5]. Specifically, manure use prompts basic changes in the pools Fertilizer usage to supplement soil supplements, to elevate plant development and to build crop profitability and sustenance quality is predominant in cutting edge agribusiness [6]. Thus, trim generation and worldwide nourishment security are very reliant on composts contribution to agrarian terrains. The determination and organization of points in focused on biological systems in this way requires coordinated examination and innovation advancement [7].

Pesticides use has emotional outcomes both in created and creating nations [8]. Sustainable farming goes for long haul support of characteristic assets and horticultural profitability with insignificant unfavorable effect on the earth [9]. Pesticide chemicals

may prompt oxidative anxiety prompting era of free radicals and modifications in cancer prevention agents or oxygen free radical (OFR) rummaging catalysts [10]. Manufactured or fumigant pesticides utilized for plant assurance and bugs controlling in stores for the most part realize resistance in these nuisances [11].

Nanoparticles in Controlling the Plant Diseases

Today, use of horticultural composts, pesticides, anti-infection agents, and supplements is normally by shower or douse application to soil or plants, or through food or infusion frameworks to creatures. Conveyance of pesticides or meds is either given as "protection" treatment, or is given once the infection bringing about living being has increased and side effects are apparent in the plant [12]. In this connection, nanotechnologies offer an extraordinary chance to grow new items against bugs [13]. Nanotechnology enhances their execution and worthiness by expanding adequacy, security, tolerant adherence, and in addition at last diminishing human services costs [14].

Nanoscale gadgets are imagined that would have the ability to recognize and treat a disease, supplement inadequacy, or other wellbeing issue, much sooner than side effects were obvious at the large scale. This kind of treatment could be focused to the region influenced with a more noteworthy attention to the perils connected with the utilization of engineered natural bug sprays [12], there has been a pressing need to investigate appropriate option items for nuisance control. The wide use of molecular biology altered the field of diagnostics [15].

Today, nanomaterials have been intended for an assortment of biomedical and biotechnological applications, including biosensors, chemical exemplification. Nanotechnology depends on the presentation of novel Nano-materials which can bring about progressive new structures and gadgets utilizing to a great degree organic complex apparatuses to definitely position atom [16]. Nanoparticles innovation has risen as a methodology to handle [17], growing new materials and selecting fitting materials for every particular treatment, different variables should be ideally chosen to outline better focused on Nano particles. These variables incorporate the particles size, shape, sedimentation, drug embodiment viability, craved medication discharge profiles, appropriation in the body, dissemination, and expense [18]. Advancement of focused medication conveyance will enhance remedial adequacy through decreases in medication dosing interims, and lessened toxicities [19]. The general objective of this imaging Nanoparticles is to diminish the quantity of superfluous issues in horticulture [20].

Nanoparticles interceded plant change has the potential for hereditary alteration of plants for further change. In particular, use of Nanoparticles innovation in plant pathology targets particular agrarian issues in plant-pathogen collaborations and give better approaches to yield assurance. In this we inspected the conveyance of Nano particulate materials to plants and their definitive impacts which could give a few bits of knowledge to the sheltered utilization of this novel innovation for the change of harvests [21]. A large portion of the planning techniques for Nanoparticles can be adjusted to make Nano organized movies and Nano composites, albeit a few sorts of nanostructures require totally novel methodologies [22].

Carbon Nanotubes

Vertically-adjusted multi-walled carbon nanotubes (VACNTs) are exciting enthusiasm from specialists in biomedical region because of their extraordinary blend of mechanical properties, compound properties, and biocompatibility [23]. Carbon nanotubes (CNT) and functionalized fullerenes Bucky balls with bio-acknowledgment properties give devices at a scale, which offers an enormous chance to think about biochemical procedures and to control living cells at the single particle level. Investigations of this write can give malady quality harm inclined data for investigating DNA-safe therapeutics [24].

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) have ended up appealing electronic materials to date and their applications in future electric circuits and bio-detecting chips [25]. CNT as vehicle to convey craved particles into the seeds amid germination that can shield them from the infections. Since it is development advancing, it won't have any poisonous or hindering or unfavorable impact on the plant.

Mesoporous Silica Nanoparticles

Nanoparticles can serve as 'enchantment projectiles', containing herbicides, chemicals, or qualities, which target specific plant parts to discharge their content [26]. Mesoporous silica Nanoparticles (MSNs) have pulled in the consideration of a few researchers throughout the most recent decade because of their potential applications. Among the fundamental components of mesoporous materials is the high surface zone, pore volume and the exceptionally requested pore system which is extremely similar in size [27]. Mesoporous silica nanoparticles (MSNs) have been broad examined as a medication conveyance framework. It is surely understanding that MSNs have fantastic properties such high particular range, high pore volume, tunable pore structures and physicochemical solidness. In the first place MSNs were utilized for controlled conveyance of different hydrophilic or hydrophobic dynamic operators [28].

Mesoporous silica nanoparticles (MSN) helps in conveying DNA and chemicals into separated plant cells. MSNs are synthetically covered and serve as holders for the qualities conveyed into the plants. The covering triggers the plant to take the particles through the phone dividers. It was found that MPS/DNA buildings indicated improved transfection proficiency through receptor-intervened endocytosis by means of mannose receptors. These outcomes show that MPS can be utilized later on as a potential quality bearer to antigen displaying cells [29].

Nano Sensors

In spite of the fact that biosensors have been around since glucose screens were popularized in the 1970s, the move of lab exploration and multitudinous examination papers on biosensors into the universe of trade has slacked [30]. Nanoscale materials has been become exponentially for electrochemical biosensors because of high affectability and quick reaction time. In these applications, successful immobilization of biomolecules without modifying bioactivity is the key in development of stable and well-structured cathode materials for biosensor stage [31]. The created biosensor framework is a perfect instrument for internet checking of organophosphate pesticides and nerve specialists. Bioanalytical Nano sensors are used to recognize and evaluate minute measures of contaminants like infections microscopic organisms, poisons bio-perilous substances and so forth in farming and sustenance frameworks. Most investigation of these poisons is still led utilizing customary techniques; notwithstanding, biosensor strategies are right now being produced as screening apparatuses for use in field examination [32].

Nano Emulsions

These are extensively used to portray the psyche bogging structures containing oil stage, surfactant and water, which are optically isotropic and powerfully stable colloidal plan with dab size in the extent of 20 nm -200 nm. At present, Nano emulsion are turning into the subject of numerous studies because of their extensive variety of molecule sizes in nanoscale, and this has added to more branches of potential uses and applications [33]. Nano emulsion was described for molecule size consistency, surface morphology and refractive file [34].

Nanoparticles suspensions all the time show a physicochemical flimsiness amid their capacity. With a specific end goal to defeat this absence of strength and encourage the treatment of these colloidal frameworks, the water disposal from the watery scatterings to get a dry strong structure shows up as the most encouraging system [35].

Nano emulsions, as non-balance frameworks, present qualities and properties which depend on piece as well as on the arrangement technique [36]. Nano-emulsions can exemplify practical fixings inside their beads, which can encourage a decrease in concoction debasement. Silver Nanoparticles are showing up with regularly expanding recurrence in buyer items, with more than 300 self-recognized Nano silver containing items on business sectors. These incorporate scatterings and powders advertised as antimicrobials, as novel Nano silver is consolidated into an expanding number of items subject to FDA direction, questions about plan, pyrogenicity, sterility, and cleansing techniques are developing [37]. Since the size, shape and piece of silver Nanoparticles can have critical impact on their adequacy, broad examination has gone into combining and describing silver Nanoparticles [38].

Silver Nanoparticles

Silver Nanoparticles have likewise pulled in much consideration because of their humble size and novel material properties. With their nanometer scale size, which is in charge of various properties concerning the mass material renders them reasonable for applications. Along these lines, numerous methodologies have been utilized to get ready silver Nanoparticles for a quickly developing rundown of catalysis, electronic, non-straight optics and biomaterial applications [39]. Nano silver is utilized as a part of agribusiness to a wide degree on account of its particular properties. Various studies are directed on the response of plants after their contact with Nano silver acquired by concoction decrease [40]. Nano molecular silver arrangement decreased the rate of root maladies. These illustrations exhibit that the utilization of a colloidal Nano silver arrangement may significantly enhance the development and soundness of different plants [41].

Nanoparticles Mediated Non-Viral Gene Delivery

Quality conveyance frameworks are a vital range in the field of hereditary nanomedicine. Quality conveyance includes the vehicle of qualities, which requires a vehicle alluded to as a vector. Conceivable vectors incorporate viral "shells" or lipid circles (Liposomes), which have properties that permit them to be joined into host cells. Peptides and proteins have turned into the medications of decision for the treatment of various illnesses as an aftereffect of their amazing selectivity and their capacity to give viable and intense activity [42]. These considers recommend that exploration ought to be centered around planning a medication with an improved penetrability and maintenance (EPR) impact [43]. Nano conjugate is being produced for non-obtrusive identification of quality expression in cells [44].

Polymer Based Gene Transfer

Non-viral quality pharmaceuticals have risen as a conceivably protected and viable quality treatment technique for the treatment of a wide assortment of gained and hereditary illnesses [45]. An essential preferred standpoint of polymer-based quality conveyance frameworks over viral transfection frameworks is that transient quality expression without the security concerns can be accomplished. Notwithstanding the polymeric frameworks to convey DNA, restorative ultrasound is conceivably helpful in light of the fact that ultrasound vitality can be transmitted through the body without harming tissues and could be connected on a confined range where the craved DNA is to be communicated [46].

Liposome Gene Transfer

The liposome-based quality exchange procedure is a standout amongst the most examined Nonviral quality conveyance techniques [47]. A liposomal conveyance framework requires a complete comprehension of the physicochemical attributes of the drug-liposome framework [48]. Numerous microscopic organisms can control plant illnesses by adjusting sub-atomic procedures prompting the creation of pathogenicity and/or destructiveness elements by the pathogen [49].

Liposomes may offer a few points of interest as vectors for quality conveyance into plant cells. Improved conveyance of epitomized DNA by film combination, insurance of nucleic acids from nuclease movement, focusing to particular cells, conveyance into an assortment of cell sorts other than protoplasts by passage through plasmodesmata [50]. In Liposome based quality treatment there is no poisonous quality potential in people and plants [51]. Our results ought to empower endeavors to create plant-based innovations for the expulsion of toxins from polluted environments [52]. Particular sub-atomic changes have been recommended to be the purposes behind the development of quality treatments [53] a liposomal conveyance framework requires a complete comprehension of the physicochemical attributes of the drug- liposome framework [48].

Bio Beads Gene Transfer

Micrometer-sized calcium alginate dabs alluded to as "bio-dots" that embody plasmid DNA particles conveying a journalist quality. Keeping in mind the end goal to assess the proficiency of the bio-dots in interceding hereditary transfection, protoplasts disconnected from refined tobacco cells. Transfection was up to 0.22% productive. These outcomes demonstrate that bio-dots have a probability for effective change in plants [54]. Use of Nanoscale materials has been become exponentially because of high affectability and quick reaction time [31]. Henceforth center will be on those frameworks whose reaction time must be inside couple of milliseconds to a few moments [55]. sometimes they may likewise bring about some danger components [56]. Drug conveyance frameworks with Liposomes and Nanoparticles have turned out to be exceptionally famous in nanotechnology [57] some of the time these particles may likewise bring about to microbial corruption [58].

Various methodologies are being created to apply nanotechnology and especially Nanoparticles to tidying up soils defiled with pesticides [59-63]. To investigate the advantages of applying nanotechnology to farming, the primary stage is to work out the right entrance and transport of the Nanoparticles into plants [63-66]. This examination is expected to advance various instruments for the discovery and investigation of center shell attractive Nanoparticles acquainted into plants and with evaluate the utilization of such attractive Nanoparticles in chose plant tissues [67-70].

Conclusion

An extremely intriguing use of Nanoparticles in the extent of life sciences is their utilization as "shrewd" conveyance Systems. This examination is intended to advance various apparatuses for the discovery of plant ailments and investigation of Nanoparticles acquainted into plants and with survey the utilization of such Nanoparticles in chose plant tissues. The outcomes open an extensive variety of conceivable outcomes for utilizing Nanoparticles as a part of general plant exploration and agronomy. Nanotechnology enhances their execution and adequacy by expanding viability, security and in addition eventually lessening social insurance costs.

REFERENCES

1. Vijaya SB, Mrudula T, Deepthi NCH, et al. Novel Applications of Nanotechnology in Life Sciences. *J Bioanal Biomed* 2011;S11.
2. Suh KS, Tanaka T. Nanomedicine in Cancer. *Translational Med* 2011;1:103e.
3. Yun Y, Conforti L, Muganda P, et al. Nanomedicine-based Synthetic Biology. *J Nanomedic Biotherapeu Discover*. 2011 1:102e.
4. Lukianova HEY, Oginsky AO, Shenefelt DL, et al. Rainbow Plasmonic Nanobubbles: Synergistic Activation of Gold Nanoparticle Clusters. *J Nanomed Nanotechnol*. 2011;2:104.
5. Dyavanagoudar SN. Oral Submucous Fibrosis: Review on Etiopathogenesis. *J Cancer Sci Ther*. 2009;1:072-7.
6. Roy BA, Hijri M. The Use of Mycorrhizae to Enhance Phosphorus Uptake: A Way Out the Phosphorus Crisis. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2011;2:104.

7. Leo DAE, Praveen KG, Desai S, et al. In vitro Characterization of *Trichoderma viride* for Abiotic Stress Tolerance and Field Evaluation against Root Rot Disease in *Vigna mungo* L. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2011;2:111.
8. Toure K, Coly M, Toure D, et al. Investigation of Death Cases by Pesticides Poisoning in a Rural Community, Bignona, Senegal. *Epidemiol* 1:105.
9. Densilin DM, Srinivasan S, Manju P, et al. Effect of Individual and Combined Application of Biofertilizers, Inorganic Fertilizer and Vermi compost on the Biochemical Constituents of Chilli (Ns - 1701). *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2011;2:106.
10. Shenawy ENS, Ahmary EB, Eisa ARA. Mitigating Effect of Ginger against Oxidative Stress Induced by Atrazine Herbicides in Mice Liver and Kidney. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2011;2:107.
11. Zamani S, Sendi JJ, Ghadamyari M. Effect of *Artemisia Annu* L. (Asterales: Asteraceae) Essential Oil on Mortality, Development, Reproduction and Energy Reserves of *Plodia interpunctella* (Hübner). (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae). *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2011;2:105.
12. Begum N, Sharma B, Pandey RS. Evaluation of Insecticidal Efficacy of *Calotropis Procera* and *Annona Squamosa* Ethanol Extracts Against *Musca Domestica*. *J Biofertil Biopestici*. 2010;1:101.
13. Caraglia M, Rosa GD, Abbruzzese A, et al. Nanotechnologies: New Opportunities for Old Drugs. The Case of Aminobisphosphonates. *J Nanomed Biotherapeu Discover*. 2011;1:103e.
14. Anwunobi AP, Emeje MO. Recent Application of Natural Polymers in Nanodrug Delivery. *J Nanomed Nanotechnol*. 2011;S4:002.
15. John I. Nanotechnology-based Diagnostics; Are we Facing the Biotechnology Evolution of the 21st Century? *Mycobact Diseases*. 2011;1:e102.
16. Mena B. The Importance of Nanotechnology in Biomedical Sciences. *J Biotechnol Biomaterial*. 2011;1:105e.
17. Nanjwade BK, Derkar GK, Behra HM, et al. Design and Characterization of Nanocrystals of Lovastatin for Solubility and Dissolution Enhancement. *J Nanomed Nanotechnol*. 2011;2:107.
18. Nguyen KT. Targeted Nanoparticles for Cancer Therapy: Promises and Challenges. *J Nanomed Nanotechnol*. 2011;2:103e
19. Zhao Y, Haney MJ, Mahajan V, et al. Active Targeted Macrophage-mediated Delivery of Catalase to Affected Brain Regions in Models of Parkinson's Disease. *J Nanomed Nanotechnol*. 2011;S4:003.
20. Thomas S, Waterman P, Chen S, et al. Development of Secreted Protein and Acidic and Rich in Cysteine (SPARC) Targeted Nanoparticles for the Prognostic Molecular Imaging of Metastatic Prostate Cancer. *J Nanomed Nanotechnol*. 2011;2:112.
21. Nair R, Varghese SH, Nair BG, et al. Nanoparticulate material delivery to plants. *Plant Sci*. 2010;179:154-63.
22. Pandurangappa C, Lakshminarasappa BN. Optical absorption and Photoluminescence studies in Gamma-irradiated nanocrystalline CaF₂. *J Nanomed Nanotechnol*. 2011;2:108.
23. Lobo AO, Marciano FR, Regiani I, et al. Influence of Temperature and Time For Direct Hydroxyapatite Electrodeposition on Superhydrophilic Vertically Aligned Carbon Nanotube Films. *J Nanomed Nanotechnol*. 2011;S8:001.
24. Gandhi G, Girgila PS, Aggarwal RK. Propensity for DNA Damage in Psoriasis Patients Genotyped for Two Candidate Genes. *J Carcinogene Mutagene*. 2010;1:112.
25. Yan H, Mochizuki Y, Jo T, Single-Walled-Carbon- Nanotube- Based Field-Effect Transistors with Biosensing Functions for Prostate- Specific- Antigen. *J Bioequiv Availab*. 2011;3:069-71.
26. Luque APD, Rubiales D. Nanotechnology for parasitic plant control. *Pest Manage Sci*. 2009;65:540-5.
27. Patil A, Chirmade UN, Slipper I, et al. Encapsulation of Water Insoluble Drugs in Mesoporous Silica Nanoparticles using Supercritical Carbon Dioxide. *J Nanomed Nanotechnol*. 2011;2:111.

28. Douroumis D. Mesoporous silica Nanoparticles as Drug Delivery System. *J Nanomed Nanotechnol.* 2011;2:102e.
29. Park IY, Kim IY, Yoo MK, et al. Mannosylated polyethylenimine coupled mesoporous silica Nanoparticles for receptor-mediated gene delivery. *Int J Pharm.* 2008;359:280-7.
30. Achyuthan K. Whither Commercial Nanobiosensors? *J Biosens Bioelectron.* 2011;2:102e.
31. Pandey RR, Saini KK, Dhayal M. Using Nano-Arrayed Structures in Sol- Gel Derived Mn²⁺ Doped TiO₂ for High Sensitivity Urea Biosensor. *J Biosens Bioelectr.* 2010;1:001-4.
32. Tothill EI. Biosensors and Nanomaterials and their application for Mycotoxin determination. *World Mycotox J.* 2011;4:351-74.
33. Salim N, Basri M, Rahman MB, et al. Phase Behaviour, Formation and Characterization of Palm-Based Esters Nanoemulsion Formulation containing Ibuprofen. *J Nanomed Nanotechnol.* 2011;2:113.
34. Shakeel F, Ramadan W, Shafiq S. Solubility and Dissolution Improvement of Aceclofenac using Different Nanocarriers. *J Bioequiv Availab.* 2009;1:039-43.
35. Mehrotra A, Nagarwal RC, Pandit JK. Fabrication of Lomustine Loaded Chitosan Nanoparticles by Spray Drying and in Vitro Cytostatic Activity on Human Lung Cancer Cell Line L132. *J Nanomed Nanotechnol.* 2010;1:103.
36. Gutierrez JM, Gonzalez C, Maestro A, et al. Nanoemulsions: New applications and optimization of their preparation. *Current.* 2008;13:245-51.
37. Zheng J, Clogston JD, Patri AK, et al. Sterilization of Silver Nanoparticles Using Standard Gamma Irradiation Procedure Affects Particle Integrity and Biocompatibility. *J Nanomed Nanotechnol.* 2011;5:001.
38. Rosarin FS, Mirunalini S. Nobel Metallic Nanoparticles with Novel Biomedical Properties. *J Bioanal Biomed.* 2011;3:85-91.
39. An NT, Dong NT, Hanh PTB, et al. Silver- N-Carboxymethyl Chitosan Nanocomposites: Synthesis and its Antibacterial Activities. *J Bioterr Biodef.* 2010;1:102.
40. Jolanta P, Marcin B, Zygmunt K. Nanosilver - making difficult decisions. *Ecolog Chem Engin.* 2011;18(2).
41. Eshita Y, Higashihara J, Onishi M, et al. Mechanism of the Introduction of Exogenous Genes into Cultured Cells Using DEAE-Dextran-MMA Graft Copolymer as a Non-Viral Gene Carrier. II. Its Thixotropy Property. *J Nanomed Nanotechnol.* 2011;2:105.
42. Elgindy N, Elkhodairy K, Molokhia A, et al. Biopolymeric Nanoparticles for Oral Protein Delivery: Design and In Vitro Evaluation. *J Nanomed Nanotechnol.* 2011;2:110.
43. Nakamura J, Nakajima N, Matsumura K, et al. In Vivo Cancer Targeting of Water-Soluble Taxol by Folic Acid Immobilization. *J Nanomed Nanotechnol.* 2011;2:106.
44. Knight LC, Romano JE, Krynska B, et al. Binding and Internalization of Iron Oxide Nanoparticles Targeted To Nuclear Oncoprotein. *J Mol Biomark Diagn.* 2010;1:102.
45. Tomlinson E, Rolland AP. Controllable gene therapy pharmaceuticals of non-viral gene delivery system. *J Control Rel.* 1996;39:357-72.
46. Shih MF, Wu CH, Cherng JY. Bioeffects of Transient and Low-Intensity Ultrasound on Nanoparticles for a Safe and Efficient DNA Delivery. *J Nanomed Nanotechnol.* 2011;3:001.
47. Arpke RW, Cheng PW. Characterization of Human Serum Albumin-Facilitated Lipofection Gene Delivery Strategy. *J Cell Sci Ther.* 2011;2:108.
48. Afegan E, Najajreh Y, Gutman D, et al. ³¹P-NMR and Differential Scanning Calorimetry Studies for Determining Vesicle's Drug Physical State and Fraction in Alendronate Liposomes. *J Bioanal Biomed.* 2010;2:125-31.
49. St-Onge R, Goyer C, Filion M. Pseudomonas Spp. can Inhibit Streptomyces scabies Growth and Repress the Expression of Genes Involved in Pathogenesis. *J Bacteriol Parasitol.* 2010;1:101.

50. Gad AE, Rosenberg N, Altman A. Liposome-mediated gene delivery into plant cells. *Physiol Plantarum*. 1990;79:177-83.
51. Sellamuthu RUCCR, Leonard S, Li S, et al. Transcriptomics Evaluation of Hexavalent Chromium Toxicity in Human Dermal Fibroblasts. *J Carcinogen Mutagen*. 2011;2:116.
52. Sonoki T, Kajita S, Uesugi M, et al. Effective Removal of Bisphenol a from Contaminated Areas by Recombinant Plant Producing Lignin Peroxidase. *J Pet Environ Biotechnol*. 2011;2:105.
53. Vashistha S, Ajitkumar P. Exposure to Interferon g Decreases Levels and Activity of Key Cell Cycle Proteins Resulting in Severe Growth Arrest of the Human Non-Transformed Cell Line, WISH. *J Cancer Sci Ther*. 2011;3:013-9.
54. Takefumi S, Nagamori E, Tomohiko I. et al. A novel gene delivery system in plants with calcium alginate micro-beads. *J Biosci Bioeng*. 2002;94(1):087-91.
55. Smt UA, Ramachandra B, Dharmaprakash MS. Bio Signal Conditioning and Processing For Biological Real Time Applications Using Mixed Signal Processor. *J Biosens Bioelectron*. 2011;2:105.
56. Mirdamadian SH, Emtiazi G, Golabi MH, et al. Biodegradation of Petroleum and Aromatic Hydrocarbons by Bacteria Isolated from Petroleum- Contaminated Soil. *J Pet Environ Biotechnol*. 2010;1:102.
57. Vaghasia N, Federman N. Liposomes for Targeting Cancer: One Step Closer to the Holy Grail of Cancer Therapeutics? *J Nanomedic Biotherapeu Discover*. 2011;1:105e.
58. Gayathri KV, Vasudevan N. Enrichment of Phenol Degrading Moderately Halophilic Bacterial Consortium from Saline Environment. *J Bioremed Biodegrad*. 2010;1:104.
59. Roco MC. Towards a US national nanotechnology initiative. *J Nanopart Res*. 1999;1:435-8.
60. Sanchez C, Arribart H, Giraud-Guille M. Biomimetism and bioinspiration as tools for the design of innovative materials and systems. *Nat Mater*. 2005;4:277-88.
61. Scott N, Chen H. Nanoscale science and engineering for agriculture and food systems. *Indus Biotech*. 2013;9:17-8.
62. Khot LR, Sankaran S, Maja JM, et al. Applications of nanomaterials in agricultural production and crop protection: a review. *Crop Prot*. 2012;35:064-70.
63. Chen H, Yada R. Nanotechnologies in agriculture: new tools for sustainable development. *Trends Food Sci Technol*. 2011;22:585-94.
64. Rai M, Ingle A. Role of nanotechnology in agriculture with special reference to management of insect pests. *Appl Microbiol Biotechnol*. 2012;94:287-93.
65. Subramanian KS, Tarafdar JC. Prospects of nanotechnology in Indian farming. *Indian J Agric Sci*. 2011;8:887-93.
66. Sekhon BS. Food nanotechnology - an overview. *Nanotechnol Sci Appl*. 2010;3:1-15.
67. Mousavi SR, Rezaei M. Nanotechnology in agriculture and food production. *J Appl Environ Biol Sci*. 2011;1:414-19.
68. Sozer N, Kokini JL. Nanotechnology and its applications in the food sector. *Trends Biotechnol*. 2009;27:82-9.
69. Shrivastava S, Dash D. Agrifood nanotechnology: a tiny revolution in food and agriculture. *J Nanopart Res*. 2009;6:01-14
70. Currall SC, King EB, Lane N, et al.. What drives public acceptance of nanotechnology? *Nat Nanotechnol*. 2006;1:153-5.