






## Article

# Characterization and Evaluation of Layered Bi<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>6</sub> Nanosheets as a New Antibacterial Agent

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**Abstract: Background:** Pathogenic microorganisms are causing increasing cases of mortality and morbidity, along with alarming rates of ineffectiveness as a result of acquired antimicrobial resistance. Bi<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>6</sub> showed good potential to be used as an antibacterial substance when exposed to visible light. This study demonstrates for the first time the dimension-dependent antibacterial activity of layered Bi<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>6</sub> nanosheets. **Materials and methods:** The synthesized layered Bi<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>6</sub> nanosheets were prepared by the hydrothermal method and characterized by powder X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), atomic force microscopy (AFM), and Raman and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR). Antibacterial and antibiotic-modulation activities were performed in triplicate by the microdilution method associated with visible light irradiation (LEDs). **Results:** Bi<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>6</sub> nanosheets were effective against all types of bacteria tested, with MIC values of 256 µg/mL against *Escherichia coli* standard and resistant strains, and 256 µg/mL and 32 µg/mL against *Staphylococcus aureus* standard and resistant strains, respectively. Two-dimensional (2D) Bi<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>6</sub> nanosheets showed antibacterial efficiency against both strains studied without the presence of light. **Conclusions:** Layered Bi<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>6</sub> nanosheets revealed dimension-dependent antibacterial activity of the Bi<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>6</sub> system.

**Keywords:** bismuth tungstate; structural properties; antibacterial agent; antibiotic resistance

## 1. Introduction

Microbial infections triggered by resistant pathogens have raised important public health problems in the world, being currently the focus of study by multiple researchers in an intent to provide safer, effective and less harmful antimicrobials [1]. Among the

various fields under intense research, nanobiotechnology has been on high demand, with an increasing number of nanomaterials being highlighted in several scientific studies as a possible alternative to fight resistant microorganisms. Characterized by a very small size, but with a large surface area, such nanoformulations have revealed the capability of improving the delivery of drugs in specific tissues, ultimately boosting drugs' effectiveness and a reduction in adverse effects, as both dose and time of action can be thoroughly controlled [2].

After the discovery of graphene, nanomaterials with a 2D dimension are increasingly being targeted by research seeking to elucidate physical properties in relation to their bulk precursors [3]. However, in the post-graphene era, numerous inorganic materials in the form of layers have been extensively investigated, such as transition metal dichalcogenides [4] and layered metal oxides [5], among others. Monolayered bismuth tungstate ( $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ ) nanosheets is a representative example; the Aurivillius oxide  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets has a sandwich substructure of  $[\text{BiO}]^+ - [\text{WO}_4]^{2-} - [\text{BiO}]^+$ . Layered  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets were obtained by a cetyltrimethylammonium bromide-assisted bottom-up route [6].

Bismuth tungstate ( $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ ) has received huge attention as a visible light photocatalyst [7].  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  has shown interesting photochemical stability and reusability, being potentially useful for environmental treatment purposes, while also exhibiting photocatalytic degradation of Erichrome Black T (EBT) organic dye [8]. Furthermore,  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  exhibited photocatalytic activity for degrading norfloxacin and enrofloxacin under visible light irradiation, meaning its feasible application along with fluoroquinolone antibiotics [9]. In a study, Aurivillius oxide  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  was applied as an effective visible light-driven antibacterial photocatalyst for *Escherichia coli*'s inactivation, where neither visible light without the photocatalyst nor  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  in the dark revealed bactericidal effects. Thus, the bactericidal effect in *E. coli* was certainly attributed to the photocatalytic reaction of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  under visible light irradiation [10].

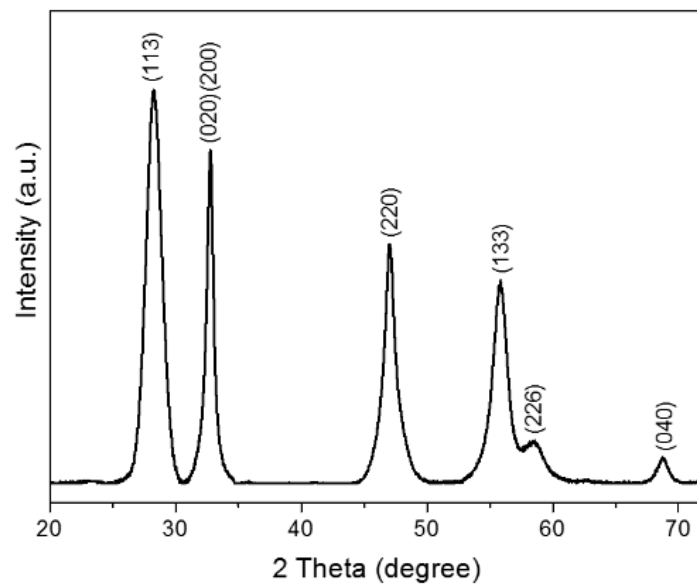
In this sense, the present study aims to assess, for the first time, the antibacterial and antibiotic modulation effects of layered  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets against the standard and multidrug-resistant (MDR) *Staphylococcus aureus* and *E. coli*. Two-dimensional (2D)  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets showed antibacterial efficiency in both studied strains (Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria) without the presence of light (in the dark), showing a dimension-dependent antibacterial activity of the  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  system and improving its properties in relation to the bulk material.

## 2. Results and Discussion

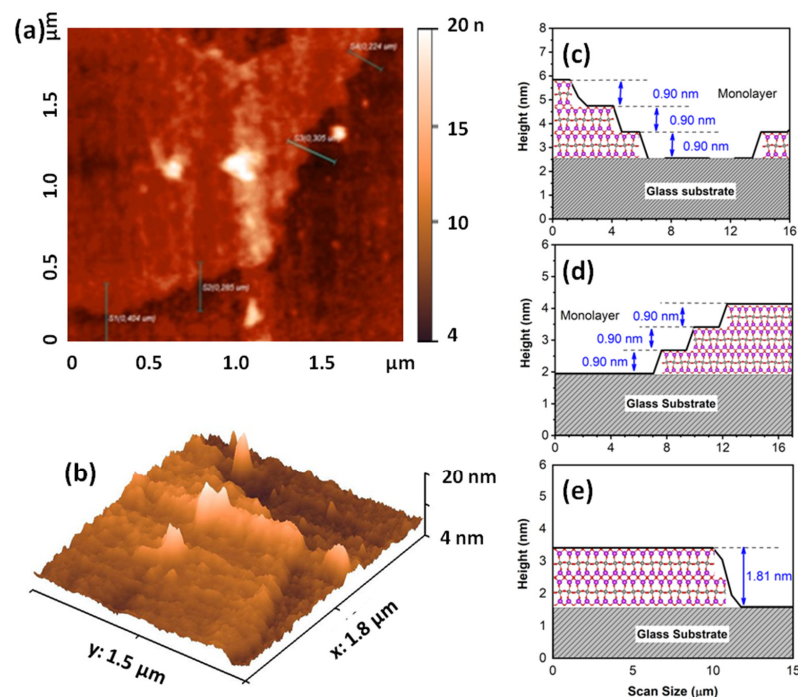
### 2.1. Characterization of Layered $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ Nanosheets

Figure 1 shows the XRD powder pattern of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  obtained by a CTAB-assisted hydrothermal method. The crystalline nature of the samples was confirmed, and all diffraction peaks can be indexed to an orthorhombic  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  phase with lattice parameters  $a = 5.457 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 5.436 \text{ \AA}$  and  $c = 16.427 \text{ \AA}$  (JCPDS Card N° 73-2020), without secondary phase. The intensity ratio of the (020)/(200) Bragg peak to the (113) peak was higher than the standard value. In addition, the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the (200)/(020) Bragg peak was narrower than that of the (113) peak. This analysis indicates a higher grain size of the synthesized bismuth tungstate along the (100) and (010) directions compared to the (001) direction [11]. The AFM images (Figure 2a,b) and the corresponding height histograms (Figure 2c,d) of the layered  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets show that the monolayer has a thickness of about 0.9 nm, which is in agreement with that of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  monolayer along the (001) direction. In addition, the three-dimensional (3D) morphology in Figure 2b indicates that the layered  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets have a dense and flat morphology. Therefore, the AFM result agrees with the XRD results. Furthermore, this result is in perfect agreement with data obtained by Zhou et al. [6], who showed by high resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) and atomic force microscopy (AFM) that layered  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets obtained by CTAB-assisted hydrothermal synthesis exposes (001) facets. In addition, the

authors showed that layers had a thickness of 0.8 nm, i.e., the  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  monolayer along the (001) direction features 1/2 the size of the unit cell in the c-axis direction.

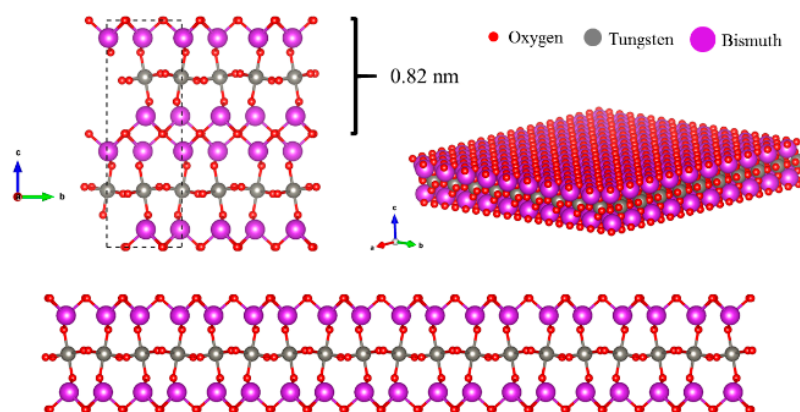


**Figure 1.** X-ray diffraction pattern of layered  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets obtained by CTAB-assisted hydrothermal synthesis.

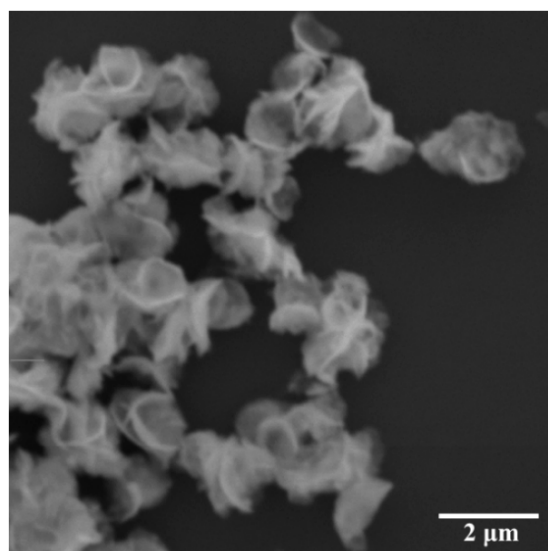


**Figure 2.** AFM images of the layered  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets: (a) Surface topography, (b) three-dimensional image and (c–e) the corresponding height histograms.

As stated above and looking at Figure 3, Aurivillius  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  is a layered material built up of  $[\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2]$  layers and corner-shared  $\text{WO}_6$  octahedral layers, whereas the  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  monolayer has a sandwich substructure configuration of  $[\text{BiO}]^+ - [\text{WO}_4]^{2-} - [\text{BiO}]^+$  exposing the Bi atoms on the surface. The morphology of the two-dimensional  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets can be shown by the SEM images (Figure 4), which clearly reveal  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  exhibiting thin two-dimensional structures.

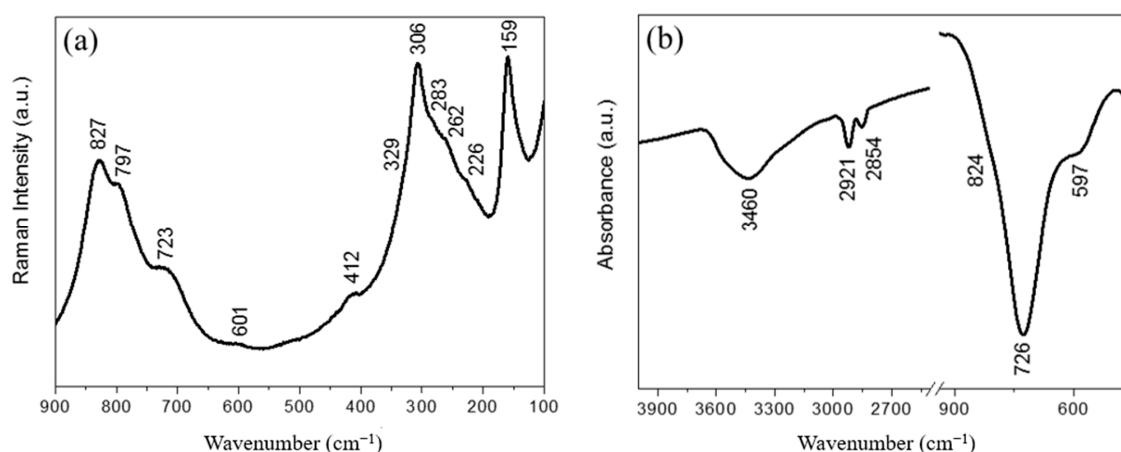


**Figure 3.**  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  monolayer substructure configuration of  $[\text{BiO}]^+ - [\text{WO}_4]^{2-} - [\text{BiO}]^+$  exposing the Bi atoms on the surface.



**Figure 4.** SEM image of layered  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets prepared by hydrothermal route showing two-dimensional structures.

The room temperature Raman and Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra of the synthesized layered  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets are presented in Figure 5 and Table 1. The Raman spectrum of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  monolayers in the spectra range between  $100$  and  $900\text{ cm}^{-1}$  presents broad Raman peaks, some even overlapping forming only shoulders, making them difficult to distinguish in the unpolarized spectrum (See Figure 5a). On one hand, the Raman spectrum exhibits significant changes as the crystallite size decreases, comparing the Raman spectrum of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  monolayers with the spectrum of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  bulk structures. On the other hand, the Raman spectrum obtained is in full agreement with what is shown in the literature for nano-sized materials [12]. Looking at the FTIR spectrum in Figure 5b, we see that the broad band at  $3460\text{ cm}^{-1}$  corresponds to the stretching vibration of O–H bonds, indicating water molecules adsorbed on the surface of the sample. The  $2921\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $2854\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are associated with the C–H stretching vibrations of the methyl and methylene groups of CTAB used in hydrothermal synthesis [13]. The assignment of the Raman and FTIR modes that come from the W–O or Bi–O bonds are listed in Table 1. In summary, the FTIR and Raman spectra obtained are in full agreement with what is shown in the literature and in agreement with the XRD results [12,14,15].



**Figure 5.** (a) Raman and (b) FTIR spectra of layered  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets at room temperature.

**Table 1.** Observed Raman and FTIR modes of layered  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets.

Observed Modes ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )		Assignment
Raman	Infrared	
827	824	Asymmetric stretching of $\text{WO}_6$
797	-	Symmetric stretching of $\text{WO}_6$
723	726	Asymmetric stretching of $\text{WO}_6$
601	597	Bending of $\text{WO}_6$
412	-	Bending of $\text{WO}_6$
329	-	Bending of Bi-O bonds
306	-	Bending of $\text{WO}_6$
283	-	Bending of $\text{WO}_6$
262	-	Bending of $\text{WO}_6$
226	-	Bending of $\text{WO}_6$
159	-	Translational mode (Bi)

## 2.2. Antibacterial Activity of Layered $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ Nanosheets

$\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets revealed to be effective against all kinds of bacteria tested, with a MIC of 256  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  against *E. coli* standard and resistant strains, and of 256  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  and 32  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  against *S. aureus* standard and resistant strains, respectively (Table 2). Evaluating the antibacterial activity of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets under LED irradiation with varying wavelengths (415, 620 and 590 nm), no photocatalytic reaction was observed, given that MIC values do not decrease under visible light irradiation. Thus,  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets exhibit excellent antibacterial inactivation on *E. coli* and *S. aureus* in the dark.

**Table 2.** MIC of layered  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets.

Treatment	E.C. ATCC 25922	S.A. ATCC 25923	E.C. 06	S.A. 10
$\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ monolayers	256	256	256	32
$\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ + Blue Light	341.3	256	256	32
$\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ + Yellow Light	256	256	512	64
$\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ + Red Light	256	256	256	32

S.A., *Staphylococcus aureus*; E.C., *Escherichia coli*. The MIC values are expressed in  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ .

In the study by Li et al. [16], the  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  crystals in hierarchical flower-like morphology did not reveal antibacterial activity against *E. coli* in the dark, as some effect was only observed when the material was irradiated with visible light. Likewise, Hen et al. [10] using Aurivillius oxide  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  as an effective visible light-driven antibacterial photocatalyst for *E. coli* inactivation, did not report any bactericidal effect under visible light without the photocatalyst nor  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  in the dark. It is, however, worth noting that the results obtained by Hen et al. [10] and Li et al. [16] attributed the bactericidal effect to the photocatalytic

reaction of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  (bulk) under visible light irradiation. In the present study, it was demonstrated that the antibacterial activity of the layered  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets was intrinsic to the material (no need for the presence of visible light).

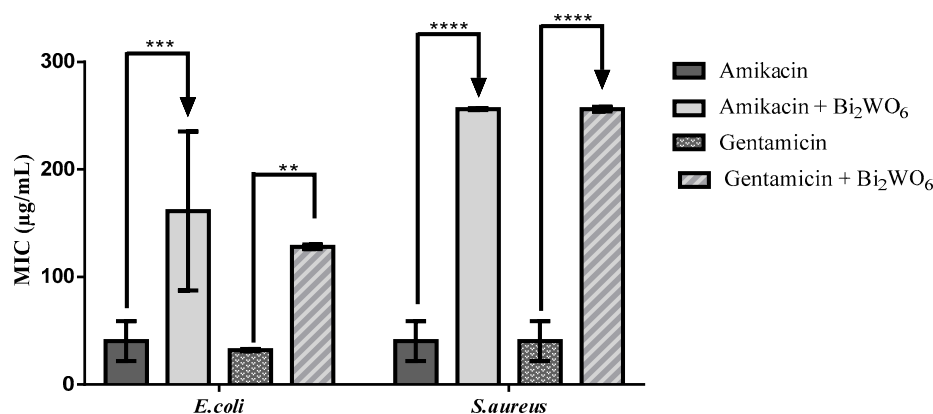
Regarding the antibacterial effect of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets, an intrinsic clinical relevance was found with the standard stated by Houghton et al. [17]. Another interesting point to underline is that this material affects Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria equally, which highlights the great clinical and technological potential of this material. This is especially important in view of the significant increase in resistance mechanisms developed by *E.coli* and *S. aureus*, such as the alteration of cell membrane permeability, making it difficult for antibiotics to enter and change the target drug binding sites, respectively [18,19].

In addition, the crystalline structure of layered  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets has the ability to generate  $e^- - h^+$  pairs, while the sandwich substructure of  $[\text{BiO}]^+ - [\text{WO}_4]^{2-} - [\text{BiO}]^+$  monolayer  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  simulates the heterojunction interface with space charge that promotes the separation of carriers generated in the interface [6]. As a result, such species interact with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , triggering the formation of  $\text{OH}^\bullet$ ,  $\text{H}^+$ , and  $\text{O}_2^{\bullet-}$ , which can act on the cells' surface to degrade some components of bacterial cell membrane. Cell rupture can cause the bacteria to lose function and eventually lead to cell death [20]. Moreover, the high surface area/volume ratio of 2D  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets favors the interaction between the sample and the bacterial membrane, facilitating possible adsorption processes. Therefore, based on the results discussed above, it is possible to observe the possibility that the mechanism responsible for the antibacterial activity of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  monolayers is related to the two-dimensional property of the system.

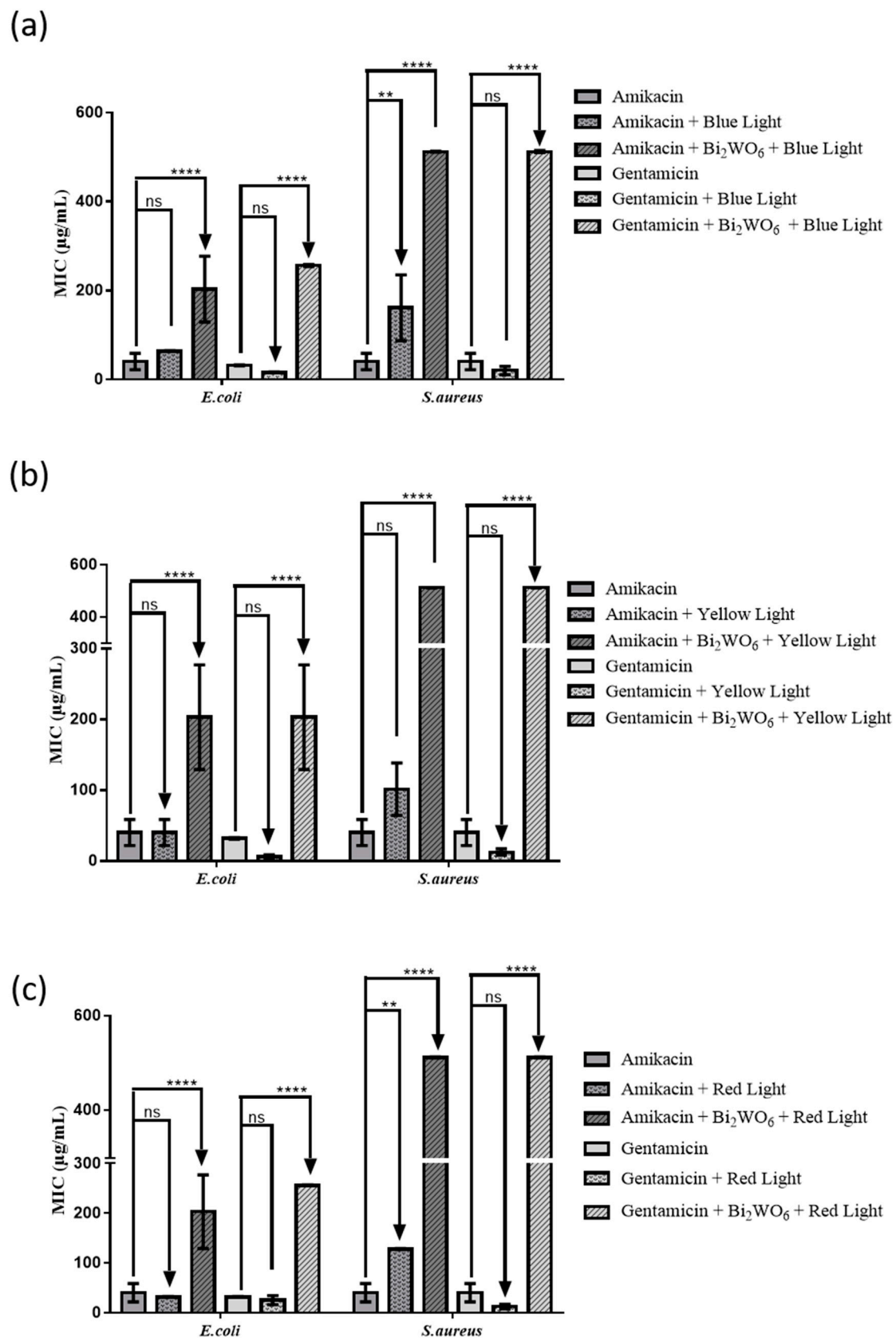
### 2.3. Modulation of Antibiotic Activity by Layered $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$ Nanosheets

Data obtained on the modulation of antibiotic activity demonstrated by  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets are shown in Figure 6. The compound significantly raised the MIC of both antibiotics (amikacin and gentamicin) against Gram-negative and Gram-positive strains, show no improvements in antibiotic activity, and the associations even resulted in antagonistic effects.

The association of aminoglycosides under visible light irradiation may represent a promising strategy in the treatment of skin infections caused by resistant bacteria. Therefore, in this study the antibiotic-modulating effects of LED light exposure associated or not with  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets was investigated (Figure 7). No potentiation of the action of aminoglycosides associated with  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets against Gram-positive and Gram-negative strains was stated, regardless of LED wavelength. Thus, the strong antagonistic effects observed when aminoglycosides were used in combination with  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets under visible light irradiation against Gram-positive and Gram-negative strains seem to be related to the high photocatalytic potential of bismuth tungstate in degrading organic compounds [8,9].



**Figure 6.** MIC of amikacin and gentamicin alone, or in the presence of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  monolayers, against multi-drug resistant strains of *S. aureus* and *E. coli*. \*\*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ .



**Figure 7.** MIC of amikacin and gentamicin alone, or in the presence of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  monolayers and (a) blue, (b) yellow or (c) red LED lights, against MDR *S. aureus* and *E. coli* strains. \*\*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , ns: value statistically non-significant.

The emergence of antibiotic resistance by pathogenic bacteria occurs due to several factors and, among these, the inappropriate drugs' disposal stands out. Specifically, wastewater from health facilities, mainly hospitals, stands out as an important source of emission of antibiotics in the environment and, thus, it is important to degrade these compounds before disposal. In this sense, current research is seeking new agents capable of acting as photocatalysts [21], and  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets showed a good potential in the treatment of effluents containing gentamicin and amikacin.

### 3. Materials and Methods

#### 3.1. Synthesis

The synthesis of layered  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets was performed by a hydrothermal method, as described previously [6]. Sodium tungstate dihydrate [ $\text{Na}_2\text{WO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ] ( $\geq 99\%$ , Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA), bismuth nitrate pentahydrate [ $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ] ( $\geq 98.0\%$ , Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) and hexadecyltrimethylammonium—CTAB [ $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{15}\text{N}(\text{Br})(\text{CH}_3)_3$ ] were used as starting precursors. In a synthesis procedure, 1 mmol of  $\text{Na}_2\text{WO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 2 mmol of  $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and 0.05 g of CTAB were dissolved in 80 mL of deionized water. This aqueous solution was stirred for 30 min at an average speed of 1500 rpm. The resulting solution was transferred to a 100 mL Teflon-lined stainless autoclave and maintained at 120 °C for 24 h. The white precipitates were repeatedly washed with deionized water and dried in an air oven at 60 °C for 10 h.

#### 3.2. Structural Characterization

Structural characterization was performed by X-ray diffraction (XRD) using a Mini-Flex Rigaku diffractometer. Morphological analysis of layered  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets was carried out in a scanning electron microscope (SEM) model Vega3 Tescan. Atomic force microscopy images were recorded using NTMDT microscope. Fourier Transform Infrared (FT-IR) spectra were obtained using a Perkin Elmer Spectrum Two spectrophotometer. Raman measurements were performed by a Horiba LabRaman spectrometer.

#### 3.3. Analysis of Antibacterial Activity and Antibiotic Resistance Modulation

The antibiotic-enhancing activity was assessed using the methodology of Coutinho et al. [22].

#### 3.4. Experiments with LED Light Exposure

The Light Emitting Diodes-LED device (a light emitting diode; NEW Estética<sup>®</sup>, Fortaleza, Brazil) was used in the experimental protocols. The LEDs with a wavelength predetermined by the device used were blue (415 nm), red (620 nm) and yellow (590 nm). To assess the effect of LED light exposure on bacterial growth in modulating antibacterial activity, cultures and treatments were performed as described above. Plates were exposed to blue, red or yellow light for 20 min and then incubated at 37 °C for 24 h. Plates without exposure to LED light were used as experimental controls. Readings were performed as described above.

#### 3.5. Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using the GraphPad Prism 6.0 software, with an alpha set at 0.05. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Bonferroni's post-hoc tests were used to address differences between groups. More details are shown in Supplementary File S1.

### 4. Conclusions

Data obtained in this study provide significant insights into the dimension-dependent antibacterial activity of layered  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets. The crystalline nature of the samples was confirmed, and all diffraction peaks were indexed to the orthorhombic  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  phase. Two-dimensional (2D)  $\text{Bi}_2\text{WO}_6$  nanosheets showed antibacterial action against



the strains studied without the presence of light, and also revealed a possible catalytic effect of antibiotics. Further studies are needed toward a more in-depth understanding on this action.

**Supplementary Materials:** The following are available online at <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/antibiotics10091068/s1>, File S1: Synthesis, characterization and microbiological testing; extended methodology.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization, H.D.M.C., J.V.B.M., C.d.L.L. and P.d.T.C.F.; data curation, M.K.d.N.S.L. and J.V.B.M.; formal analysis, M.K.d.N.S.L. and J.V.B.M.; investigation, M.K.d.N.S.L., J.V.B.M., A.C.J.d.A., P.R.F., J.E.R., C.L.R.P., A.K.d.S., R.O.M.d.S. and L.M.G.L.; methodology, M.K.d.N.S.L., J.V.B.M., A.C.J.d.A., P.R.F., J.E.R., C.L.R.P., A.K.d.S., R.O.M.d.S. and L.M.G.L.; project administration, H.D.M.C., N.C.-M., J.V.B.M., M.K.d.N.S.L.; supervision, H.D.M.C.; writing—original draft, H.D.M.C.; J.V.B.M., M.K.d.N.S.L., M.L.V., N.C.-M. and Á.A.H.; writing—review and editing, H.D.M.C., N.C.-M., J.V.B.M., M.K.d.N.S.L. and Á.A.H. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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