

Materials chemistry and applications

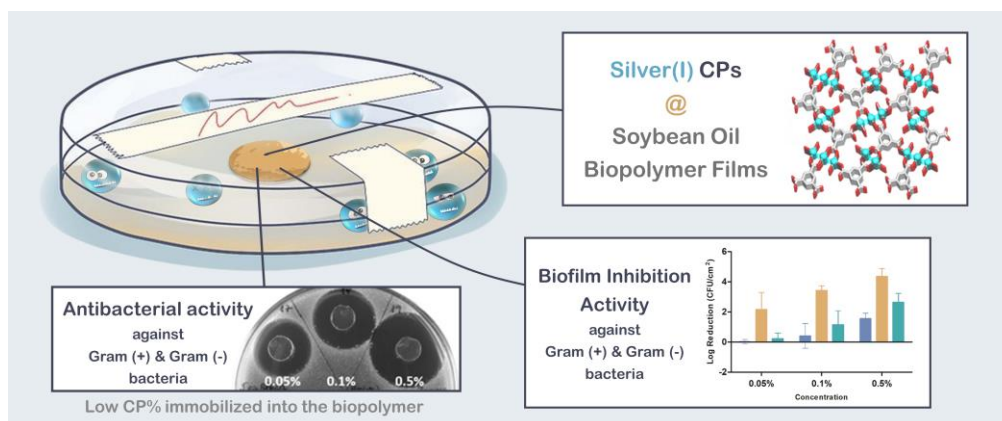
Biopolymer films doped with silver(I) coordination polymers against bacterial biofilms

T.A. Fernandes,^a I.F.M. Costa,^a P. Jorge,^b A.C. Sousa,^{a,c} V. André,^a N. Cerca,^b A.M. Kirillov^a

a) Centro de Química Estrutural and Departamento de Engenharia Química, Complexo I, Instituto Superior Técnico, Av. Rovisco Pais 1, 1049-001, Lisboa; b) Centre of Biological Engineering, University of Minho, Campus de Gualtar, 4710-057 Braga; c) Área Departamental de Engenharia Química, ISEL - Instituto Superior de Engenharia de Lisboa, Instituto Politécnico de Lisboa, R. Conselheiro Emídio Navarro, 1, 1959-007 Lisboa

Email: tiago.a.fernandes@tecnico.ulisboa.pt

This report describes a template-mediated self-assembly synthesis, full characterization, and structural features of two new silver-based bioactive coordination polymers (CPs) as well their immobilization into acrylated epoxidized soybean oil (ESOA) biopolymer films for antimicrobial applications. The 3D silver(I) CPs $[Ag_4(\mu_8-H_2pma)_2]_n \cdot 4nH_2O$ (**1**) and $[Ag_5(\mu_6-H_{0.5}tma)_2(H_2O)_4]_n \cdot 2nH_2O$ (**2**) were generated from $AgNO_3$ and pyromellitic (H_4pma) or trimesic (H_3tma) acid, also using *N,N'*-dimethylethanolamine (Hdmea) as a template. Both **1** and **2** feature the intricate 3D layer-pillared structures driven by distinct polycarboxylate blocks. Topological analysis revealed binodal nets with the **flu** and **tcj/hc** topology in **1** and **2**, respectively. These CPs were used to create new hybrid materials, namely by doping the $[ESOA]_n$ biopolymer films with very low amounts of **1** and **2** (0.05, 0.1, and 0.5%). Their antimicrobial activity and ability to inhibit bacterial biofilm formation was investigated in detail against both Gram-positive (*Staphylococcus epidermidis* and *Staphylococcus aureus*) and Gram-negative (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Escherichia coli*) bacteria. Both silver(I) coordination polymers and derived biopolymer films showed activity against all the tested bacteria in a concentration dependent manner. Compound **1** was far more active, especially in preventing biofilm formation, with mean bacterial load reductions ranging from 3.7 to 4.3 log against the four bacteria (99.99% bacterial eradication). Thus, the present study expands the antibiofilm applications of CP-doped biopolymers, offering new perspectives and promising results for the design of functional biomaterials (**Scheme 1**).¹



Scheme 1

Acknowledgements: This work was supported by the Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) and Portugal 2020 (projects PTDC/QUI-QIN/29697/2017, LISBOA-01-0145-FEDER-029697, UIDB/00100/2020, UIDP/00100/2020, IPL/2020/HyBioPol and REM2013), contracts CEECIND/02725/2018 and CEECIND/00194/2020.

References:

1. Fernandes, T.A.; Costa, I.F.M.; Jorge, P.; Sousa, A.C.; André, V.; Cerca, N.; Kirillov, A.M.; *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces*, **2021**, *13*, 12836–12844.