

Antibacterial activity/Bioactivity of SiO₂, TiO₂, IrO_x inorganic and hybrid coatings

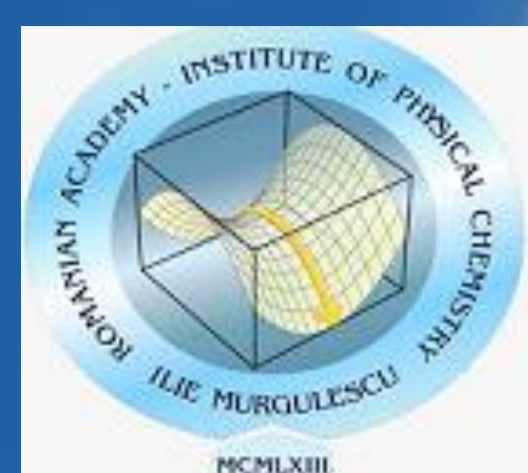
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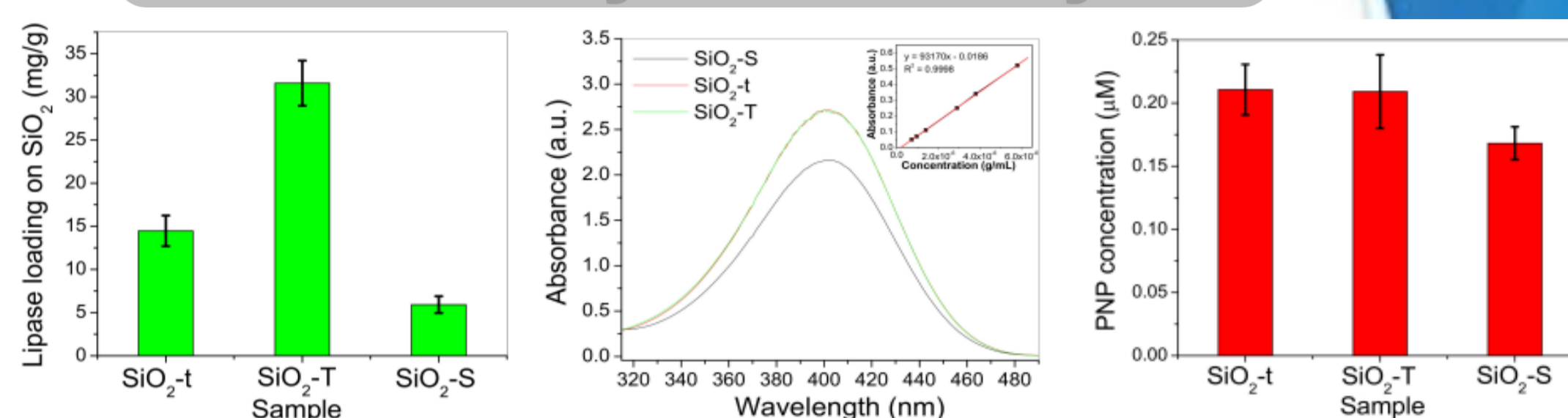
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AIM

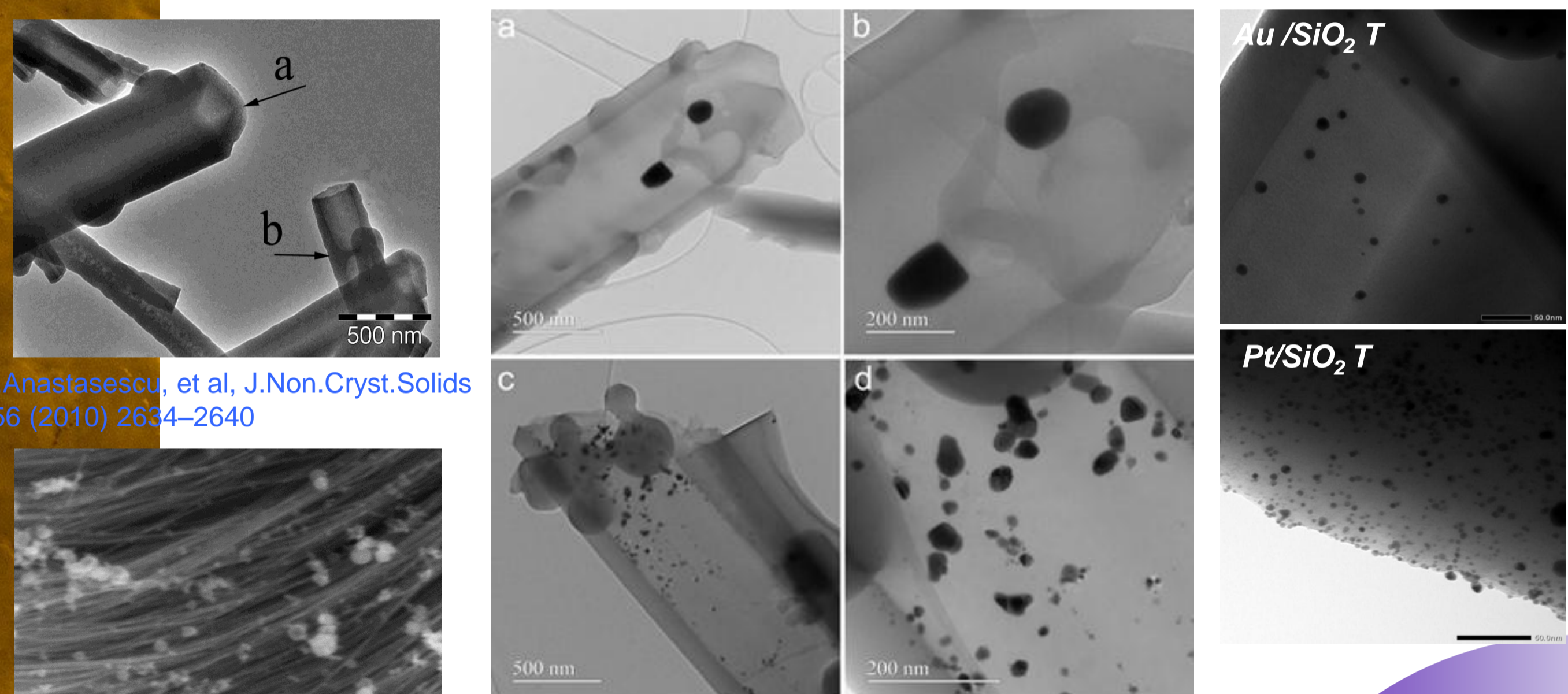
- Valorization of sol-gel bioactive materials
- Development of SiO₂, TiO₂, IrO_x oxide matrices with intrinsic / induced bioactivity
- Immobilization of enzymes on the sol-gel inorganic carriers
- Antibacterial and biocatalytic assays on the engineered materials and their hybrid derivatives

SiO₂/hibrids biocatalytic activity



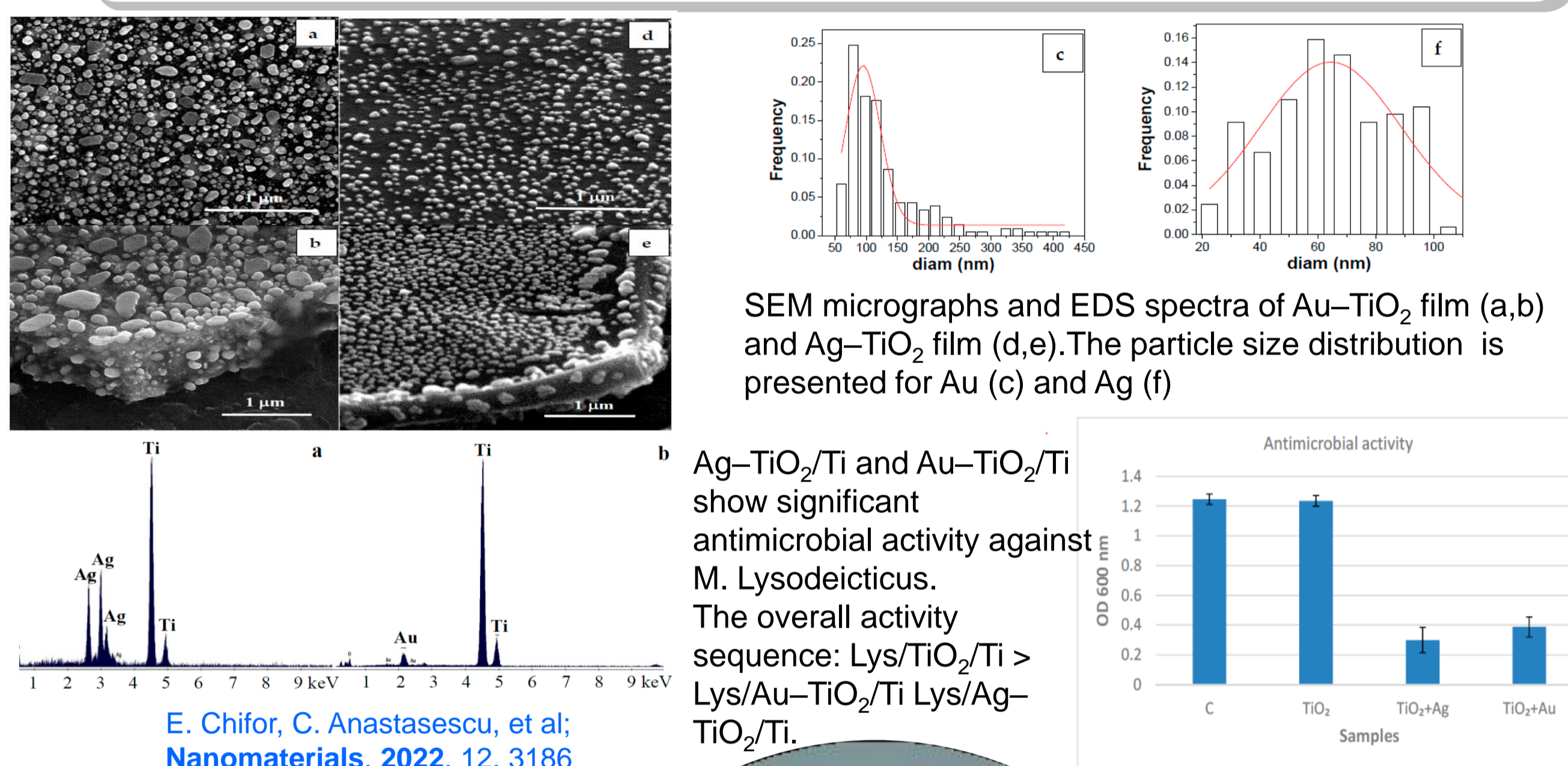
• The product of the p-nitrophenyl acetate hydrolysis reaction was studied in order to identify the highest enzymatic activity of the developed lipase-SiO₂ hybrid structures;
 • Despite the greater amount of lipase loaded on larger tubes (SiO₂-T), the amount of p-NP (hydrolysis reaction product) obtained in the presence of immobilized lipase on thinner tubes (SiO₂-t) is slightly higher

SiO₂ nanotubes bare and modified with Au and Pt NPs

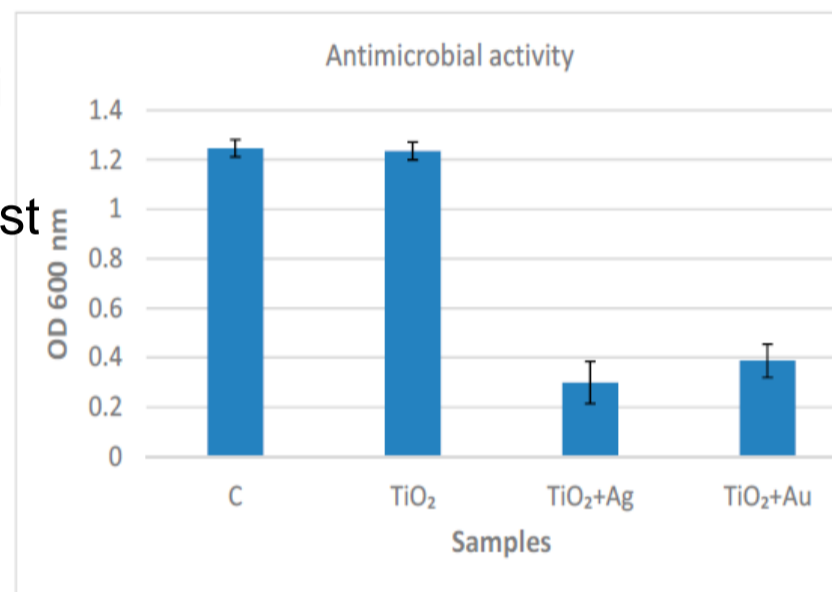


TEM images of the SiO₂ powders modified with metal nanoparticles: AuSiO₂ (a,b) and PtSiO₂ (c,d)
 D. Pelinescu, et al, Gels 2023 9(8) 650

Bioactive coatings based on TiO₂ modified with Au and Ag NPs

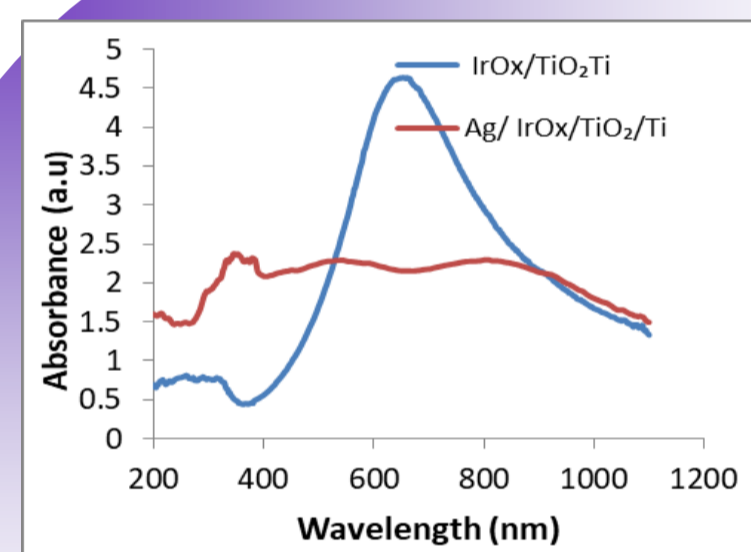
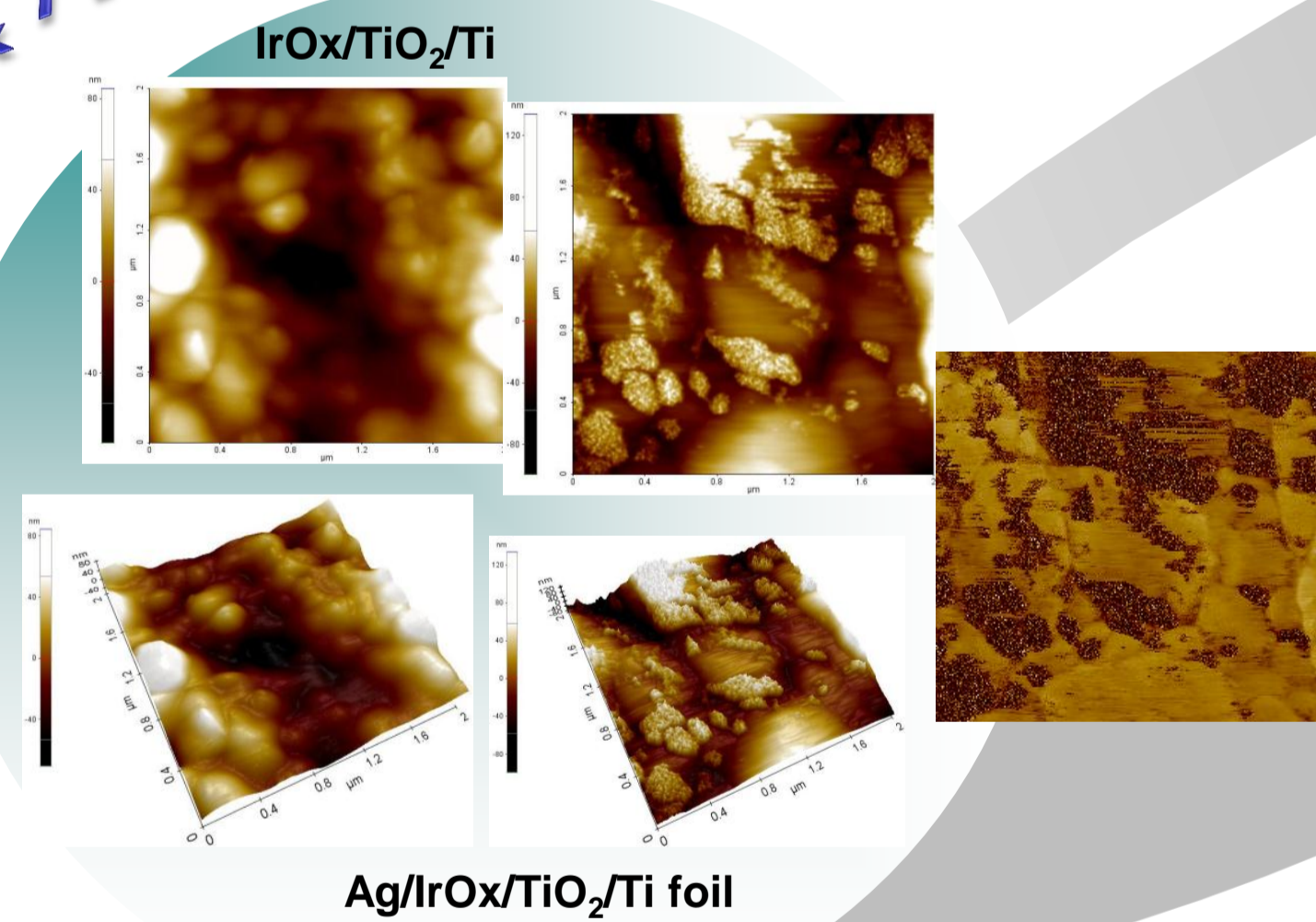


Ag-TiO₂/Ti and Au-TiO₂/Ti show significant antimicrobial activity against M. Lysodeicticus. The overall activity sequence: Lys/TiO₂/Ti > Lys/Au-TiO₂/Ti > Lys/Ag-TiO₂/Ti.

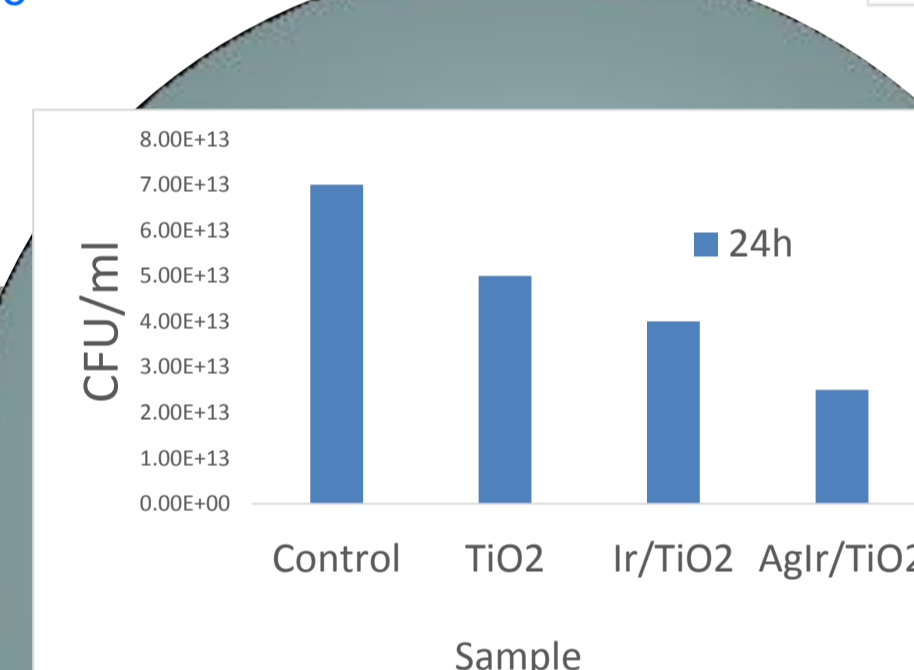
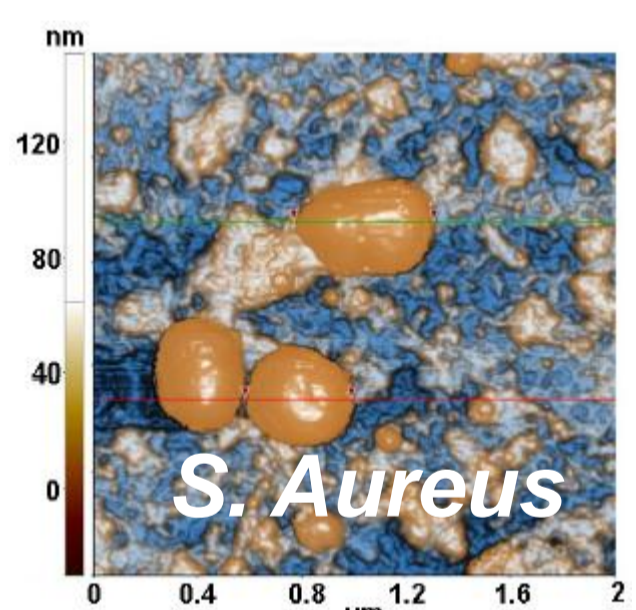


Microbial growth of M. Lysodeicticus over the TiO₂-based coatings of titanium

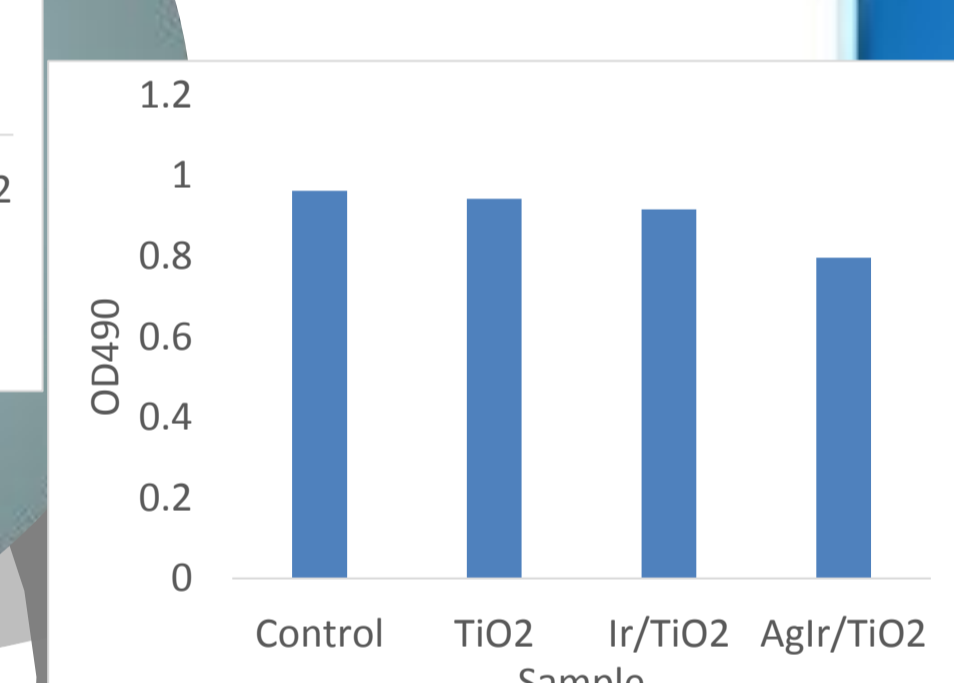
Coatings based on IrO_x/TiO₂/Ti, Ag/IrO_x/TiO₂/Ti



UV Vis spectra of the coatings: IrO_x/TiO₂/Ti and Ag/IrO_x/TiO₂/Ti

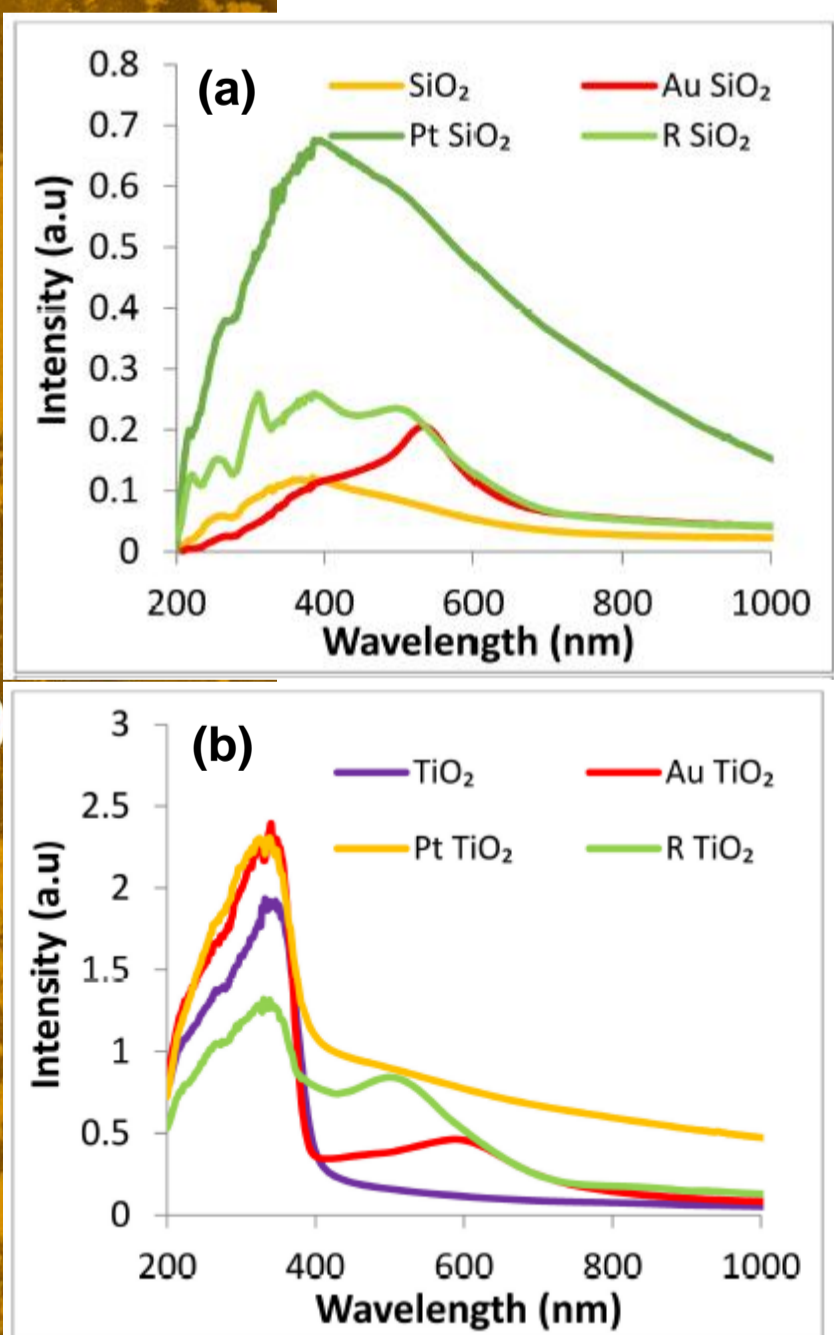


Cell viability registered after 24h for S. aureus in the presence of the target samples

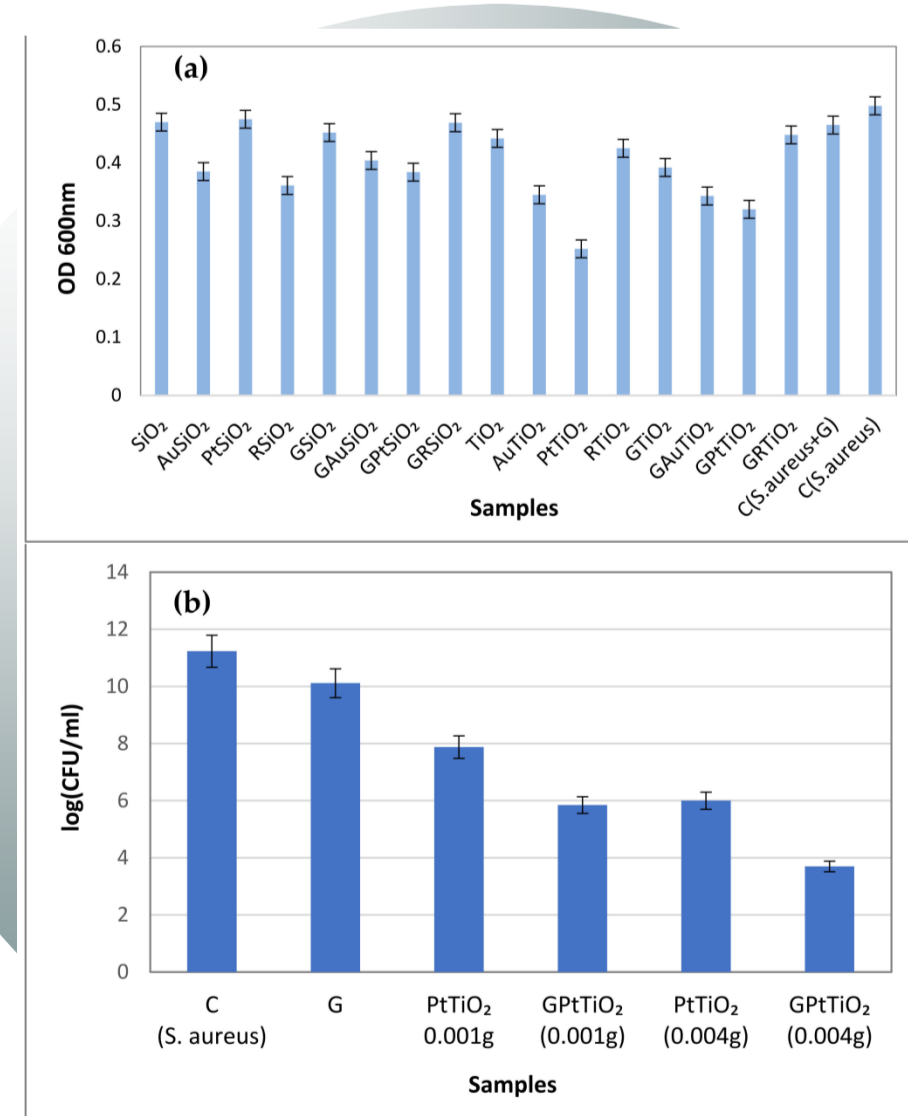


Microbial biofilm formation after 48h

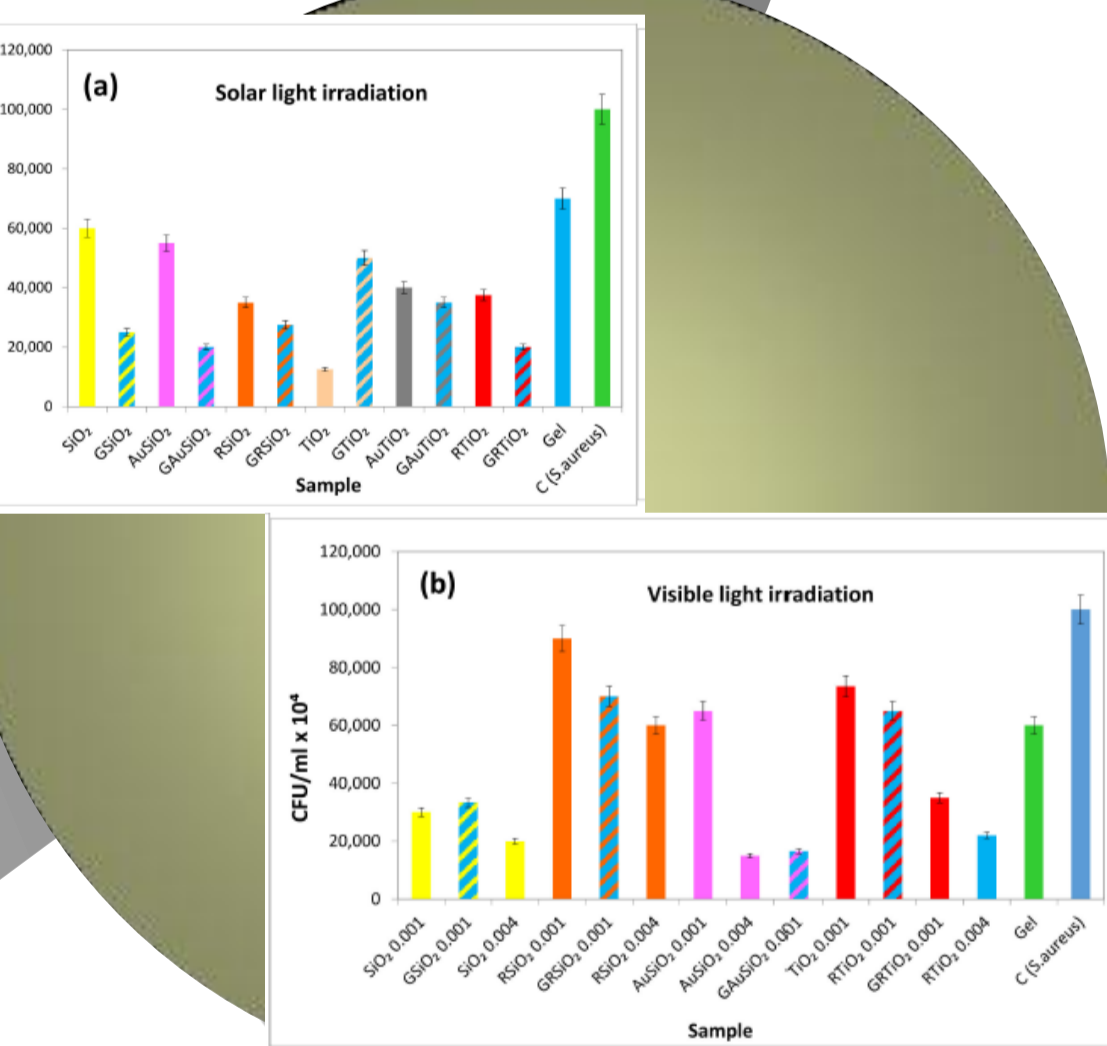
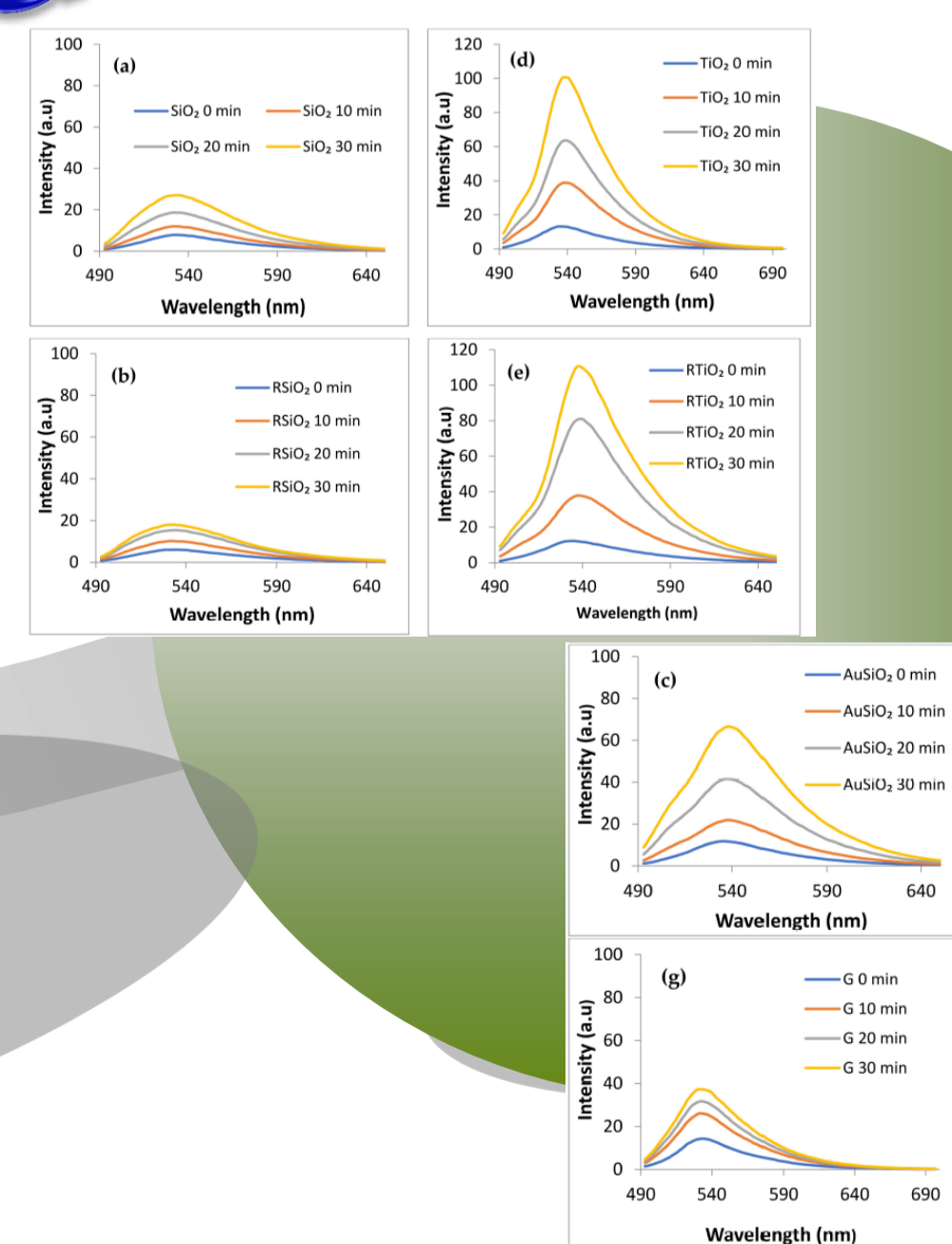
Bioactive SiO₂ and TiO₂ based materials



Comparative UV-Vis spectra SiO₂ (a) and TiO₂ (b) based-powders in the range of 200–1000 nm



Antibacterial activity of all investigated samples against S. aureus in the dark, quantified as the optical density (a); cell viability (logarithm of the colony forming units) over gel sample and different amounts of PtTiO₂ materials, in standalone forms or embedded in gel (b).



Antibacterial activity of the selected samples against S. aureus under solar light exposure (AM 1.5) for 30 min (a); antibacterial activity of the selected samples (0.001 g and 0.004 g) under visible light exposure (> 420 nm) for 30 min (b).

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Singlet oxygen generation under visible light irradiation by using SOSG marker

Both unmodified SiO₂ and TiO₂ samples show insignificant antibacterial activity (upper figure). The lowest cellular viability relative to the control (S. aureus) was registered for the PtTiO₂ sample, the gel embedding of PtTiO₂ powder has a lower antibacterial effect

CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ Sol-gel is a versatile method for developing various inorganic and hybrid matrices
- ✓ SiO₂ nanotubes are appropriate for enzyme immobilization, their hybrids working as efficient biocatalysts
- ✓ Bioactive coatings based on nanostructured TiO₂ modified with noble metal nanoparticles and lysozyme show antibacterial activity
- ✓ PtTiO₂ powder emphasizes a strong antibacterial effect against S. aureus in dark while tubular SiO₂ acts against microbial cell due to the generation of singlet oxygen under visible light irradiation

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