

Review of: "Effect of daylight and air oxygen on nanozymatic activity of unmodified silver nanoparticles: Shelf-stability"

Halil Akyildiz¹

¹ Uludag University

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

1. When we look at the citations of the study, it seems that many citations are to their work. Much more comprehensive, consistent, and provable publications are available. For example, the study titled 'Synthesis of Highly Monodisperse Citrate-Stabilized Silver Nanoparticles of up to 200 nm: Kinetic Control and Catalytic Properties' is similar, and the time-dependent reactions and tests of the catalytic effect are demonstrated.
2. It is written in the study that it was kept in daylight for seven days, but if we consider the concept of day and night, how many hours of 7 days did it see daylight? Are the solution light during the day and dark at night? Or were they kept under the sun simulator? Has it been kept in an open container? If open, has there been evaporation?
3. For the TEM photograph, it may be helpful for dimensional statistics to show an additional photograph where the dispersion will look better at a lower magnification.
4. A photograph of the yellow Silver NP dispersion could have supported the synthesized product. Yellow dispersion Ag NPs are found between 10-50 nm in the literature.
5. Why did the enzyme effect decrease when the differences in dark and light environments were considered over time? Has oxidation occurred in the material? Did Ag NPs continue to grow in solution, reducing their surface area? Characterization may be required for these. Can dimensional analysis be repeated with a theme image or UV-Vis test?
6. What happened to NO_3 , sodium citrate, and NaBH_4 in the media after Ag NPs were synthesized?
7. Is there a control test for H_2O_2 in aqueous solution? Does H_2O_2 decompose itself in the open air? Are there speed and stability tests? Is there a possibility of oxygen bubbles forming if the degradation rate is too high when added to blood? Can it be evaluated from a medical point of view? It is essential that the reaction rate can be controlled. Can a test or a suggestion be offered for this?
8. Does the TMB and HP mixture shown in Figure 2 exist only for those with HP, HP and Ag NP additives? Should it be found?
9. Does the use of NaBH_4 as a reducing agent have any advantages over other agents? If any, it should be specified.