

PHOTODYNAMIC ANTIMICROBIAL CHEMOTHERAPY ACTIVITY (AGAINST E. COLI) OF ZWITTERIONIC INDIUM PHTHALOCYANINES WHEN CONJUGATED TO AG BASED NANOPARTICLES

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There has been an increase in the number of drug resistant pathogens, for instance Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) [1]. The photoinactivation of micro-organisms has been suggested as a means to eliminate the problem of drug resistance. Photodynamic antimicrobial chemotherapy (PACT) is an antimicrobial treatment that is based on administering a photosensitiser, which localises in the microbial cells of the micro-organisms, followed by irradiation with visible light of specific wavelength [2]. The photo-excited photosensitizer produces reactive oxygen species (ROS) such as radicals and singlet oxygen which are lethal to the micro-organisms. This work explores the use of zwitterionic metallophthalocyanines (MPcs). Zwitterionic compounds display different charges on one molecule [2]. Cationic photosensitizers are more effective for Gram-negative bacteria; hence they are used in this work. The synthesised zwitterionic Pcs are conjugated to Ag-Fe₃O₄ dimer and Ag@Fe₃O₄ core shell nanoparticles via self-assembly and applied to PACT using the Gram-negative strain (E. coli) as the target bacteria.

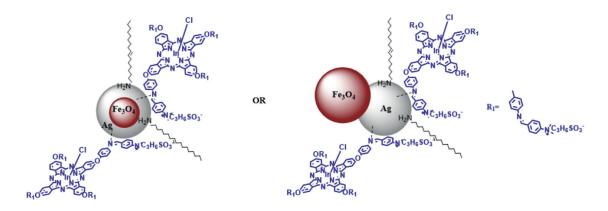


Figure 1: Phthalocyanine and nanoparticle dyad complex

References

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