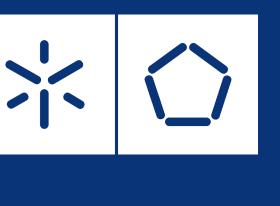
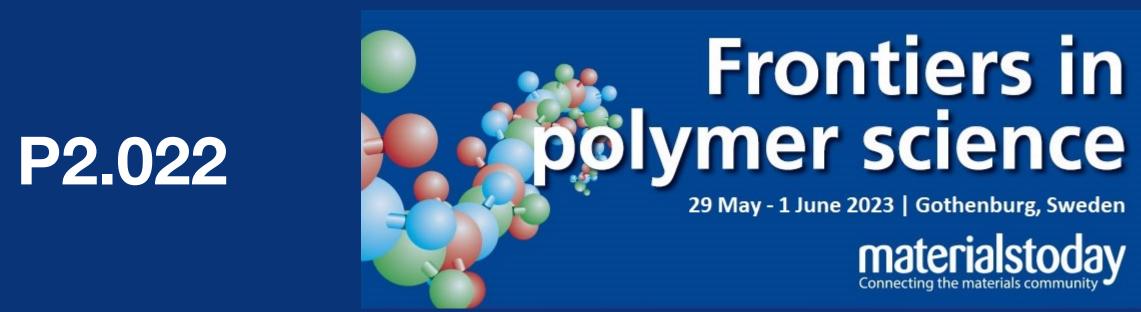


2C2T Centre for Textile Science and Technology



Universidade do Minho Escola de Engenharia



Physical properties of an antibacterial and antiviral woven cotton functionalized with a multi-nanocomposite

Marta Fernandes¹, <u>Liliana Melro¹</u>, Rui D. V. Fernandes¹, Ana Isabel Ribeiro¹, Helena Felgueiras¹, Carla Silva², Inês Pinheiro³, Verónica Bouça³, Alice Ribeiro³, Jorge Padrão¹, Andrea Zille^{1*}

¹Centre for Textile Science and Technology (2C2T), University of Minho, Guimarães, Portugal; ²Technological Centre for the Textile and Clothing Industries of Portugal (CITEVE), Vila Nova de Famalicão, Portugal; ³Centre of Nanotechnology and Smart Materials (CeNTI), Vila Nova de Famalicão, Portugal ^{*}azille@2c2t.uminho.pt

Introduction

Wound infection is a critical factor that seriously hinders adequate healing preventing epithelialization and angiogenesis. This is particularly grievous and prevalent in burn and chronic wounds. To prevent wound infection,

Wound				
Biofilm				
	Microorganisms			
	\backslash			

a multi-nanocomponent (M-NCP) textile was developed through the combination of four different elements: i. antimicrobial agents, ii. carrier, iii. binding matrix (chitosan), iv. textile substrate (cotton, CO). The antimicrobial agents comprised: lysozyme, protease and silver nanoparticles (AgNPs). The carrier was a zeolite containing high surface area and halves that increase the concentration load of the antimicrobial agents.

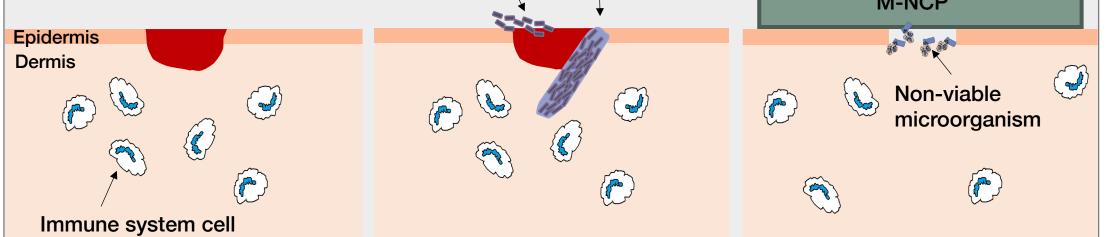
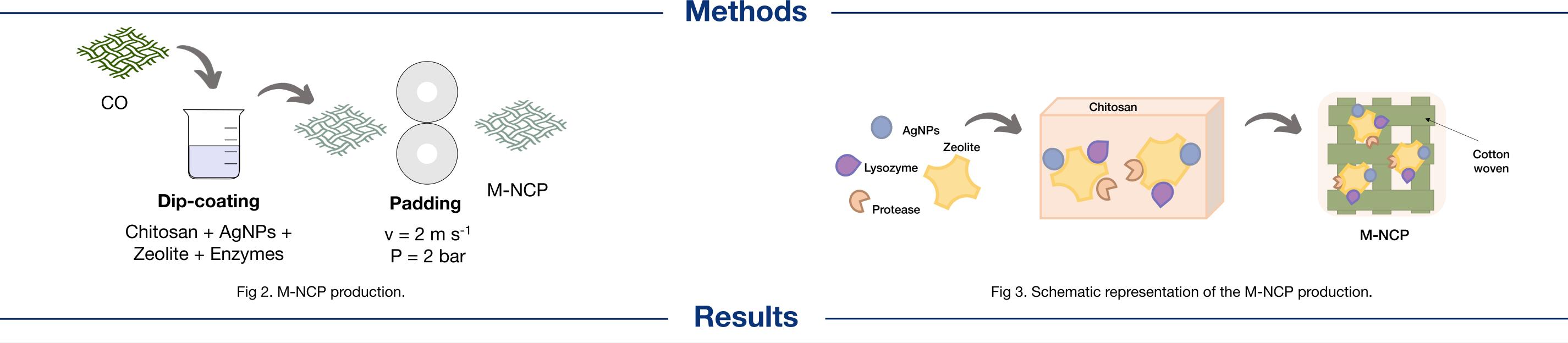
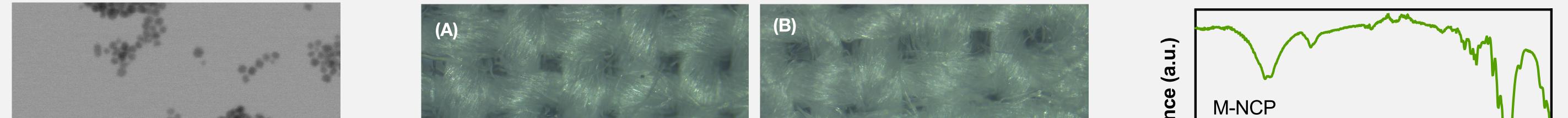


Fig 1. Wound infection and its control by nanocomponent textile.





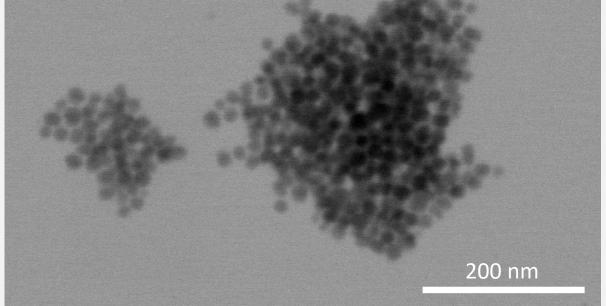
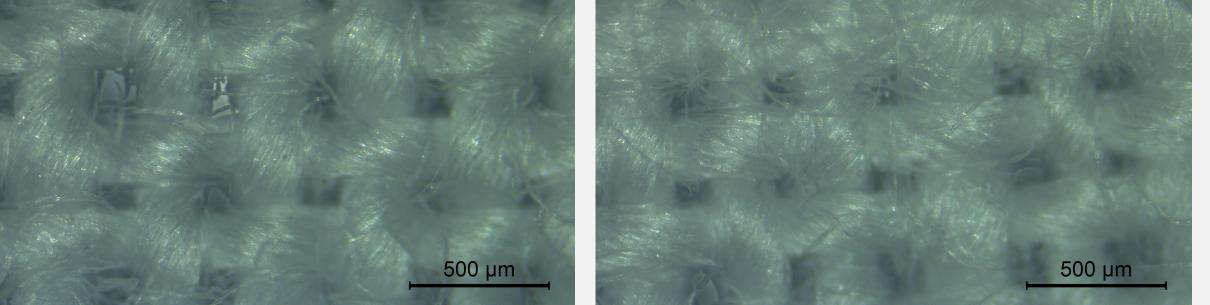
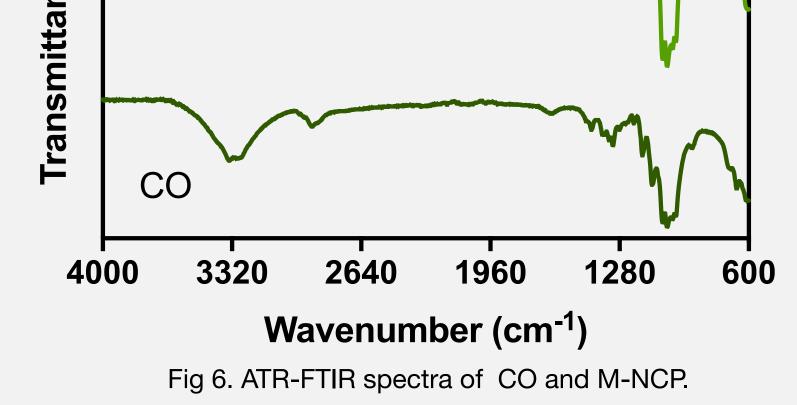


Fig 4. STEM micrograph of AgNPs.

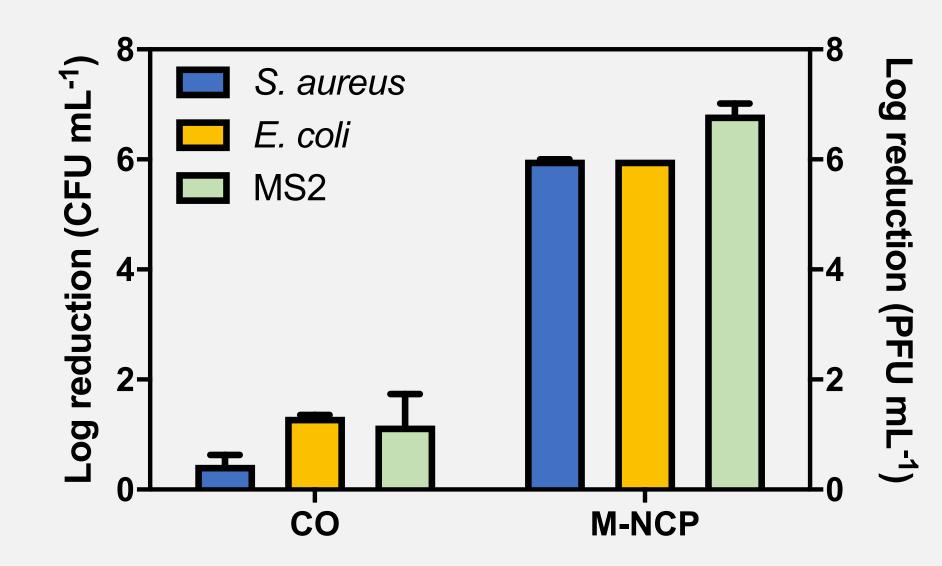
• Average size of 17.48 ± 3.34 nm.

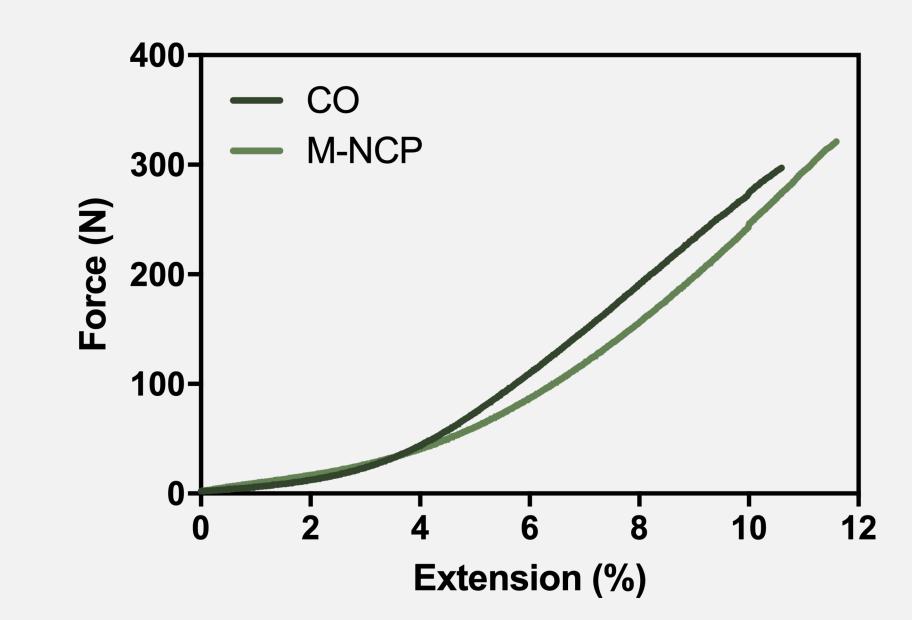


- Fig 5. Microscopic images of (A) CO and (B) M-NCP.
- Microscopic images show similarity between CO and M-NCP.



• Chemical structural displayed no significant alterations.





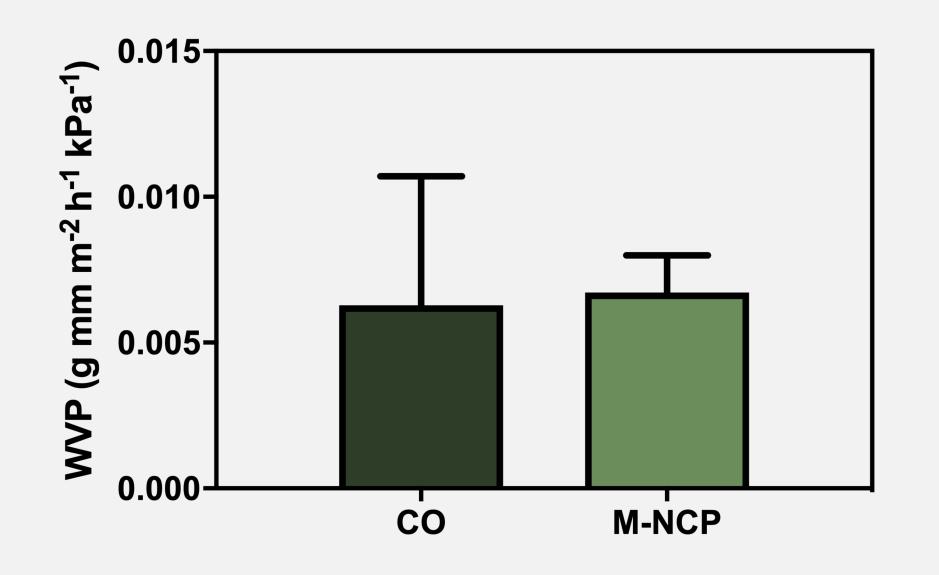


Fig 7. Antimicrobial activity of CO and the M-NCP obtained through ATCC100

Fig 8. Tensile strength.

Fig 9. Water vapour permeability.

TM100 – Contact Killing test.

• M-NCP exhibited outstanding antimicrobial activity higher than 4 log reduction against bacteria *S. aureus* and *E. coli* and encapsulated virus MS2.

• Suitable mechanical properties.

• No clear difference displayed in WVP between

M-NCP and pristine CO.

Conclusion

The developed M-NCP for prospective wound dressing exhibited wide antimicrobial spectrum: Gram-positive, Gram-negative and bacteriophage, with no alteration to the original physical properties of the substrate.

Acknowledgements

This research was funded by FEDER funds through the Operational Competitiveness Program-COMPETE under the Project POCI-01-0247-FEDER-039733, and by National Funds through Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia (FCT), under the project UID/CTM/00264/2020. Liliana Melro, Rui D. V. Fernandes, and Ana Isabel Ribeiro acknowledge FCT, MCTES, FSE, and UE PhD grants 2020.04919.BD, SFRH/BD/145269/2019, SFRH/BD/137668/2018.

