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Plant-Mediated Green Synthesis of Iron Oxide Nanoparticles Using *Catharanthus roseus* and Assessment of Antibacterial Properties

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Abstract

Nanoparticle production has attracted attention because of its unique properties and broad variety of applications in environmental cleanup, materials research, and medicine. Due to its magnetic qualities, biocompatibility, and potential for application in biomedicine, iron oxide nanoparticles (Fe_3O_4) are highly prized among them. Traditional synthesis methods, however, often involve toxic chemicals and harsh conditions. This study explores a green synthesis approach using leaf extract of *Catharanthus roseus* (periwinkle), an alkaloidal and bioactive compound-rich medicinal plant that acts as a natural maintaining and decreasing agent. Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles were synthesized under varying conditions of extract concentration, temperature, and pH to optimize the process. X-ray diffraction (XRD), UV-Vis spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) were employed for characterization, confirming the production of unique, functionalized nanoparticles. The agar well dispersion technique was used to evaluate the produced Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles' antibacterial efficacy against Escherichia coli and Staphylococcus aureus. Significant antibacterial activity was shown by the results, and all tested strains showed distinct zones of inhibition. These results demonstrate the potential of Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles mediated by *C.roseus* as environmentally benign antibacterial agents that may be used in environmental and biomedical settings. This green synthesis method provides a sustainable substitute for the traditional manufacturing of nanoparticles.

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Introduction

The precise manipulation of materials at the atomic or molecular scale, usually between 1 and 100 nanometers, is known as nanotechnology. Materials at this nanoscale have different physical, chemical, and biological characteristics from their bulk counterparts because to their high surface area-to-volume ratio and quantum effects (Aljerf & Nadra, 2019; Seifi & Masoum, 2020). Iron oxide nanoparticles (Fe_3O_4) are one type of nanomaterial that has garnered a lot of interest due to their potential uses in electronics, biology, catalysis, and environmental remediation (Rahmani *et al*., 2020). These nanoparticles are especially notable for their magnetic behaviour, biocompatibility (Gouyau *et al*., 2021), and low toxicity, making them perfect for applications like medication administration, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), environmental sensing, and antibacterial therapies (Yassin *et al*., 2024). Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles can have their size and surface chemistry finely controlled, increasing their adaptability in a variety of fields (Ma *et al*., 2013). Because they are superparamagnetic—magnetized only when an external magnetic field is present and loses its magnetization when it is removed—they are particularly helpful for targeted medication delivery, magnetic separation, and hyperthermia-based cancer treatment (Alamu *et al*., 2024). Owing to their high biocompatibility, Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles are well-suited for therapeutic and diagnostic applications (Alexeree *et al*., 2024).

Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles have strong bactericidal effects in the context of antibacterial activity, mainly via mechanisms including reactive oxygen species (ROS) production that damages bacterial membranes, proteins, and DNA (Zhan *et al*., 2023). This makes them a viable substitute for traditional antibiotics, especially when it comes to addressing the growing problem of antibiotic resistance (Dadfar *et al*., 2019). However, traditional nanoparticle synthesis methods often rely on hazardous chemicals like sodium borohydride or hydrazine and demand extreme reaction conditions, posing serious environmental and health hazards (Pirsaheb *et al*., 2024).

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On the other hand, using biological molecules or plant extracts as reduction and limitation agents, green synthesis has become a viable and ecologically safe substitute. This environmentally benign method enables scalable manufacturing, lowers energy use, and does away with the need for hazardous chemicals. (Ahmed *et al*., 2016). Additionally, plant-mediated synthesis often imparts surface functional groups beneficial for biomedical applications due to their inherent bioactivity (Singh *et al*., 2018). Alkaloids, flavonoids, and polyphenols are among the many biomolecules found in plants, which serve as efficient natural reducers for nanoparticle formation (Potbhare *et al*., 2019).

Catharanthus roseus (periwinkle), a widely used medicinal plant, is particularly suitable for green synthesis due to its high alkaloid content and broad pharmacological activity, including antioxidant, antibacterial, and anticancer properties (Gajalakshmi *et al*., 2013). It is indigenous to Madagascar and has long been utilized to treat diabetes, hypertension, and cancer (Figueroa-Valverde *et al*., 2024; Kwatra *et al*., 2024). Vincristine, vinblastine, and ajmalicine are among the bioactive substances found in the plant that have strong reducing properties (Pham *et al*., 2020). In addition to its therapeutic value, *C. roseus* provides a wealth of antioxidants and secondary metabolites that can aid in the manufacturing of nanoparticles of iron oxide with regulated functionality and shape (Gavamukulya *et al*., 2014). This green synthesis method is ecologically friendly in addition to being affordable and scalable.

Given the escalating global challenge of antibiotic resistance, the antibacterial characteristics of Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles are particularly significant. Research has shown that these nanoparticles are effective against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria (Sirelkhatim *et al*., 2015), primarily through ROS production, membrane disruption, and interaction with intracellular biomolecules, resulting in the killing of microorganisms (Abo-zeid *et al*., 2020). Moreover, Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles can function as effective drug transporters, increasing the effectiveness of antibiotics while reducing their negative impacts (Vitta *et al*., 2020). The combination of plant-derived biomolecules with Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles may also produce synergistic antibacterial effects, offering innovative strategies to combat multidrug-resistant pathogens (Patra & Baek, 2014).

Materials and Methods

Reagents and Chemicals

Ferric nitrate, sodium hydroxide, and other analytical-grade reagents were procured from Merck (India). Fresh *C.roseus* leaves were collected from the university's botanical garden for use in nanoparticle synthesis.

Preparation of Plant Extract

Using phytochemicals found in plants as natural reduction and stabilization agents, green synthesis provides an environmentally responsible and sustainable method of producing nanoparticles. Because *C.roseus* has a rich phytochemical profile that includes alkaloids, flavonoids, and phenolic substances that aid in the bioreduction of metal ions, it was chosen for this investigation.

Healthy, fully grown *C.roseus* leaves were selected, properly cleaned under running water, and cleaned to take out dust and other surface contaminants with condensed water. For the purpose of eliminating moisture, the cleaned leaves were oven-dried at 50 to 60°C, then finely powdered using a mortar and pestle. 10 g of the powdered leaves were boiled in 100 mL of distilled water for an hour at 70°C in a water bath to extract the bioactive ingredients. Whatman No. 1 filter paper was used to filter the mixture once it had cooled to room temperature. Iron oxide nanoparticles were produced using the resultant clear aqueous extract as a biogenic cap and decreasing agent (Venkateswarlu *et al*., 2014).

Green Synthesis of Iron Oxide Nanoparticles

Iron oxide nanoparticles (Fe_3O_4) were made using extract from *C.roseus* as a green reducing agent. Ten grams of ferric nitrate [$Fe(NO_3)_3$] were dissolved in one hundred milliliters of condensed water to create the precursor solution. The solution was then added dropwise while being continuously swirled into a sterile 300 mL conical flask containing the plant extract.

Subsequently, 8 g of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) was gradually introduced into the reaction mixture to adjust the pH and initiate nanoparticle formation. The reaction was continuously stirred and let to continue for sixty minutes at ambient temperature. As the Fe^{2+} ions were reduced and iron oxide nanoparticles were formed, the color gradually changed from yellow to dark brown and then reddish-brown. To separate the nanoparticles, the solution was transferred to 50 mL centrifuge tubes and spun at 10,000 rpm for 25 minutes at 25°C (Nnadozie & Ajibade, 2020). In order to eliminate any remaining phytochemicals and contaminants, the pellet was repeatedly cleaned with ethanol after the supernatant was disposed of. For further characterization and biological assessment, the pure nanoparticles were oven-dried and kept in airtight containers.

Assessment of Antimicrobial Activity

The antibacterial qualities of the generated Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles were evaluated utilizing the disc diffusion method. In 100 milliliters of distilled water, 2 grams of agar-agar and 2.1 grams of Mueller Hinton medium were dissolved to create a nutritional medium. In aseptic circumstances, the medium was placed onto sterile Petri plates after being sanitized and allowed to harden.

To create a homogenous solution for testing, 1 g of the dried nanoparticles was combined with 1 mL of distilled water and vigorously stirred. Staphylococcus aureus (Gram-positive) and

Escherichia coli (Gram-negative) standardized cultures were injected onto sterile Petri plates using a sterile glass spreader to guarantee uniform distribution. After being properly positioned onto the infected agar plates, sterile filter paper discs were impregnated with the nanoparticle solution. To facilitate microbial growth and nanoparticle diffusion, at 37°C, the plates had been incubating for 24 hours (Buarki *et al*., 2022). In order to assess the Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles' antibacterial efficacy, during incubation, measurements were made of the zones of inhibition encompassing the discs.

Characterization Techniques

A variety of sophisticated characterization methods were used to verify the effective production of Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles and examine their physicochemical characteristics.

Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR)

The functional groups connected to the produced Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles were identified using the FTIR method. In order to remove any remaining organic molecules and unreacted iron ions, the 100 mL suspension of nanoparticles was concentrated at 8000 rpm for 10 minutes. The final pellet was thoroughly purified by washing it three times with 10 mL of sterile deionized water. The dried nanoparticle powder was then finely ground and mixed with approximately 100 mg of potassium bromide (KBr) to form translucent pellets for FTIR analysis (Chinnasamy *et al*., 2024). Spectra were recorded using a Bruker 6700 FTIR spectrometer across the range of 400–4000 cm^{-1}. The distinctive absorption bands revealed details about surface-bound functional groups involved in stabilization and validated the existence of Fe–O linkages.

Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)

SEM was employed to examine the Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles' surface appearance and structural properties. To improve conductivity, a little portion of the dry sample was placed onto an aluminum stub coated with carbon and thinly coated with gold using sputtering. The sample was then examined under a high-resolution SEM, enabling visualization of nanoparticle shape, size, and distribution.

Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (EDS)

EDS examination verified the Fe_3O_4nanoparticles' elemental composition. An aliquot of the nanoparticle dispersion (10 microliters) was drop-cast onto a carbon stub and allowed for curing at room temperature. Spectra were captured using a JEOL JSM 6360 SEM connected to an EDX detector at an accelerating voltage of 20 kV. Elemental mapping using pseudo-colored 2D images revealed the spatial distribution of elements, verifying that iron and oxygen are the two main components (Moorthi *et al*., 2015).

X-ray Diffraction (XRD)

To ascertain the crystalline structure and calculate the average crystallite size of the FeO_4 nanoparticles, XRD examination was carried out. A nickel monochromator and a Rigaku MiniFlex diffractometer running at 40 kV and 30 mA with CuKα radiation (λ = 0.154 nm) were used to get the measurements. A 2θ range of 20° to 80° was used to capture the diffraction patterns in order to identify characteristic peaks that matched the crystal planes of Fe_3O_4 (Buarki *et al*., 2022). The Debye-Scherrer equation was used to determine the average crystallite size, confirming the particles' nanoscale crystalline nature.

Results and Discussion

Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (EDS) of Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles

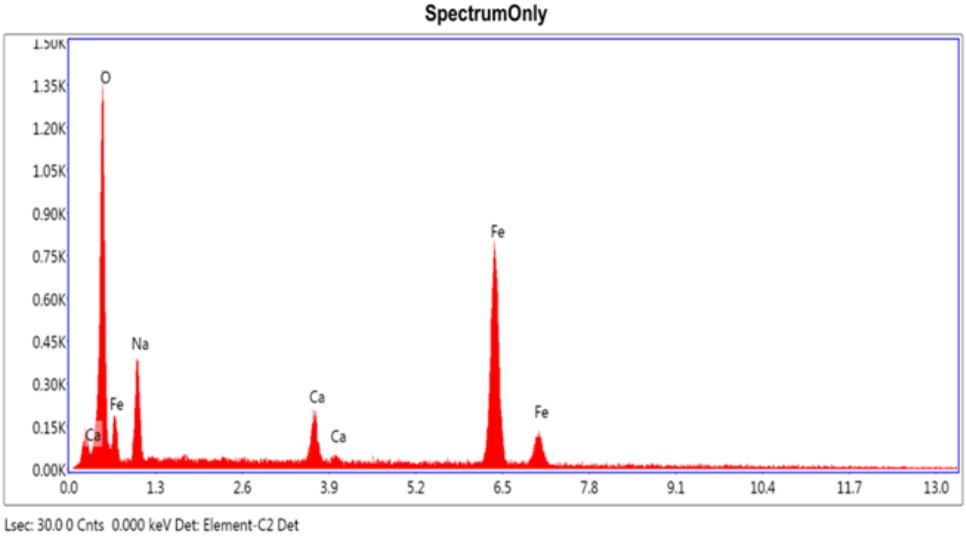


Figure 1. Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (EDS) Spectrum confirms the presence of iron (Fe) along with oxygen (O), sodium (Na), and calcium (Ca), indicating successful formation of Fe_3O_4

The elemental composition analysis via EDS presented in **Figure 1** confirmed the successful synthesis of iron oxide nanoparticles, with iron and oxygen identified as the predominant constituents. A high iron content (48.82 wt%) highlights iron as the core structural element of the nanoparticles, while the substantial oxygen presence supports the formation of an iron oxide phase, consistent with Fe_2O_3 or Fe_3O_4. The presence of sodium in notable quantities is attributed to the use of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) during synthesis for pH modulation and particle stabilization. A minor calcium signal likely originates from trace minerals inherent in the *C.roseus* extract.

The relatively low standard error associated with iron (2.83%) and oxygen (7.59%) reflects the precision and reliability of the measurements, reinforcing the compositional integrity of the synthesized nanoparticles. The EDS findings further substantiate the success of the green synthesis approach, with the elemental profile aligning well with the anticipated Fe–O framework. Additionally, the detection of trace bioelements suggests phytochemical capping or surface functionalization derived from the plant extract. These results affirm the potential of the synthesized nanoparticles for antimicrobial applications, as validated by subsequent biological assays.

Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) of Fe_3O_4 Nanoparticles

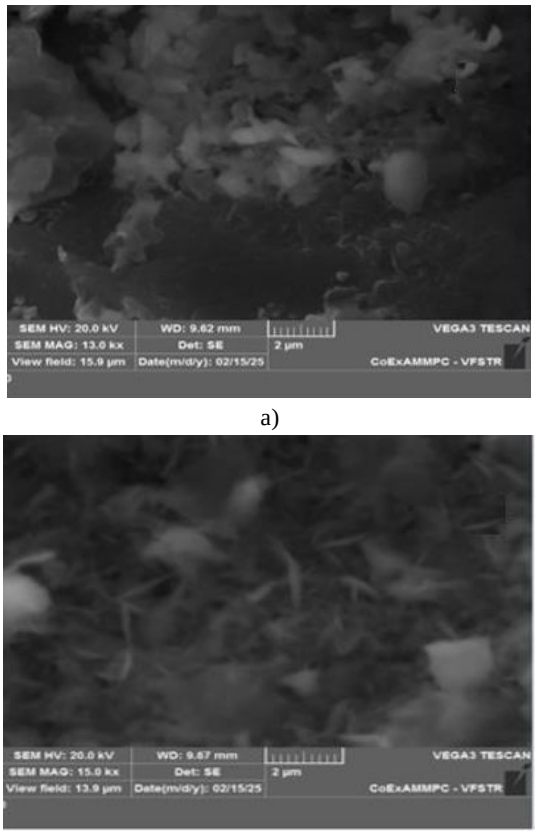


Figure 2. SEM image of green synthesized iron oxide nanoparticles a) Surface showing densely aggregated and fine nanostructures embedded in a bioorganic matrix, b) Surface showing rod- and needle-like nanostructures distributed

The SEM analysis of the green-synthesized iron oxide nanoparticles, performed at magnifications ranging from 10.0 kx to 33.0 kx under an accelerating voltage of 20 kV, and presented in **Figure 2** revealed distinct morphological features characteristic of plant-mediated nanoparticle synthesis. At lower magnifications (10.0–15.0 kx), the nanoparticles appeared as aggregated clusters, likely resulting from the inherent magnetic interactions between individual iron oxide particles. The clustering effect may also be influenced by surface-bound phytochemicals derived from *C.roseus* that makes natural stabilization and cap agents.

The micrographs displayed relatively uniform particle size and shape, indicating effective control over the nucleation and growth process during synthesis. The reducing and stabilizing qualities of the bioactive chemicals in the plant extract are responsible for this homogeneity. The observed shape confirms the synthetic material's functional integrity and is in line with other research on biosynthesized iron oxide nanoparticles. In general, the SEM findings support the iron oxide nanoparticles' effective green production, exhibiting structural characteristics like controlled size, shape, and aggregation behaviour that are conducive to enhanced antimicrobial activity.

FTIR of Fe_3O_4 Nanoparticles

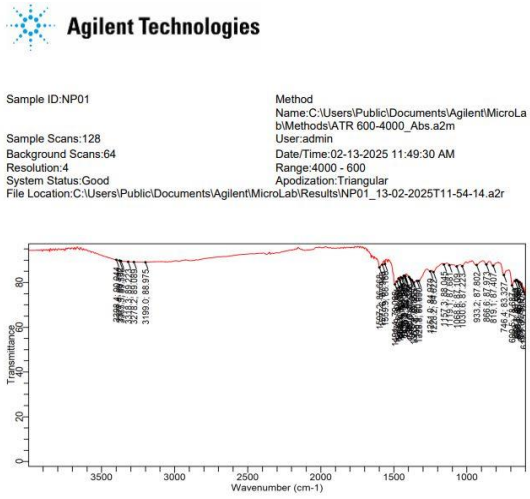


Figure 3. FTIR analysis of green generated iron oxide nanoparticles made with extract from *C.roseus*.

Table 1. Analysis of the FTIR spectra peak of green-produced iron oxide nanoparticles utilizing extract from *C.roseus*

Peak Number	Wavenumber (cm^{-1})	Intensity
1	612.21524	75.78304
2	627.59051	79.10820
3	637.84069	80.07331

4	650.42045	80.55821
5	659.27288	81.08366
6	669.05714	80.55775
7	690.48933	78.68722
8	746.39940	83.32662
9	819.08249	87.40710
10	866.60605	87.97283
11	933.23221	87.80187
12	1030.60891	87.22254
13	1068.81412	87.10878
14	1119.13319	87.68112
15	1157.33840	88.04514
16	1228.15782	84.62198
17	1250.98776	84.97918
18	1328.79594	80.65036
19	1340.90979	80.65727
20	1363.27381	79.86586
21	1375.38766	81.01728
22	1387.96743	81.64383
23	1395.88802	82.37841
24	1420.11572	82.73519
25	1425.24081	82.98170
26	1431.29773	82.90726
27	1438.28649	81.89676
28	1449.00258	82.18429
29	1458.32093	81.01250
30	1466.24152	81.69088
31	1477.88945	80.29406
32	1491.40105	79.08756
33	1559.89088	88.16843
34	1577.59574	87.93976
35	1597.16426	86.66835
36	3198.98770	88.97485
37	3278.19363	89.08941
38	3318.26251	89.22295
39	3365.32015	89.55848
40	3377.43400	89.73167
41	3398.40027	90.04422

Analysis using Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) confirmed that iron oxide nanoparticles were produced in an environmentally friendly manner. Significant absorption bands in the 400–4000 cm^{-1} range were visible in the FTIR spectrum **(Figure 3)** and associated peak data **(Table 1)**, suggesting the existence of many functional groups involved in the reduction, stability, and cap of the nanoparticles. Notably, distinct peaks observed at 612.21 cm^{-1}, 627.59 cm^{-1}, and 650.42 cm^{-1} correspond to Fe–O stretching vibrations, confirming the formation of iron oxide phases such as Fe_3O_4 or γ-Fe_2O_3.

Broad absorption bands detected between 3198.99 cm^{-1} and 3398.40 cm^{-1} are attributed to O–H stretching vibrations, indicative of hydroxyl groups and polyphenolic compounds present in the *C.roseus* extract. During the production of nanoparticles, these phytochemicals most likely played the dual functions of stabilization and reduction agents.

Other absorption peaks in the range of 1559.89 to 1597.16 cm^{-1} indicate the presence of amide groups, which are most likely the result of proteins or enzymes in the plant extract, which contribute to nanoparticle stabilization through electrostatic interactions. Bands between 1030.61 cm^{-1} and 1387.97 cm^{-1} are indicative of C–O and C–H bending vibrations, which adds more evidence that organic functional groups are involved in the green synthesis method.

All things considered, the FTIR findings provide compelling evidence of the biogenic synthesis of iron oxide nanoparticles, highlighting the beneficial role of plant-derived phytochemicals in the formation and stability of nanoparticles. These functional moieties make these nanoparticles an attractive option for biological and environmental applications since they may have robust antibacterial qualities.

XRD Analysis of Fe_3O_4 Nanoparticles

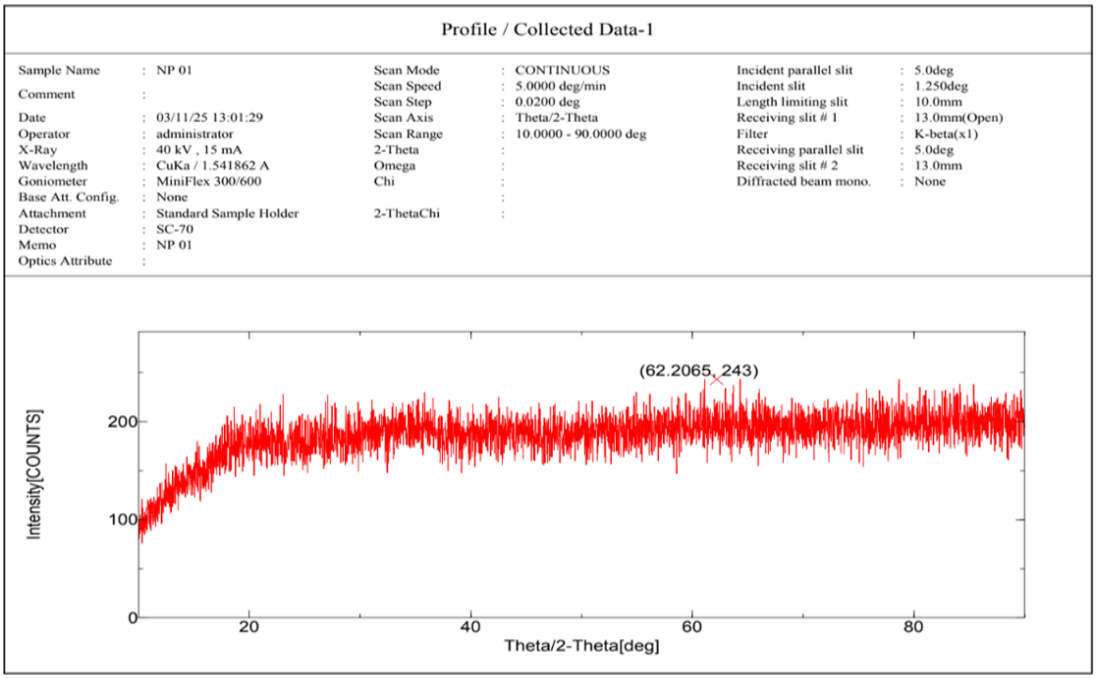
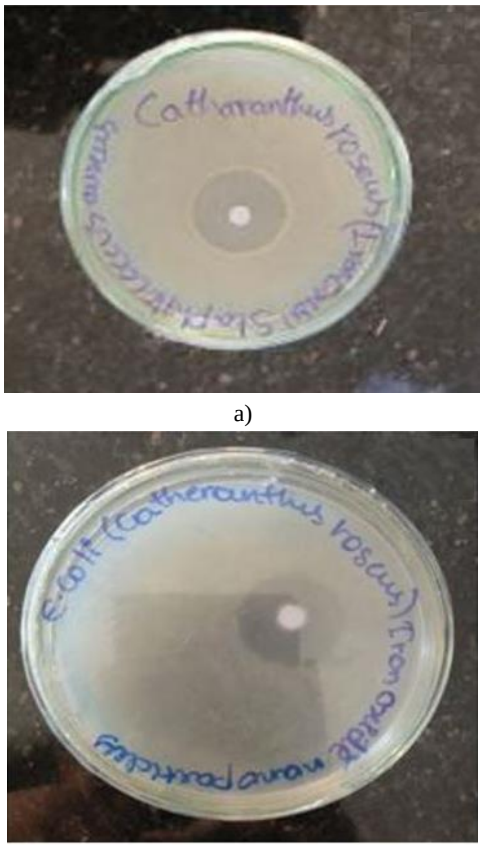


Figure 4. XRD pattern of green synthesized iron oxide nanoparticles

Figure 4 displays the X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern of the generated iron oxide nanoparticles, revealed a broad diffraction peak centered around $2\theta \approx 62.2°$, which corresponds to characteristic crystallographic planes of iron oxide phases such as Fe_3O_4 (magnetite) or α-Fe_2O_3 (hematite). The pronounced broadness of this peak indicates the nanocrystalline nature of the particles—an expected outcome of green synthesis methods, where bioactive phytochemicals serve as agents that reduce and cap.

Iron oxide nanoparticle production was confirmed by the observed peak locations, which are in good accord with conventional JCPDS (Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction Standards) data for iron oxides. The broad diffraction features also suggest a particle size in the nanoscale range, estimated to be approximately 20–40 nm, consistent with the size range typically associated with biogenically synthesized nanomaterials.

Antimicrobial Activity of Fe_3O_4 Nanoparticles



a)

b)

Figure 5. Antibacterial activity of *C.roseus*-mediated iron oxide nanoparticles against a) *Staphylococcus aureus* b) *E. coli*.

As shown in **Figure 5**, the antimicrobial activity of the green-synthesised iron oxide nanoparticles made from *C.roseus* extract was evaluated using the agar well diffusion method against two bacterial strains: Staphylococcus aureus (Gram-positive) and Escherichia coli (Gram-negative). Clear inhibition zones surrounding the wells containing the nanoparticles indicate substantial antibacterial activity against both microbial types.

A notable zone of inhibition against *E. coli* suggests that the nanoparticles effectively compromise the integrity of Gram-negative bacterial cell membranes, possibly through oxidative stress or mechanical disruption. Similarly, a well-defined inhibition zone around the *S. aureus* culture demonstrates the nanoparticles' potent action against Gram-positive bacteria. These findings support the biogenically produced iron oxide nanoparticles' broad-spectrum antibacterial capability, probably as a consequence of the residual bioactive ingredients in the plant extract combining with their nanoscale properties.

Zone of Inhibition Measurements

E. coli: 14.7 mm (total diameter) – 6 mm (well diameter) = 8.7 mm

S. aureus: 15.6 mm – 6 mm = 9.6 mm

Both Gram-positive and Gram-negative microorganisms are effectively inhibited by the produced iron oxide nanoparticles, according to these observed inhibition zones. Their possible use in environmental and biological antibacterial therapies is confirmed by the results.

The current work effectively illustrates the green synthesis of iron oxide nanoparticles (Fe_3O_4) using leaf extract from *C.roseus*, confirming the feasibility of this sustainable and environmentally friendly method. In contrast to traditional physical and chemical procedures, which frequently call for toxic reducing agents, hazardous solvents, and significant energy inputs, green synthesis presents a viable alternative (Ahmed *et al*., 2016). The approach not only lessens the impact on the environment but also increases the biological activity of the resultant nanoparticles by using phytochemicals obtained from plants as natural reduction and stabilization agents (Potbhare *et al*., 2019).

Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) confirmed the elemental composition of the generated nanoparticles, indicating that iron and oxygen were the primary constituents. The high iron content (48.82% by weight) and corresponding oxygen levels, coupled with low error margins (2.83% and 7.59%, respectively), affirm the successful formation of iron oxide. Trace amounts of sodium and calcium likely stem from the use of NaOH during synthesis and intrinsic minerals in the plant extract, respectively. The elemental data supports the presence of an Fe–O framework, vital to the nanoparticles' antibacterial and magnetic qualities (Sharma *et al*., 2019).

Morphological analysis through scanning electron microscopy (SEM) provided valuable insight into the structural features of the nanoparticles. Images captured at varying magnifications (10.0 kx to 33.0 kx) revealed nanoscale particles with diverse morphologies—including spherical, rod-shaped, and needle-like forms—often aggregated due to magnetic dipole–dipole interactions (de Jesús Ruíz-Baltazar *et al*., 2019). The observed shape variability and surface texture reflect the influence of phytochemical capping agents from the *C. roseus* extract. This surface biofunctionalization not only stabilizes the particles but may also contribute to their biological activity. The relatively uniform size distribution further indicates effective control during synthesis.

Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) provided additional confirmation of the role of plant metabolites in nanoparticle synthesis. Characteristic peaks at 612.21 cm^{-1}, 627.59 cm^{-1}, and Fe–O stretching vibrations were responsible for 650.42 cm^{-1}, confirming the existence of iron oxide (Yardily & Sunitha, 2019). Broad absorption bands in the 3198.99–3398.40 cm^{-1} range indicated O–H stretching vibrations from hydroxyl-rich compounds such as polyphenols (Bhuiyan *et al*., 2020). Peaks between 1559.89 cm^{-1} and 1597.16 cm^{-1} were associated with amide groups likely derived from proteins or enzymes, while bands from 1030.61–1387.97 cm^{-1} corresponded to C–O and C–H functional groups. These functional moieties confirm the dual role of plant constituents in both reducing iron salts and capping the resulting nanoparticles for improved colloidal stability (Demirezen *et al*., 2018).

X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis substantiated the crystalline nature of the biosynthesized Fe_3O_4 NPs. A broad peak around $2\theta \approx 62.2°$ aligns with standard diffraction patterns for iron oxide phases such as magnetite and hematite, as per JCPDS reference data (Kanagasubbulakshmi & Kadirvelu, 2017). The peak broadening is characteristic of nanoparticles with small crystallite sizes (20–40 nm), a feature typical of green-synthesized materials due to phytochemical-mediated nucleation and growth. These findings are consistent with SEM observations and highlight the capacity of plant-based methods to regulate nanoparticle dimensions effectively (Majeed & Naji, 2018).

The ability of the generated nanoparticles to combat Gram-negative Gram-positive and Escherichia coli bacteria to assess Staphylococcus aureus, the agar well diffusion method was employed. Zones of inhibition with corresponding measurements of 8.7 mm and 9.6 mm show strong antibacterial activity. The observed efficacy is caused by a number of mechanisms, including the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS), the breakdown of bacterial membranes, and the disruption of intracellular constituents like proteins and nucleic acids (Prabhu *et al*., 2015). Moreover, bioactive compounds from the plant extract may synergistically enhance the antimicrobial effects by facilitating better interaction between

nanoparticles and bacterial cells. These results align with previous reports highlighting the superior biological activity of plant-mediated nanoparticles, confirming their broad-spectrum antibacterial potential. Thus, green-synthesized Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles offer a dual advantage—environmental sustainability and enhanced functional performance (Gouyau *et al*., 2021).

Conclusion

This work uses an aqueous extract of the phytochemical-rich medicinal plant *C.roseus* to create iron oxide nanoparticles (Fe_3O_4) in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner. This environmentally friendly method provides a cost-effective synthesis pathway while avoiding hazardous ingredients and adhering to green chemistry principles. The generation of nanoscale, spherical, and crystalline Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles with surface functional groups produced from the plant extract was verified by characterization (XRD, FTIR, SEM, and EDX). It is probable that phytochemicals such terpenoids, alkaloids, flavonoids, and phenolics served as both stabilizing and reducing agents, improving the functioning and stability of nanoparticles. The generated Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles showed strong antibacterial effect against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. High surface area, magnetic characteristics, and the formation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) disrupt bacterial membranes and cellular processes. Further enhancing antibacterial activity was the synergistic action of biomolecules originating from plants. These results highlight the possibility of using *C.roseus* mediated Fe_3O_4 nanoparticlesin pharmacological, environmental, and biological applications. Future studies should explore in vivo toxicity, optimal nanoparticle concentration and size, and detailed mechanisms of action. Extending the research to include fungal and drug-resistant strains could further validate their therapeutic value and support sustainable solutions to antibiotic resistance and environmental contamination.

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Ethics statement: None

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