

# Evaluating the Effect of Copper Nanoparticles in Inhibiting *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Listeria monocytogenes* Biofilm Formation

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**Background:** Biofilm formation is a major virulence factor in different bacteria. Biofilms allow bacteria to resist treatment with antibacterial agents. The biofilm formation on glass and steel surfaces, which are extremely useful surfaces in food industries and medical devices, has always had an important role in the distribution and transmission of infectious diseases.

**Objectives:** In this study, the effect of coating glass and steel surfaces by copper nanoparticles (CuNPs) in inhibiting the biofilm formation by *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was examined.

**Materials and Methods:** The minimal inhibitory concentrations (MICs) of synthesized CuNPs were measured against *L. monocytogenes* and *P. aeruginosa* by using the broth-dilution method. The cell-surface hydrophobicity of the selected bacteria was assessed using the bacterial adhesion to hydrocarbon (BATH) method. Also, the effect of the CuNP-coated surfaces on the biofilm formation of the selected bacteria was calculated via the surface assay.

**Results:** The MICs for the CuNPs according to the broth-dilution method were  $\leq 16$  mg/L for *L. monocytogenes* and  $\leq 32$  mg/L for *P. aeruginosa*. The hydrophobicity of *P. aeruginosa* and *L. monocytogenes* was calculated as 74% and 67%, respectively. The results for the surface assay showed a significant decrease in bacterial attachment and colonization on the CuNP-covered surfaces.

**Conclusions:** Our data demonstrated that the CuNPs inhibited bacterial growth and that the CuNP-coated surfaces decreased the microbial count and the microbial biofilm formation. Such CuNP-coated surfaces can be used in medical devices and food industries, although further studies in order to measure their level of toxicity would be necessary.

**Keywords:** Biofilms; Nanoparticles; *Listeria monocytogenes*; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

## 1. Background

Many bacteria have the potency to colonize and adhere to surfaces by producing a three-dimensional matrix of extracellular polymeric substances called the biofilm (1). Biofilms permit bacteria to persist in the environment and resist treatment with antibacterial agents, rendering their elimination very problematic (2-4). Bacteria, apart from the biofilm layer, can be a source of contamination and damage food quality, causing products to become the potential carriers of pathogens (5). Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that certain diseases such as periodontitis, cystic fibrosis, otitis media, native valve endocarditis, and chronic prostatitis all seem to be associated with biofilm-associated microorganisms (6). A wide range of indwelling medical devices used in the health-care setting have been shown to harbor biofilms, resulting in calculable rates of device-associated infections (6).

Hydrophobic interactions are commonly the strongest of all long-range non-covalent forces, and the attachment

of microorganisms to surfaces is often mediated by these types of interactions (7, 8). It has been found that the strains of *Listeria monocytogenes* with high hydrophobicity have a greater ability to attach to glass and steel surfaces (9). Also, studies suggest that there is a significant difference in biofilm formation between the different strains of a bacterium isolated from environmental, nosocomial, and food sources (10). Djordjevic et al. (11) noted that *L. monocytogenes* isolated from clinical samples have a greater ability to form biofilms than the other strains of this bacterium that are isolated from other origins (11). In addition, most antibiotic-resistant bacteria show the ability to form biofilms (12). It has also been mentioned that the intrinsic resistance of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* to numerous antimicrobial agents is even more pronounced when this microorganism is found growing in a biofilm (2). Biofilms are thought to become recalcitrant to antimicrobial assault through a number of different mecha-

nisms. In some instances, increased resistance may be caused by the poor diffusion of antibiotics through the biofilm polysaccharide matrix (13).

Recently, some studies have shown that metal nanoparticles (NPs) are able to prevent the formation of biofilms in microorganisms (14). These particles are considered to be a significant class of materials in the development of novel devices that can be used in various applications. Also, the antimicrobial activity of some metal NPs such as zinc, titanium, silver, copper, and aluminum in reducing the growth of different microorganisms have been studied (14, 15). The results of these studies suggest that heavy metal ions and metal oxide NPs, which have antibacterial characteristics, can prevent the formation of bacterial biofilms (14, 16).

## 2. Objectives

Since biofilm formation has a very important role in the development of infection and copper nanoparticles (CuNPs) have the ability to act as an antimicrobial agent, we decided to measure the effect of glass and steel surfaces coated with CuNPs to reduce the biofilm formation by *L. monocytogenes* and *P. aeruginosa*.

## 3. Materials and Methods

### 3.1. Synthesis of Copper Nanoparticles

In the current study, CuNPs (with a mean particle size of approximately 8 nm) were synthesized from pure copper metal wire (99.99% purity, Sigma-Aldrich Chemie GmbH, Steinheim, Germany) using an inert gas condensation method described in a previous work (17). To prevent the NPs from agglomeration, the CuNPs were dispersed in pre-sterilized deionized water by ultrasonication (model 934, Yamato, Tokyo, Japan) after the particles were synthesized.

### 3.2. Bacterial Strains

Bacterial strains, namely *Listeria monocytogenes* PTCC 1298 and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PTCC 1310, were maintained, grown, subcultured in a trypticase soy broth (TSB) medium (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany), and stored at 4°C.

### 3.3. Minimum Inhibitory Concentration Assay of Copper Nanoparticles by Broth-Dilution Method

Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) were calculated using the broth-dilution method for each bacterium. Serial dilutions of the CuNPs (512, 256, 128, 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.25, and 0.125 mg/L) were prepared in a Muller-Hinton broth (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany). Additionally,  $1.5 \times 10^8$  CFU/mL of bacterial suspension was added to each tube and incubated at 37°C for 24 hours. The tubes were examined for turbidity, which indicated the growth of microorganisms. The lowest concentration of CuNPs that inhibits the growth of bacteria was designated as the MIC.

### 3.4. Hydrophobicity Assessment

Cell-surface hydrophobicity was measured using the bacterial adhesion to hydrocarbon (BATH) test. The BATH assay, developed by Rosenberg et al. (18), gives a cell hydrophobicity index ( $A\%$  = percentage of adhesion). Cell suspensions were made based on a 0.5 McFarland standard, and 4 mL of cell suspension was transferred to individual test tubes, which contained 1 mL of octane. The test tubes were vortexed for 2 minutes and left to stand for 15 minutes to allow phase separation. The optical density ( $OD$ )<sub>640</sub> of the aqueous phase was calculated, and the partitioning of the bacterial suspension was expressed as the percentage of the cells adsorbed by the hydrocarbon phase:

$$\text{Percentage of partitioning} = \frac{A_1 - OD_{640} \text{ of aqueous phase}}{A_1} \times 100$$

$A_1$  was considered as primary  $OD$ <sub>640</sub> of a cell suspension before adding octane hydrocarbon (19).

### 3.5. Surface Assay

Stainless steel and glass surfaces were selected since they are widely used in nosocomial environments as well as in industries related to medical devices and food processing. Some flat coupons of stainless steel and glass were covered with synthesized CuNPs, while some other coupons were kept uncovered as positive controls. In order to remove any grease from the surfaces, the coupons were primarily immersed in acetone and laid in a Decon FS200 sonication bath (Decon Ultrasonics Ltd., Hove, UK), including 5% Decon and 90% detergent. Furthermore, in order to remove all bacterial and extracellular polymeric substances, the coupons were sonicated for an hour. Then, the coupons were washed with tap water three times, and were finally autoclaved (121°C, 15 minutes, one bar).

The coupons were placed in 30 mL of sterile plastic universals (Sterilin™) so that both sides could be used for bacterial attachment. Regarding bacterial adherence, 1 μL of microbial suspension  $10^6$  CFU/mL, followed by 15 mL of the TSB medium, was added to the sterile plastic universals and stored in an incubator at 60 rpm at 28°C. Biofilm formation on the coupons was measured using the drop plate method at 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, and 48 hours (20). The coupons were washed with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) twice to remove non-adherent bacteria. Then, swabs were used and drawn to the surface of the bacterial biofilm on each coupon and vortexed in 10 mL of PBS. The bacterial suspension was made, and serial dilutions were subsequently prepared. Next, 10 μL of each concentration of *L. monocytogenes* was added to PALKAM agar (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany), and the same amount of *P. aeruginosa* suspension was added to nutrient agar (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany). This procedure was repeated three times for each dilution. After the development of colonies, the plates were removed; the dilution

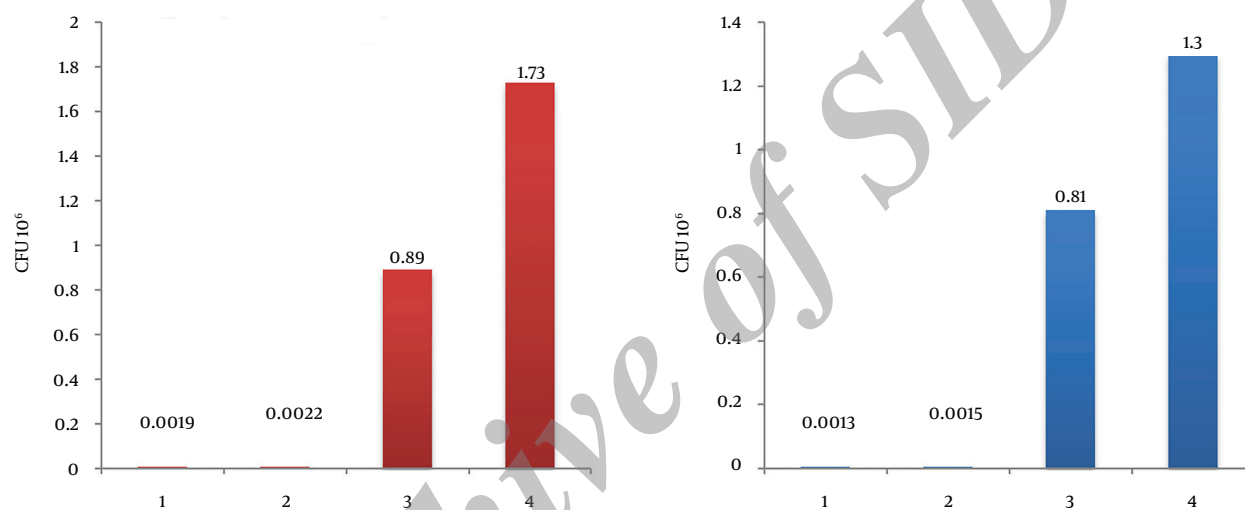
contained 3-30 colonies per 10  $\mu$ L drop. Viable cell counts are expressed as colony forming units (CFU)/surface area.

#### 4. Results

The results of the MICs for the CuNPs via the broth-dilution method were  $\leq 32$  mg/L for *P. aeruginosa* and  $\leq 16$  mg/L for *L. monocytogenes*. According to the test performed to analyze microbial linkage to octane via the BATH assay, the hydrophobicity of *P. aeruginosa* and *L. monocytogenes* was calculated as 74% and 67%, respectively. The antibacterial effect of CuNPs against biofilm formation on steel and glass surface was assessed by the quantity of viable bacterial cells. The numbers of *L. monocytogenes* on the glass and steel coupons and also on the CuNP-coated

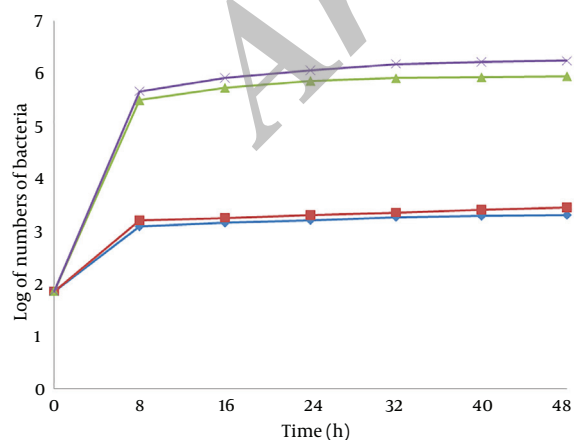
glass and steel coupons after 48 hours were counted as  $8.1 \times 10^5$ ,  $1.3 \times 10^6$ ,  $1.3 \times 10^3$ , and  $1.5 \times 10^3$ , while the corresponding numbers for *P. aeruginosa* were counted as  $8.9 \times 10^5$ ,  $1.73 \times 10^6$ ,  $1.9 \times 10^3$ , and  $2.2 \times 10^3$  (Figure 1). Figures 2 and 3 show the biofilm formation of *P. aeruginosa* and *L. monocytogenes* on various surfaces continuously over a 48-hour period as assessed via the surface assay. The highest rate of attachment and colonization of microorganisms was witnessed in the first 8 hours, which demonstrated different patterns in the surfaces coated with CuNPs. In this study, we investigated higher colonization on steel surfaces in comparison to glass surfaces for both bacteria, and also higher tendency to attach to steel surfaces for *P. aeruginosa* in comparison to *L. monocytogenes*.

**Figure 1.** Biofilm Formation of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Listeria monocytogenes*



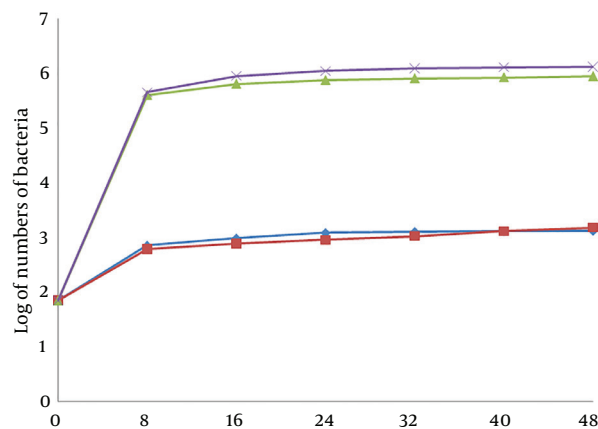
Measured on various surfaces after 48 hours; 1, glass coated with copper nanoparticles; 2, steel coated with copper nanoparticles; 3, glass without copper nanoparticles; 4, steel without copper nanoparticles.

**Figure 2.** *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Growth Curves



Measured on various surfaces over a 48-hour period: blue, glass coated with copper nanoparticles; red, steel coated with copper nanoparticles; green, glass without copper nanoparticles; violet, steel without copper nanoparticles.

**Figure 3.** *Listeria monocytogenes* Growth Curves



Measured on various surfaces over a 48-hour period: blue, glass coated with copper nanoparticles; red, steel coated with copper nanoparticles; green, glass without copper nanoparticles; violet, steel without copper nanoparticles.

## 5. Discussion

The present study found out that coating critical surfaces with CuNPs decreased the microbial count and microbial biofilm formation. Biofilm formation has been considered an important mechanism clearly harmful to hygiene industries (5, 21). The adherence of bacteria to different surfaces depends on such a large number of factors as hydrophobicity, cell-surface charge, electron acceptor, and donor properties (5, 9). Cerca et al. (7) explained that a high level of hydrophobicity is required for biofilm formation. Chiming in with our hydrophobicity test results, Lee and Yii (22) recorded a high level of hydrophobicity for *P. aeruginosa* and *L. monocytogenes*, which could account for their high ability to attach to surfaces. According to our results, *P. aeruginosa* and *L. monocytogenes* exhibited more tendencies to form biofilms on steel surfaces rather than glass surfaces, which can be explained as the high hydrophobicity of the bacteria and the specific characteristics of the bacterial strains used in this study. This is a finding of great significance because a large number of medical devices are made of steel. Also, given the differences between *L. monocytogenes* and *P. aeruginosa* in forming biofilms on similar glass and steel surfaces, the reason explaining this difference may be found within the different characteristics of both bacterial strains.

Moreover, the results obtained from this study confirm that CuNPs have inhibitory effects on selected bacterial species. The sensitivities of the two bacterial species to CuNPs were shown to be different. This is consistent with previous reports stating that the antimicrobial activity of CuNPs varies depending on microbial species (23, 24). Kim et al. (23) reported that different microbes vary in terms of antimicrobial susceptibility to NPs. Similarly, Ruparelia et al. (24), having studied the antimicrobial properties of silver NPs and CuNPs, stated that microbial sensitivity to NPs demonstrate differences depending on the microbial species. The results of the present research confirm the findings of the above-mentioned studies. The MICs for the CuNPs according to the broth-dilution method were  $\leq 32$  mg/L for *P. aeruginosa* and  $\leq 16$  mg/L for *L. monocytogenes*.

The antibacterial effect of NPs on bacteria depends on the available surface for interaction. When NPs have a larger available surface for interactions, their antibacterial effect tends to increase and they become more cytotoxic to microorganisms (25, 26). Smaller NPs can establish a wider contact surface and can, thus, be more active than large particles (27). In a study performed by Cousins et al. (26), the highest antimicrobial effect of silica NPs was observed in NPs with 7 and 14 nm. Our study confirms that CuNPs synthesized with a particle size of 8 nm have not only antibacterial but also antibiofilm effects. The noteworthy point in this study is a remarkable decrease in colonization on the surfaces coated with CuNPs (Figures 2 and 3). The highest rate of attachment and coloni-

zation of the microorganisms was recorded in the first 8 hours, demonstrating particularly different patterns in the CuNP-coated surfaces. This finding is concordant with the results of a study by Lellouche et al. (28), who explained the effect of coating surfaces with NPs on biofilm formation by *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. Therefore, the marked reduction in biofilm formation on CuNP-coated surfaces could be attributed to the inhibitory role of CuNPs on bacterial attachment. Our findings verify the antibiofilm behavior of surfaces coated with CuNPs and are, as such, in line with the results of a study conducted by Eshed et al. (29).

Considering the spread of industrial contamination, especially in food industries, and also the daily increasing spread of nosocomial infections, the importance of decreasing microbial contaminants on useful surfaces is obvious and this challenge would be more crucial given the fact that a wider range of bacteria show resistance to antimicrobial agents. CuNPs and CuNP-coated surfaces could harness the harmful effects of microbes. In this study, appropriate antimicrobial properties of CuNPs against *L. monocytogenes* and *P. aeruginosa* have been investigated. However, taking into account that copper and other metals may have toxic properties, using them as free NPs or as a cover on medical devices or materials for clinical use on living creatures needs further studies in toxicology.

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