

Alginate/Chitosan/Peptides Gold Nanodots Hybrids as Potent Antimicrobial Agents

海藻酸鈉/幾丁聚醣/胜肽螢光金量子點奈米複合體作為抗菌之應用

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ABSTRACT

We reported a new strategy in designing antibacterial agentsalginate/chitosan/peptides gold nanodot hybrids, when antimicrobial peptides (Surfactin, SFT) presented on gold nanodots (Au NDs), show antibacterial activities against Escherichia coli (E. coli), without external sources of energy such as IR. Photoluminescent Au NDs are prepared via etching and codeposition of hybridized ligands, an antimicrobial peptide (surfactin; SFT), and 1-dodecanethiol (DT), on gold nanoparticles (~3.2 nm). As-prepared ultrasmall SFT/DT–Au NDs (size ~2.5 nm) are a highly efficient antimicrobial agent. Here, a alginate/chitosan/peptides gold nanodot hybrids was constructed via Ca²⁺-induced self-assembly and studied through pH control for potential clinical applications.



Keywords: alginate, chitosan, surfactin, gold nanodot

Solution Alginate Section Alginate Section Alginate Section Se

pH 1.5

[ALG : CS]

Scheme. (A) Schematic diagram of gold quantum dot synthesis (B) Mechanism diagram of nano-antibacterial complex.

0 h 48 h

[10:1]

700

600

500

(mu) 400

- 005 Size

200

100

[1:0]

pH 7.4

[ALG : CS]

0 h 48 h

[10 : 1]



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

700

600·

500

(jug) 400 -

- 005 Size

200

100

[1:0]

Figure 6. ALG/CS ratio of ALG/CS/SFT Au ND–hybrids pH-responsive experi ential. DLS measurement results in phosphate solutions (pH 1.5 and 7.4) for 48 hours.



Figure 1. Excitation and emission spectra of DT-Au NDs in phosphate solution (pH 7.4).



Figure 2. (a) UV-vis absorption (b) Fluorescence emission spectra of different concentrations SFT/DT-Au NDs and DT-Au NDs in phosphate solution (pH 7.4).





Figure 7. Different pH values of nano hydrogel (a) Size (b) Zeta.



Figure 8. The salt effect of nano hydrogel (a) Size (b) Zeta.



Figure 5. Growth inhibitory zone of DT-Figure 4. TEM images of SFT/DT-Au Au NDs and SFT/DT-Au NDs on *E. coli*. NDs.

Figure 9. (a) SEM (b) TEM images of *E. coli* cells with SFT/DT-AuNDs. (c) EDX analysis of view of the enclosed with solid line in TEM image.





- 1. We have demonstrated that the antibacterial peptide formed a dense shell on each core of photoluminescent Au NDs through self-assembly. 2. SFT/DT-Au NDs were released through pH-dependent of ALG/CS NPs, it
 - is in a stable state, will not be released due to rapid dissolution.
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