



Editorial

Antibacterial Activity of Nanoparticles

Vi Khanh Truong^{1,*}, Nghia Phuoc Truong² and Scott A. Rice^{3,4}

¹ School of Science, RMIT University, 124 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000, Australia

² Monash Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC 3052, Australia; nghia.truong@monash.edu

³ The Singapore Centre for Life Sciences Engineering and the School of Biological Sciences, College of Science, Nanyang Technological University, 50 Nanyang Avenue, Singapore 639798, Singapore; rscott@ntu.edu.sg

⁴ ithree Institute, The University of Technology Sydney, Ultimo, NSW 2007, Australia

* Correspondence: vi.khanh.truong@rmit.edu.au

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is predicted to soon become one of the most serious threats to human and animal health [1,2]. It can result in extended hospital stays, increased medical costs, and even death. Both the prevalence of AMR and the rise in biofilm-associated infections are increasing the demand for new and reliable treatments for these infections. Nanotechnology offers a revolutionary new solution to this challenge. This analysis focuses on the most recent advancements in the field of antimicrobial, inorganic-based nanomaterials, and their action against bacteria and bacterial biofilms. In this Special Issue, nanomaterials that prevent bacterial adhesion and nanomaterials that treat infections once they have developed are described. To combat infection, nanoparticles with inherent antibacterial activity and nanoparticles acting as nanovehicles are identified, with a focus on the design of carrier nanosystems with properties that target bacteria and biofilm.

In short, this Special Issue includes three reviews and twelve research papers, where they are grouped based on their functionality. These reviews summarise the current state of knowledge about the antimicrobial properties of ZnO and Ag nanoparticles towards bacteria and viruses [3,4]. In particular, Lamouroux et al. discuss the limitations of Ag nanoparticles, including facts and opinions about their antibacterial results [5]. This Special Issue will highlight cutting-edge research on antibacterial nanomaterials used in a variety of applications. Additionally, the Special Issue will illustrate the difficulties and challenges associated with developing successful antimicrobial nanomaterials.

Some of the articles focus on sustainable production, such as Ag nanoparticles that were synthesised using *Areca catechu* and *Benincasa hispida* [6,7]. Additionally, Ag nanoparticles were found to inhibit *Staphylococcus epidermidis* biofilm development [8]. Additionally, it was discovered that other Ag nanoparticles synthesised from *Phyllanthus urinaria*, *Pouzolzia zeylanica*, and *Scoparia dulcis* leaf extracts inhibited the growth of *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus flavus*, and *Fusarium oxysporum* [9]. Another nanoparticle, cerium oxide, inhibited the growth of *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Bacillus cereus* effectively [10]. Biogenic silica (b-SiO₂) nanopowders from rice husk ash were prepared by chemical method [11]. This b-SiO₂ nanopowder exhibited antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli*. Surfactin-loaded κ-carrageenan oligosaccharides linked cellulose nanofibers (CO-CNF) nanoparticles were developed to inhibit the growth of *Fusobacterium nucleatum* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* [12]. Also, these CO-CNF nanoparticles were found to be anti-inflammatory.

Other research has resulted in the development of nanocomposites, such as Zn-doped phosphate-based glass and ZnMn₂O₄-Chitosan [13,14]. Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogens were eradicated using these nanocomposites.

Some studies in this Special Issue developed functionalized quantum dots, including titanium-gadolinium quantum dots, peptide-conjugated carbon dots, and CdSe quantum dots [15–17]. These nanomaterials were discovered to be highly effective at eliminating



Citation: Truong, V.K.; Truong, N.P.; Rice, S.A. Antibacterial Activity of Nanoparticles. *Nanomaterials* **2021**, *11*, 1391. <https://doi.org/10.3390/nano11061391>

Received: 9 April 2021

Accepted: 18 May 2021

Published: 25 May 2021

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. Additionally, some of these molecules have been determined to be biocompatible.

In summary, this Special Issue contains a collection of papers that include an overview of the various solutions based on two distinct approaches: preventing infection through surface modification of nanoparticles and combating infection through precise design of nanoparticles with implicit antimicrobial activities or nanoparticles as carriers of antibacterial drugs. These studies suggest developing novel and practical solutions to prevent pathogenic microorganisms from spreading from the surface of biomedical instruments to the surrounding hospital and other environments. Nanotechnology proves to be an excellent tool in the fight against infection when used for this purpose. One of the more recent efforts has been the discovery of antimicrobial nanomaterials, which can prevent pathogens from developing resistance. To date, most of these studies have evaluated their in vitro cytotoxicity using various cell cultures. However, for such approaches to move from the laboratory towards clinical implementation, in vivo models of infection are needed to gain a better understanding of the biological effects of these approaches, including toxicity, biodistribution, resistance development, and mechanism of action.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

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

References

1. Wise, R.; Hart, T.; Cars, O.; Streulens, M.; Helmuth, R.; Huovinen, P.; Sprenger, M. Antimicrobial resistance. *BMJ* **1998**, *317*, 609–610. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
2. Huh, A.J.; Kwon, Y.J. “Nanoantibiotics”: A new paradigm for treating infectious diseases using nanomaterials in the antibiotics resistant era. *J. Control. Release* **2011**, *156*, 128–145. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
3. Jin, S.-E.; Jin, H.-E. Antimicrobial Activity of Zinc Oxide Nano/Microparticles and Their Combinations against Pathogenic Microorganisms for Biomedical Applications: From Physicochemical Characteristics to Pharmacological Aspects. *Nanomaterials* **2021**, *11*, 263. [[CrossRef](#)]
4. Salleh, A.; Naomi, R.; Utami, N.D.; Mohammad, A.W.; Mahmoudi, E.; Mustafa, N.; Fauzi, M.B. The Potential of Silver Nanoparticles for Antiviral and Antibacterial Applications: A Mechanism of Action. *Nanomaterials* **2020**, *10*, 1566. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
5. Duval, R.E.; Gouyau, J.; Lamouroux, E. Limitations of Recent Studies Dealing with the Antibacterial Properties of Silver Nanoparticles: Fact and Opinion. *Nanomaterials* **2019**, *9*, 1775. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
6. Choi, J.; Jung, H.; Baek, Y.; Kim, B.; Lee, M.; Kim, H.; Kim, S. Antibacterial Activity of Green-Synthesized Silver Nanoparticles Using *Areca catechu* Extract against Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria. *Nanomaterials* **2021**, *11*, 205. [[CrossRef](#)]
7. Soliman, W.E.; Khan, S.; Rizvi, S.M.D.; Moin, A.; Elsewedy, H.S.; Abulila, A.S.; Shehata, T.M. Therapeutic Applications of Biostable Silver Nanoparticles Synthesized Using Peel Extract of *Benincasa hispida*: Antibacterial and Anticancer Activities. *Nanomaterials* **2020**, *10*, 1954. [[CrossRef](#)]
8. Swolana, D.; Kępa, M.; Idzik, D.; Dziejczak, A.; Kabała-Dzik, A.; Wąsik, T.J.; Wojtyczka, R.D. The Antibacterial Effect of Silver Nanoparticles on *Staphylococcus Epidermidis* Strains with Different Biofilm-Forming Ability. *Nanomaterials* **2020**, *10*, 1010. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
9. Nguyen, D.H.; Lee, J.S.; Park, K.D.; Ching, Y.C.; Nguyen, X.T.; Phan, V.G.; Thi, T.T.H. Green Silver Nanoparticles Formed by *Phyllanthus urinaria*, *Pouzolzia zeylanica*, and *Scoparia dulcis* Leaf Extracts and the Antifungal Activity. *Nanomaterials* **2020**, *10*, 542. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
10. Pop, O.L.; Mesáros, A.; Vodnar, D.C.; Suharoschi, R.; Tăbăran, F.; Mageruşan, L.; Tódor, I.S.; Diaconeasa, Z.; Balint, A.; Ciontea, L.; et al. Cerium Oxide Nanoparticles and Their Efficient Antibacterial Application In Vitro against Gram-Positive and Gram-Negative Pathogens. *Nanomaterials* **2020**, *10*, 1614. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
11. Sharma, S.K.; Sharma, A.R.; Pamidimarri, S.D.V.N.; Gaur, J.; Singh, B.P.; Sekar, S.; Kim, D.Y.; Lee, S.S. Bacterial Compatibility/Toxicity of Biogenic Silica (b-SiO₂) Nanoparticles Synthesized from Biomass Rice Husk Ash. *Nanomaterials* **2019**, *9*, 1440. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
12. Johnson, A.; Kong, F.; Miao, S.; Thomas, S.; Ansar, S.; Kong, Z.-L. In-Vitro Antibacterial and Anti-Inflammatory Effects of Surfactin-Loaded Nanoparticles for Periodontitis Treatment. *Nanomaterials* **2021**, *11*, 356. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
13. Lee, M.-J.; Seo, Y.-B.; Seo, J.-Y.; Ryu, J.-H.; Ahn, H.-J.; Kim, K.-M.; Kwon, J.-S.; Choi, S.-H. Development of a Bioactive Flowable Resin Composite Containing a Zinc-Doped Phosphate-Based Glass. *Nanomaterials* **2020**, *10*, 2311. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
14. Packirisamy, R.G.; Govindasamy, C.; Sanmugam, A.; Karuppasamy, K.; Kim, H.-S.; Vikraman, D. Synthesis and Antibacterial Properties of Novel ZnMn₂O₄-Chitosan Nanocomposites. *Nanomaterials* **2019**, *9*, 1589. [[CrossRef](#)]

15. Sur, V.P.; Mazumdar, A.; Ashrafi, A.; Mukherjee, A.; Milosavljevic, V.; Michalkova, H.; Kopel, P.; Richtera, L.; Moulick, A. A Novel Biocompatible Titanium–Gadolinium Quantum Dot as a Bacterial Detecting Agent with High Antibacterial Activity. *Nanomaterials* **2020**, *10*, 778. [[CrossRef](#)]
16. Mazumdar, A.; Haddad, Y.; Milosavljevic, V.; Michalkova, H.; Guran, R.; Bhowmick, S.; Moulick, A. Peptide-Carbon Quantum Dots conjugate, Derived from Human Retinoic Acid Receptor Responder Protein 2, against Antibiotic-Resistant Gram Positive and Gram Negative Pathogenic Bacteria. *Nanomaterials* **2020**, *10*, 325. [[CrossRef](#)]
17. Sur, V.P.; Kominkova, M.; Buchtova, Z.; Dolezelikova, K.; Zitka, O.; Moulick, A. CdSe QD Biosynthesis in Yeast Using Tryptone-Enriched Media and Their Conjugation with a Peptide Hecate for Bacterial Detection and Killing. *Nanomaterials* **2019**, *9*, 1463. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]