









Development of an oral feed additive against intestinal infections based on microparticles' systems loaded with Ctx(Ile²¹)-Ha peptide coated with HPMCAS/Chitosan

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Introduction

In recent decades, resistant bacteria have generated a worldwide concern, since prolonged exposure to different compounds produces or acquires these mutations. The Ctx(Ile²¹)-Ha antimicrobial peptide is widely studied by our research group, proved to be effective against multidrug resistant bacteria (1) and Salmonella Enteritidis, both in in vitro and in vivo studies (2). However, its oral administration is affected by external factors that induce degradation. In this study, Ctx(Ile²¹)-Ha peptide was synthesized in solid phase peptide synthesis and characterized by LC/MS.





CHIT

C+Ct

BR

1260

500

1000

1500

Material and Methods











Results

Tra



- HPMCAS-system (HPMCAS): alginate-based microparticles obtained were suspended in a coating solution 1 (CS1) for 30 min at 50 rpm at RT. CS1 was prepared with 10% (w/w) HPMCAS, 75.2% (w/w) ethanol, and 18.8% water.
- *Chitosan-system (CHIT):* alginate-based microparticles obtained were suspended in a coating solution 2 (CS2) for 30 min at 50 rpm at RT. CS2 was prepared by pouring 1% chitosan into 20 mL of 1% acetic acid.
- *Chitosan/HPMCAS-system (CHIT/HPMCAS)*: the microparticles obtained were suspended in a (1:1 CS1/CS2) bilayer coating for 30 min at 50 rpm at RT.







* STM = Salmonella Typhimurium; SE = Salmonella Enteritidis; SI = Salmonella Infantis; SH = Salmonella Heidelberg; EC = Escherichia coli.

Conclusion

The peptide controlled release was achieved, and the hydrolysis and degradation produced by gastric pH could be prevented. In conclusion, the administration of encapsulated/coated antimicrobial peptides would be a new option for the treatment of intestinal diseases, including resistant pathogens.

Acknowledgments

This work was developed with the support of São Paulo Research Foundation/FAPESP (Proc. number 2016/00446-7) and PhD scholarship (Proc. number 2018/25707-3, 2020/16573-3). We also thank the technical assistants of chemistry laboratory of the FCE-UNESP Tupã, Institute of Chemistry - Araraquara (IQ-UNESP) for the use of LC/MS equipment and Shin-Etsu for kindly provide the coating (HPMCAS) to the experiments. Finally, the research group "Peptides: Synthesis, Optimization and Applied Studies - PeSEAp". We thank the Ultrastructure Laboratory Celular Carlos Alberto Redins (LUCCAR), CCS/UFES, MCT/FINEP/CT-INFRA – PROINFRA 01/2006 for the SEM images. Special thanks to the researchers Daniel F. Monte and Valdinete Pereira Benevides from FCAV/UNESP for their support and collaboration.



The 7th International Electronic Conference on Medicinal Chemistry 01-30 NOVEMBER 2021 ONLINE