

Antioxidant, antibacterial and antibiofilm potential of  
green synthesized silver-zinc oxide nanocomposites  
from *Curcuma longa* extract against multi-drug  
resistant enteroaggregative *E.coli*

Presented by,  
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# Background of the study...

- ❑ **Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)** is a global health priority
- ❑ Antibiotic resistant infections (3 million) and 35,000 deaths in U.S and 33,000 deaths per year in Europe
- ❑ Food-borne illness: major public health challenge worldwide
- ❑ Food-borne illness in 2010 - 600 million cases
- ❑ **Enteroaggregative *E. coli* (EAEC)**: major emerging enteric pathogen with increased detection in diarrheal episodes around the world
- ❑ Dissemination of MDR-EAEC pathotypes has been linked to high morbidity, case fatality and higher healthcare expenses





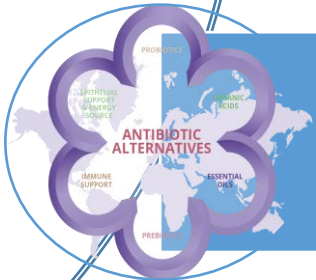
# Critical gaps identified...



Escalating trends in the emergence of drug resistant food-borne pathogens



Dwindling antibiotic discovery pipeline



Lack of suitable antibiotic alternative therapies



# Study Objectives



Green synthesis &  
characterization of  
Ag/ZnO NCs using *C.*  
*longa* extract

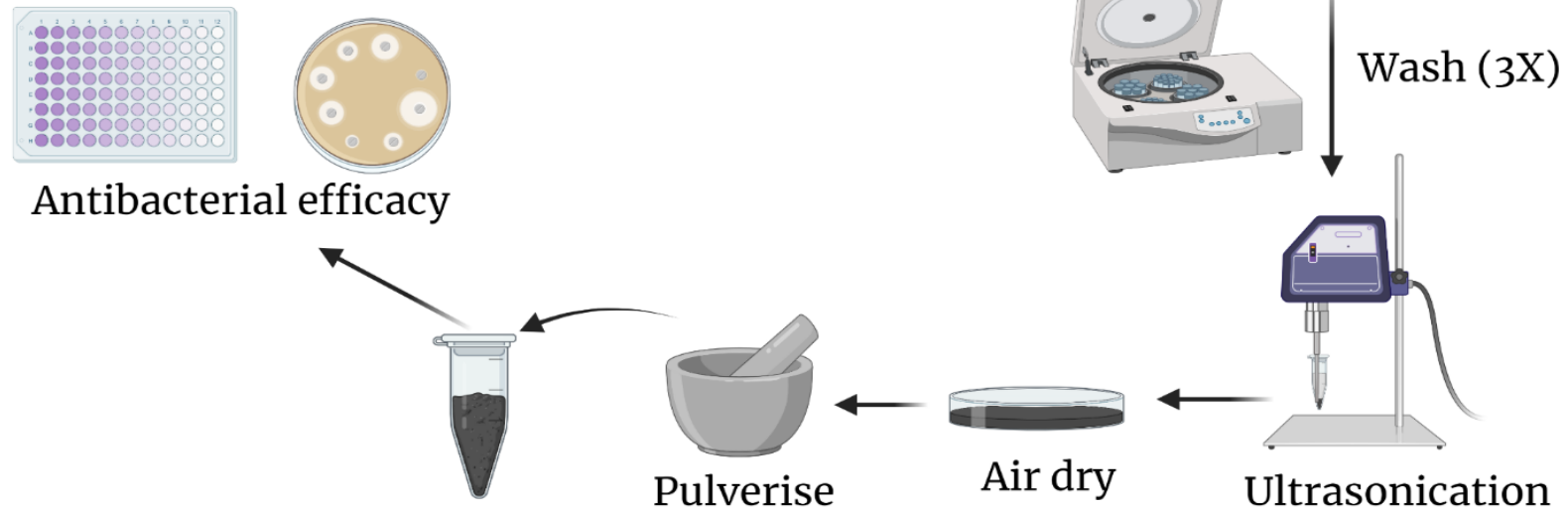
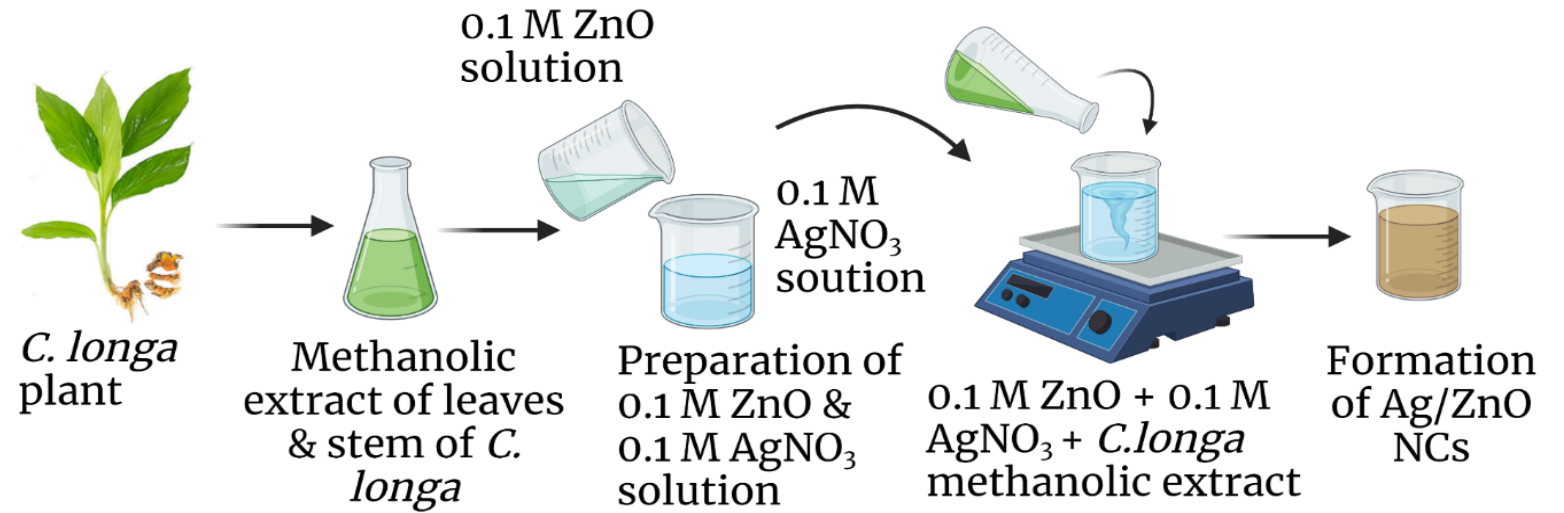
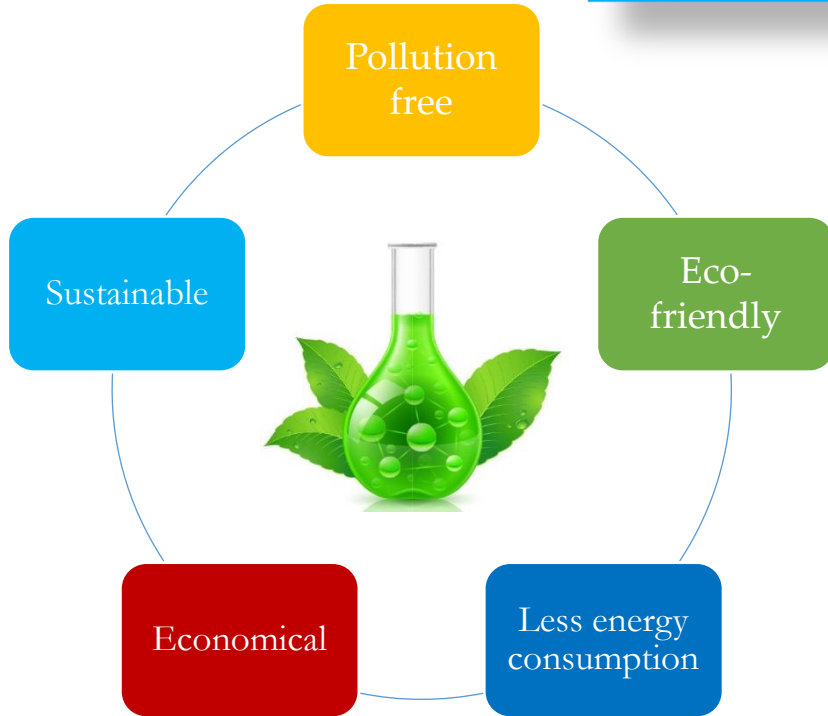
Evaluation of its  
antioxidant, antibacterial &  
antibiofilm potential against  
MDR-EAEC isolates



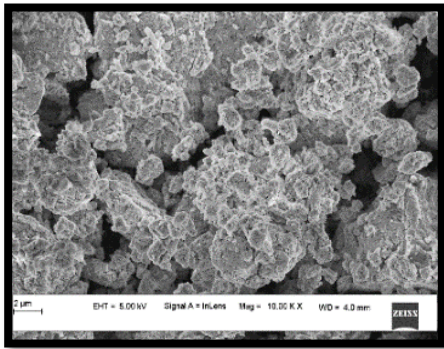
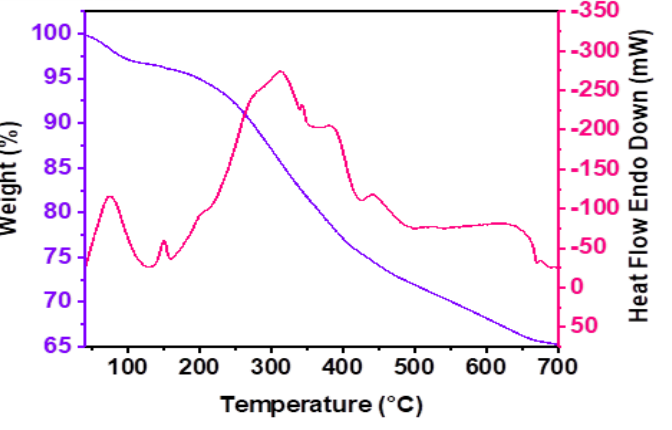
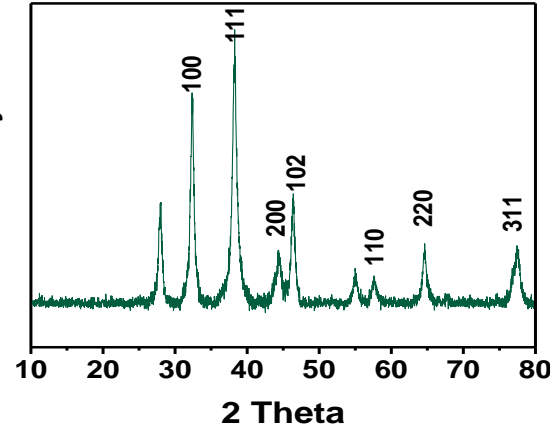
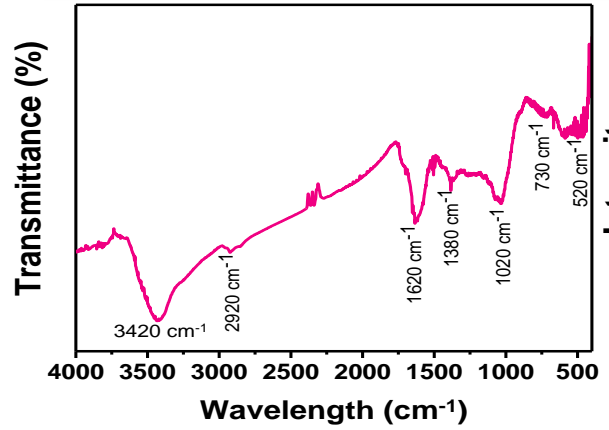
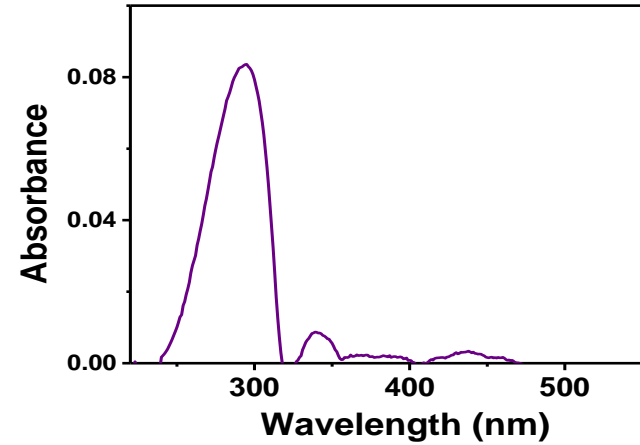
## Re-validation of test strains

- ❑ **MDR-EAEC** isolates (n= 3) maintained in the Zoonoses laboratory of Department of Veterinary Public Health, CVAS, Pookode (from the ICAR-NASF project repository)
  
- ❑ **Revived and re-validated** using:
  - ❖ **Biochemical tests** : IMViC test + + - - pattern (Cheesbrough, 1985)
  - ❖ **PCR assay** (Vijay *et al.*, 2015)
  - ❖ **Antibiotic susceptibility testing** (CLSI, 2019)

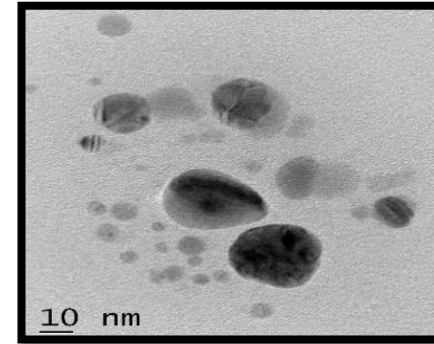
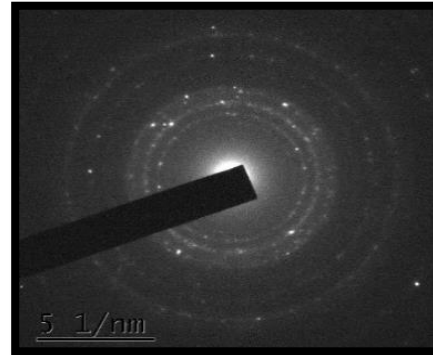
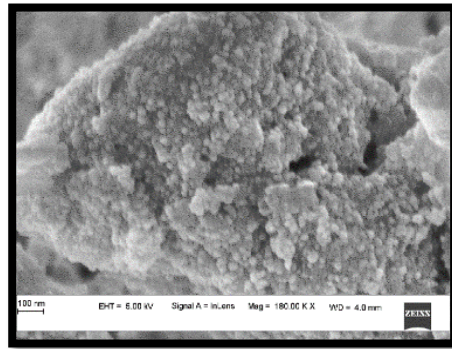
# Green synthesis of Ag/ZnO NCs



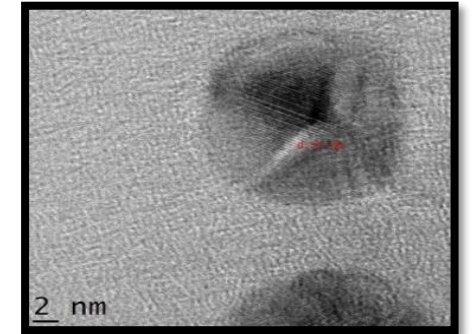
# Characterization of Ag/ZnO NCs



FE-SEM



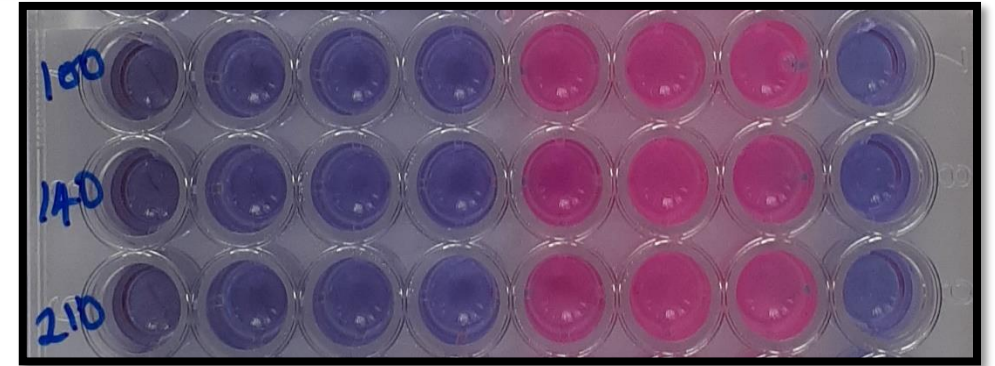
TEM





# Assessment of antibacterial potential of Ag/ZnO NCs

- Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and Minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) of Ag/ZnO NCs against MDR-EAEC isolates was evaluated.



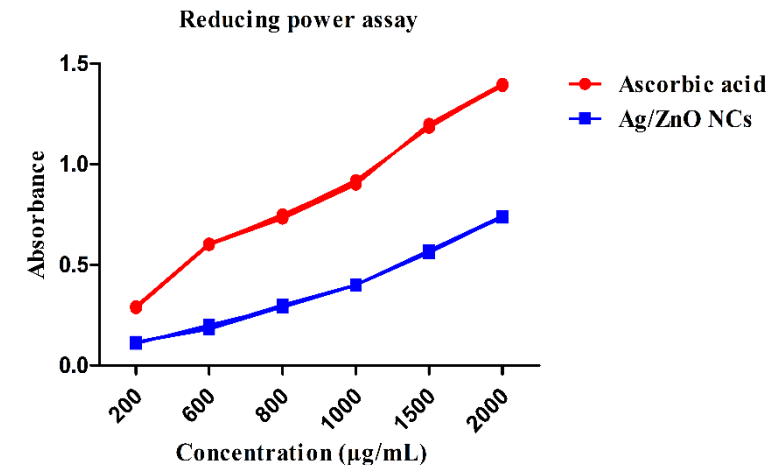
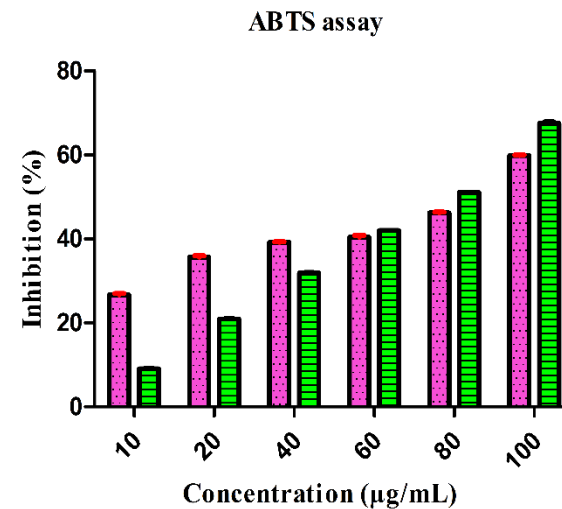
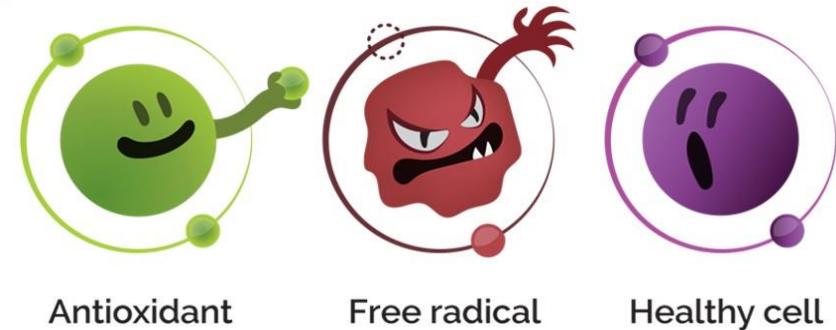
Sl No.	Isolate ID	MIC ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ )	MBC ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ )
1.	E1	31.25	62.5
2.	E2	31.25	125
3.	E3	31.25	125

MBC values of Ag/ZnO NCs was found to have a two to three-fold increase than their MIC values

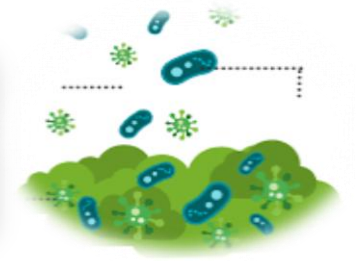


# *In vitro* antioxidant activity of Ag/ZnO NCs

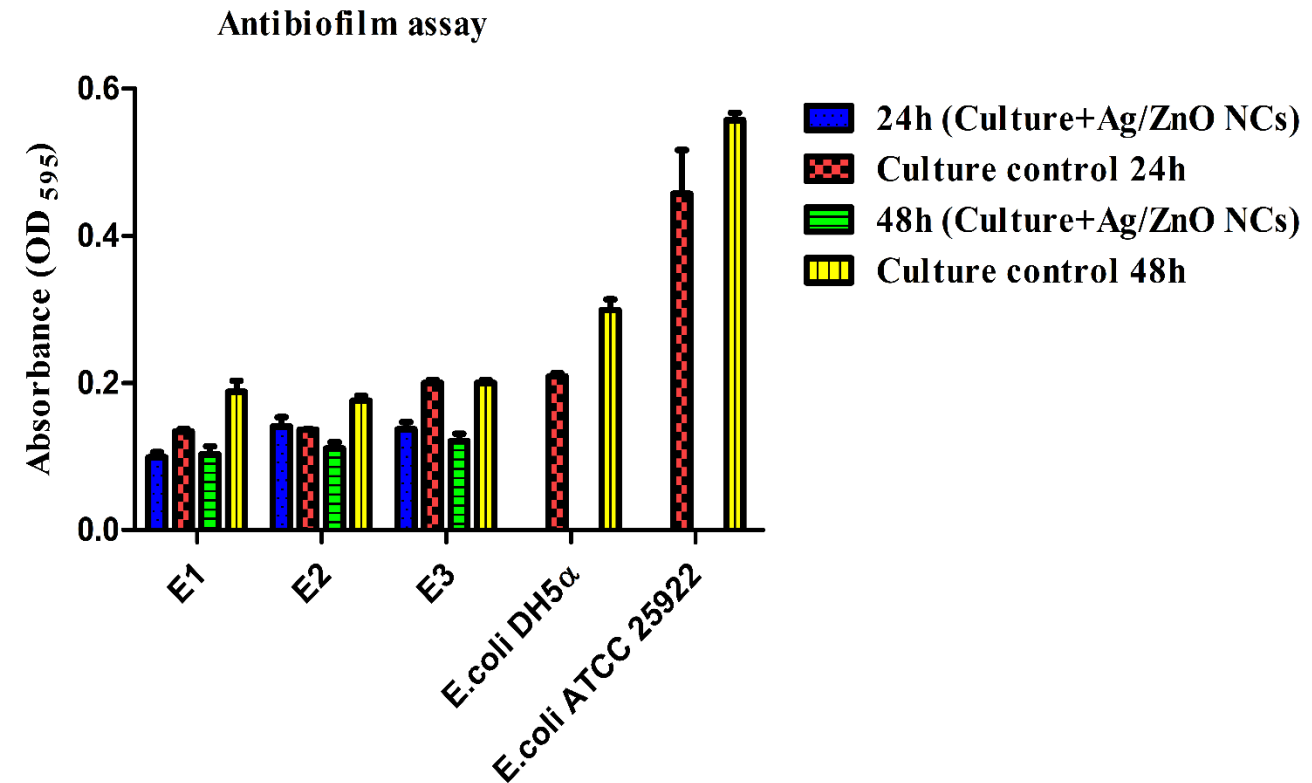
- *C. longa* has been found to harbor high concentrations of polyphenols, flavonoids, tannins, and ascorbic acid.
- ABTS and reducing power assays
- Observed dose-dependent increase in antioxidant potential both in ABTS and reducing power assays;
- Antioxidant activity of green synthesised Ag/ZnO NCs was lower than compared to the ascorbic acid standard.
- Combination of silver and zinc oxide together forming plant-based nanomaterials have been found to exhibit an increased antioxidant capacity and anti-proliferative action, which eliminates free radicals



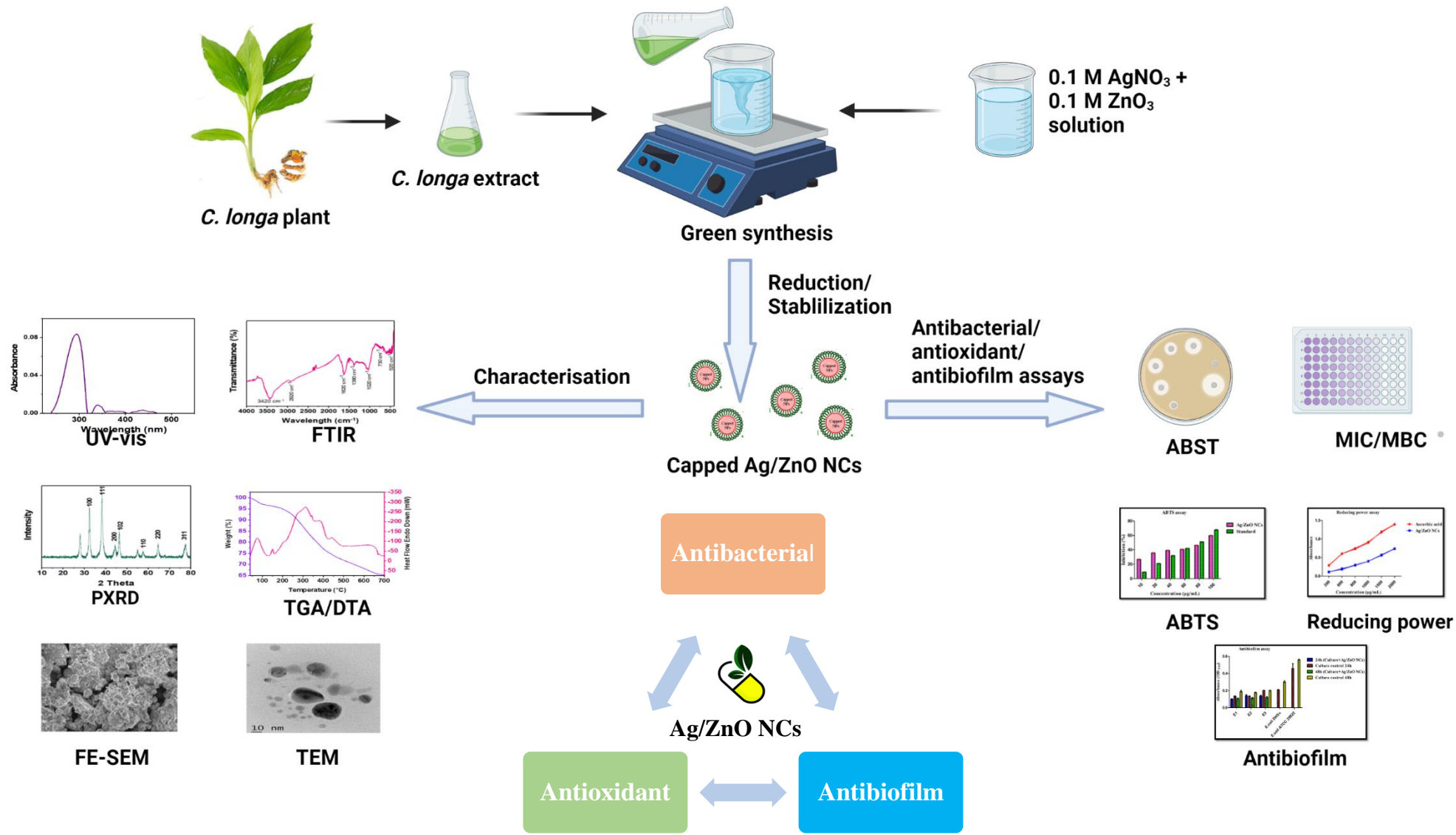
# *In vitro* anti-biofilm activity of Ag/ZnO NCs



- Evaluated *in vitro* antibiofilm efficacy of Ag/ZnO NCs against MDR-EAEC isolates by employing crystal violet staining assay at 24 and 48 h
- Highly significant ( $P < 0.001$ ) biofilm inhibition was exhibited by Ag/ZnO NCs after 24 h and 48 h
- The antibiofilm activity of green synthesised Ag/ZnO NCs might be due to the increased ROS generation along with the suppression of exopolysaccharides of MDR-EAEC, which are a crucial component of bacterial biofilms



# Summary



# Acknowledgement

- Dean, CVAS, Pookode
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- ICAR- NASF Funding; Investigators & Project Staff of NASF project
- KVASU funding
- Staff & Students, Department of VPH
- STIC/ SAIF, CUSAT



Thank  
you

