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| | |

COMMUNICATION

A Pd-labile fluoroquinolone prodrug efficiently prevents biofilm formation on coated surfaces

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Surface-adhered bacteria on implants represent a major challenge for antibiotic treatment. We introduce hydrogel-coated surfaces loaded with tailored Pd-nanosheets which catalyze the release of antibiotics from inactive prodrugs. Masked and antibiologically inactive fluoroquinolone analogs were efficiently activated at the surface and prevented the formation of *Staphylococcus aureus* biofilms.

Biomedical implants such as prosthetics and catheters represent an important breakthrough of modern medicine to ease patient's life. However, these implants can be associated with bacterial infections e.g. caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* which colonize the surface and build difficult to eradicate biofilms. Biofilms are composed of surface-adhered bacteria shielded by an extracellular polymeric matrix effectively preventing the penetration of small molecules such as antibiotics. The release of bacteria from the biofilm into the surrounding tissue is a constant source for relapsing infections and usually requires a full surgical replacement of the implant.¹ For these reasons, biofilms represent a major challenge for drug treatment and account for up to 25% of health-care associated infections in the USA.² Currently, only few drugs such as rifampicin and ciprofloxacin are used to treat biofilms requiring high dosage and resulting in limited success rates.²⁻⁴ In addition, a high dosage of some antibiotics such as ciprofloxacin can lead to severe side effects preventing further treatment.⁵ Despite this high unmet medical need, the discovery pipeline for new anti-biofilm drugs is rather empty.^{6, 7} Until potent drugs are

discovered, intermediate treatment solutions are desperately needed. One strategy focuses on anti-microbial coatings of the implant preventing the association of biofilms by the slow and constant release of antibiotics.⁸ While such a strategy is powerful for preventing infections after the surgery, consumption of the antibiotic enhances the risk of reoccurring infections. Another so far little exploited strategy is based on prodrugs bearing a masked, non-toxic scaffold which is activated at the site of biofilm formation. The advantage is that these non-toxic molecules can be applied at high concentrations, however, a specific cleavage of the prodrug at the location of the biofilm is needed. Here, differences in pH or cleavage by enzymes led to controlled release of antibiotics in the vicinity of the biofilm.⁹⁻¹¹ A related strategy has been explored by Rotello using prodrugs that are activated by Fe(III) catalysis, yielding catalytic nanodevices which directly penetrate biofilms.¹²⁻¹⁴ A yet largely unexplored strategy represents the prodrug cleavage directly at the implant surface pioneered by immobilized enzymes.¹⁰ Ideally, a surface coating is stable, not consumed over time and can react in an infinite number of catalytic cycles. Such a prodrug mediated cleavage on bioimplant surfaces requires a compatible design of the compound, the coating as well as the catalyst. In this direction, biorthogonal catalytic reactions, such as depropargylation reactions catalyzed by Pd or Au, have found application for the local activation of a variety of FDA-approved drugs, including anticancer drugs and antidepressants.¹⁵⁻²⁴

Inspired by these advances, here we exploit metal catalyzed prodrug release on implant surfaces based on Pd nanoparticles embedded in hydrogel coatings. Propargylated fluoroquinolone prodrugs were synthesized and upon cleavage on Pd-nanosheets led to prevention of *S. aureus* biofilm formation on coated surfaces. With Pd (0) nanosheets (PdNS) as tailored catalyst, we selected hydrogels as candidate coatings due to their proven record as biocompatible scaffolds for biorthogonal catalysis and antibacterial implant coatings.^{18, 25}

To test if this strategy works for preventing biofilm formation, we selected fluoroquinolones ciprofloxacin and moxifloxacin which are usually used at high concentrations to treat biofilms and are known to exhibit side effects (Figure 1A).

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We equipped ciprofloxacin with an alkyne functionality either directly at the acid moiety or with a self-immolative linker at its secondary amino position leading to prodrugs Cipro-Pro 1 and Cipro-Pro 2, respectively. In addition, moxifloxacin was modified at its secondary amine-group yielding novel prodrug Moxi-Pro 1. In comparison to the parent compounds prodrugs Cipro-Pro 2 and Moxi-Pro 1 did not show any pronounced antibiotic activity as expressed by their minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) against *S. aureus* and *E. coli* (Figure 1B). In contrast, *N*-terminally modified ciprofloxacin (Cipro-Pro 1) largely retained antibiotic activity and was thus excluded from further studies.

In agreement with the MIC results, the minimal biofilm inhibitory concentration (MBIC) against *S. aureus* was significantly impaired by the prodrugs with 8- to over 60-fold reduced potency for Cipro-Pro 2 and Moxi-Pro 1, respectively (Figure 1B). No acute toxicity for any compound was observed against HepG2 cells (Figure S1). Therefore, Cipro-Pro 2 and Moxi-Pro 1 were progressed to the next stage of the project.

By using tungsten hexacarbonyl ($W(CO)_6$) as a reducing agent, uniform and well-defined Pd nanosheets (PdNS) were successfully synthesized. In order to study the catalytic performance with respect to the optimal size of the nanostructures, we fabricated two different sized PdNS in high yield by varying the amounts of citric acid (CA) fed in the procedure (see the Experimental Section for details). The size of PdNS decreased by increasing the amount of CA as observed by transmission electron microscopy (TEM) (Figure 2A) and high-angle annular dark-field scanning transmission electron microscopy (HAADF-STEM) image (Figure 2B). From these TEM images, the average edge length of the PdNS decreased from 17.4 to 9.1 nm with increasing amounts of CA from 90 to 170 mg, named PdNS-90 and PdNS-170, respectively (Figure 2, Figure S2). These data were obtained from 300 PdNS randomly selected from TEM images. The use of CA accelerates the reduction rate by forming a strong complex with the reduced W^{6+} ion species.²⁶ Thus, the edge length of the PdNS decreased with increasing amount of CA due to faster nucleation. During the reaction, $W(CO)_6$ decomposes into W particles and carbon monoxide (CO) which act reducing and capping agents in the synthesis of Pd nanosheets, respectively.²⁷ The poly(vinylpyrrolidone) (PVP) serves as a stabilizing agent, and the Br ions control the homogeneous growth of the nanosheets. We used the energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) to characterize the chemical composition of the obtained PdNS. The energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) elemental mapping of the PdNS vertically oriented on the TEM copper grid (Figure S3, Figure S4) confirms the presence of Pd atoms in the nanostructures. Thus, the method using $W(CO)_6$ as a reducing agent could be an alternative to the approach using CO gas for the synthesis of Pd nanosheets.²²

Prior to testing the catalytic properties of the PdNS in the formation of biofilms, viability assays were performed in cell cultures to test the biocompatibility of the PdNS. Both PdNS-90 and PdNS-170 were found to be fully biocompatible at the concentrations tested (Figure S5). Furthermore, we

investigated the effect of different nanosheets on the formation of biofilms.

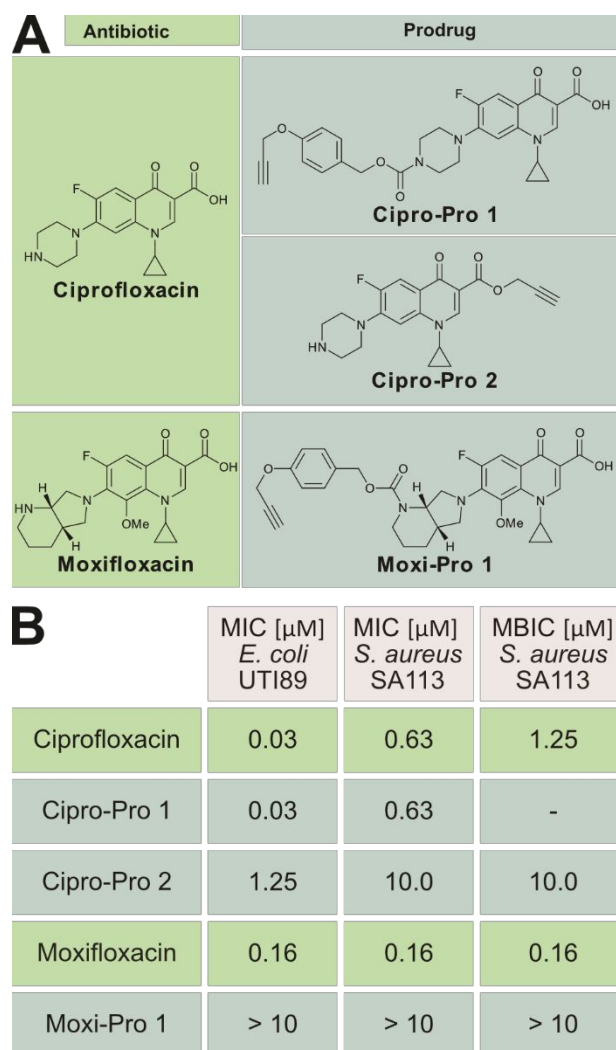


Fig. 1 Pd-labile prodrugs of fluoroquinolones. (A) Structures of the parent antibiotics and corresponding Pd-labile prodrugs developed in this study. (B) Minimal Inhibitory Concentrations (MIC) and Minimal Biofilm Inhibitory Concentrations (MBIC) of the prodrugs and their parent antibiotics.

Satisfyingly, low concentrations of the nanosheets displayed no effects on biofilm formation while higher concentrations of 50-100 μ g/ml impaired biofilm buildup (Figure S6). This weak antibiotic activity has to be kept in mind for following studies. To compare the catalytic activities of the different nanosheets we used a reporter molecule with a propargylated hydroxy group (4-methyl-7-propargyloxy-coumarin = pro-coumarin)²⁸ which upon *O*-propargyl cleavage releases strongly fluorescent 7-hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin (Figure 3A). Reactions were performed in physiological conditions at 37 °C, either with or without serum. PdNS-90 and PdNS-170 differing in particle size were tested for monitoring fluorescent release kinetics. Both formulations resulted in about 30% release within 4 h suggesting a sufficient speed for liberating the active molecule (Figure 3B). The release activity was still effective in the presence of 20% serum albeit with reduced kinetics and a

cleavage of about 20% after 4 h (Figure S7). We next analyzed the cleavage of the prodrugs Cipro-Pro 2 and Moxi-Pro 1 via mass spectrometry (MS) and incubated the prodrugs in PBS (pH = 7.4, isotonicity) at 37 °C.

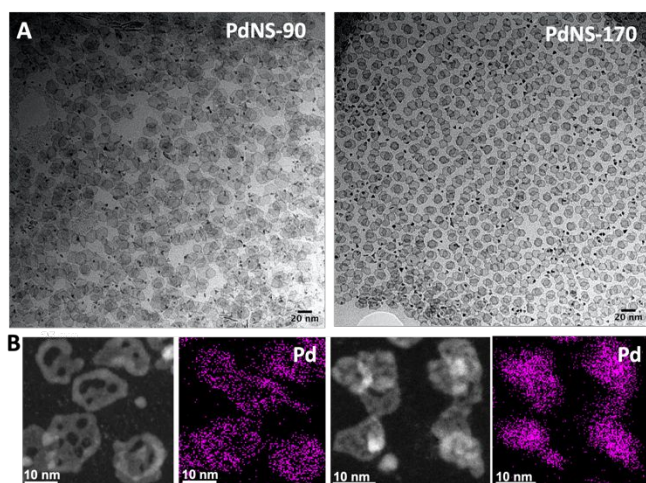


Fig. 2 Electron microscopy analysis of Pd-NS-90 (left) and PdNS-170 (right) (A) TEM images, and (B) HAADF-STEM images and corresponding STEM-EDS elemental maps of Pd.

Analysis of the reactions after 1 h showed that about 50% of Cipro-Pro 2 and 70% of Moxi-Pro 1 consumption, and the simultaneous formation of mass peaks corresponding to the free antibiotics (Figure S8, Figure S9). Given the promising performance in drug release, we loaded agarose hydrogels with Pd nanosheets and tested the prevention of biofilm formation. As both nanosheets exhibited almost similar release kinetics, we selected PdNS-90 for these studies due to their large particle size providing a more stable incorporation into the hydrogel. Various concentrations of Pd nanosheets ranging from 5–50 µg/ml were embedded in either 1 or 2 mm thick agarose hydrogels (20 mg/ml) and incubated with Cipro-Pro 2 or Moxi-Pro 1 (5 µM in CASO Medium) for 0–8 h prior to the addition of *S. aureus*. Biofilm formation was monitored after 24 h by CellTiter-Blue™ (Promega) (Figure S10, Figure S11). Overall, while the ciprofloxacin prodrug did not fully inhibit biofilm formation even at highest Pd nanosheet loading and 8 h preincubation, the moxifloxacin prodrug prevented biofilm formation at the highest Pd nanosheet loading, even without preincubation (Figure 4A). Of note, prolonged incubation of Moxi-Pro 1 for 1 h allowed to reduce the effective Pd-nanosheet concentration to 25 µg/ml required for abolishing biofilm formation (Figure 4B). Importantly, the sole incubation with prodrugs or 50 µg/ml Pd nanosheets loaded hydrogels led only to a minor reduction in biofilm formation. Remarkably, increasing the hydrogel thickness from 1 mm to 2 mm did not influence the overall performance (Figure 4C). Thus, moxifloxacin prodrug Moxi-Pro 1 and 50 µg/ml loaded hydrogels of 1 mm thickness represent an optimal coating for implants to prevent biofilms. To test the long-term stability of the catalytic activity we incubated hydrogels loaded with PdNS-90 for several weeks with PBS and exchanged the PBS weekly before visualizing the activity with the fluorogenic assay. A steady decline of the catalytic activity is visible, however after 7 weeks 50% of the original catalytic activity is retained (Figure

S12). When the medium with prodrug and bacteria was exchanged daily, biofilm development on the coating started on the third day. However, PBS and bacterial growth medium (CASO) both represent extreme, non-physiological conditions. The real situation in tissue is probably somewhere in between these settings.

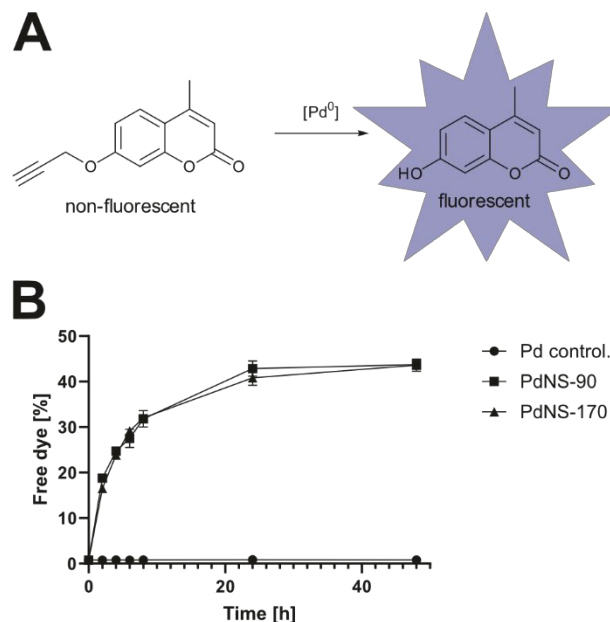


Fig. 3 Comparison of different palladium nanosheets. (A) Principle of the fluorogenic assay used to quantify catalyst activity. (B) Comparison of the catalytic activities of the different palladium nanosheets as determined with the fluorogenic assay (100 µM pro-coumarin, 5 µg/ml PdNS). The conversion values were calculated from fluorescence intensity measurements at $\lambda_{ex}/\lambda_{em} = 350/450$ nm using a standard curve of the fluorescence intensity of the coumarin. Negative controls: pro-coumarin without nanocatalysts. Error bars: \pm SD from $n = 3$.

Catalytic release of active antibiotics from inactive prodrugs is a suitable approach to limit their overall exposure in the body and environment and thus reduce the chance of resistance development. This strategy becomes in particular appealing in the treatment of surface adhered bacteria as the site of antibiotic release is predefined. Pd nanosheet loaded hydrogels demonstrated a proof-of-principle for such a strategy which was exemplarily shown with two marketed fluoroquinolones.

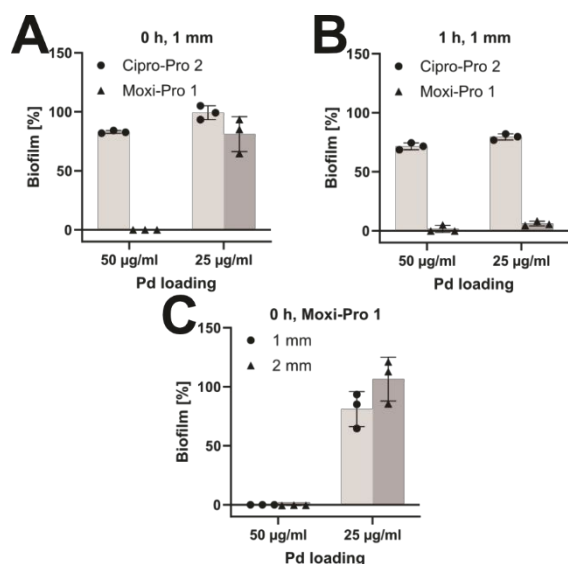


Fig. 4 *In vitro* prevention of Biofilms. (A) Anti-biofilm activity of Cipro-Pro 2 and Moxi-Pro 1 at different Pd-loadings (5 µM prodrug, no preincubation). (B) Anti-biofilm activity of Cipro-Pro 2 and Moxi-Pro 1 at different Pd-loadings (5 µM prodrug, 1 h preincubation). (C) Independence of the activation of Moxi-Pro 1 of hydrogel thickness (5 µM prodrug, no preincubation). Error bars: \pm SD from $n = 3$. Full dataset in Figure S10 and Figure S11.

Of note, given the side effects of fluoroquinolones or of other antibiotics by the prodrug approach might be an intriguing perspective to limit toxicity and ensure a safe drug release only at the desired location. As Pd hydrogel were active for several weeks, the strategy is suitable to prophylactically prevent infections on implants directly after their incorporation which represents the most critical phase when bacteria are exposed to the surface and start to adhere.

Author Credits

J.B. and S.A.S. devised the project. M.C.O.L. and A.U.B. developed the nanoparticles, synthesized and characterized them. J.B. synthesized and characterized the prodrugs, tested them in cell culture and for anti-biofilm activity.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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