



TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Kadamba Gold Nanoparticles

New Age Ayurveda

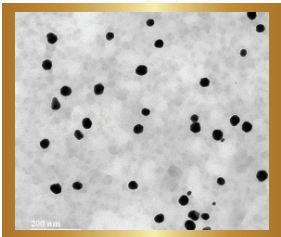
Kadamba's 'Phytogenic Green Gold Nanoparticles' As an Alternative Medicine

Significance

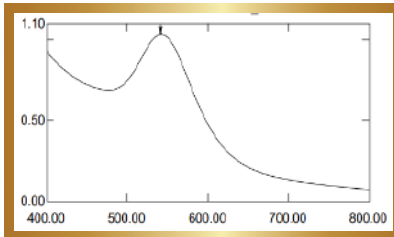
Indian traditional Ayurvedic clinical modality has largely been undocumented, this has significantly limited the acceptance by the modern global populations¹. Kadamba, a pioneering institute in 'green nano-technology', using Ayurvedic principles and modern green nano science technology has invented 'novel Gold-Nano formulations' with reproducibility, biocompatibility, safety and efficacy. This technology enables the precision-based customization, can target wide spectrum of disease/disorders more effectively with zero side effect, including terminal illness like metastatic cancers.

Characterization of Kadamba Green-Gold Nano Particles

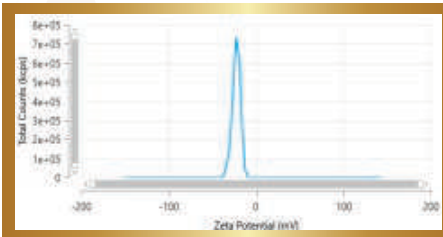
TEM



UV-Vis Spectra



Zeta Potential (ζ)

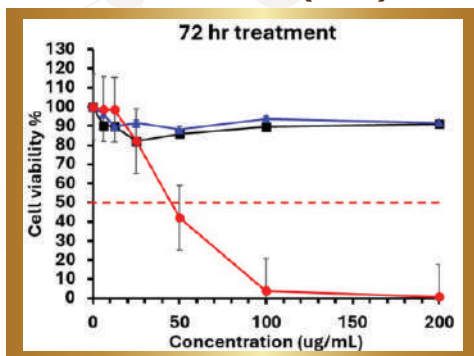


Characteristics

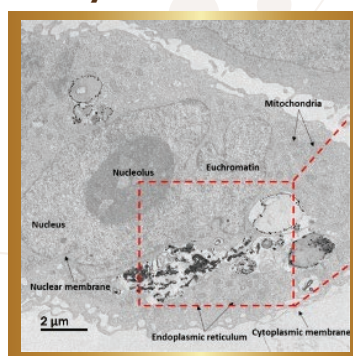
λ_{max}	542 nm
PDI	0.11
Core Size	57.31 \pm 1.6 nm
R_H	223.8 nm
ZETA (z)	-22.29 mV

Kadamba Green Nano Gold is safe for consumption

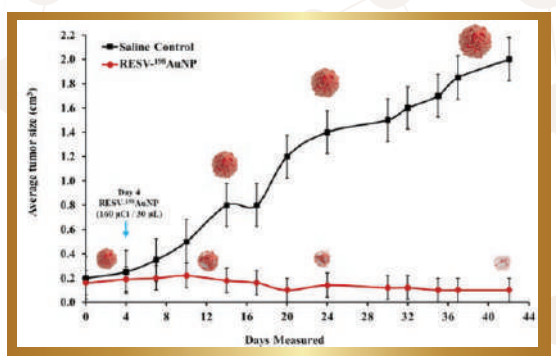
Endothelial Cells (HAEC)²



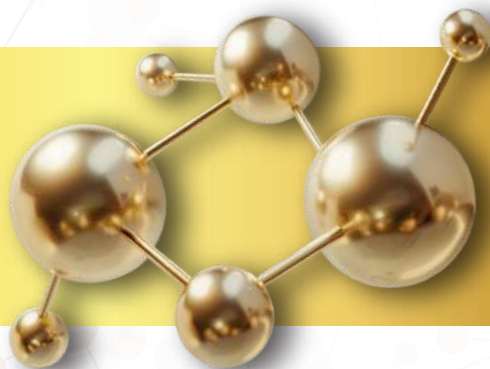
Endocytosis- MDA-MB-2312



Tumour size reduction- Prostate Cancer³



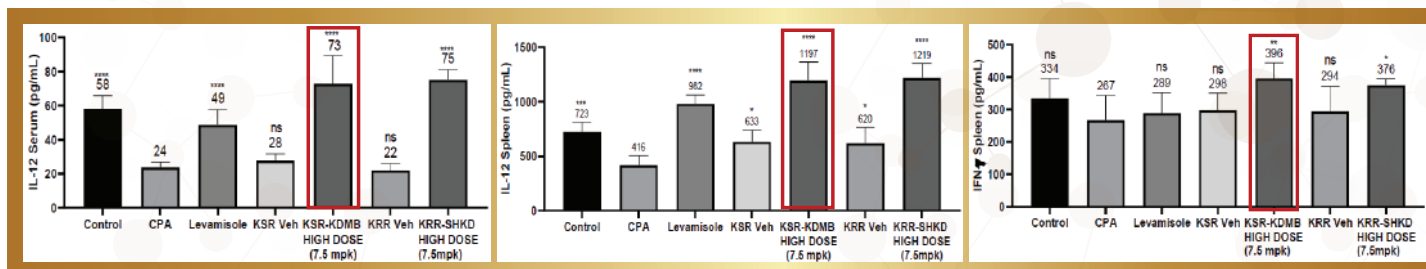
Reprogramming of Immune System Cytokine Profiling



Serum IL-12 (n=6)

Spleen IL-12 (n=6)

Serum IFN- γ (n=6)



Clinical Significance of Kadamba Gold Nano Formulation:

- Kadamba medicines are safe for human administration without any observed adverse effects.
- Green-Nano Gold based ayurvedic formulations along with technological improvisation, will specifically reach the target site more effectively and enhance the efficacy.
- The highly regulated size, shape and high surface area of the Green Nano-particles together with customizable phyto-capping promotes the endocytosis, stimulates the cell signalling pathways and effector response.

References:

- Peterson CT, Denniston K, Chopra D., J Altern Complement Med. 2017;23(8):607–614
- Thipe et al., Nanotechnology, Science and Applications 2024;17 189–210
- Sakr et al., J. Mater. Chem. B, 2025, 13, 8038–8050

