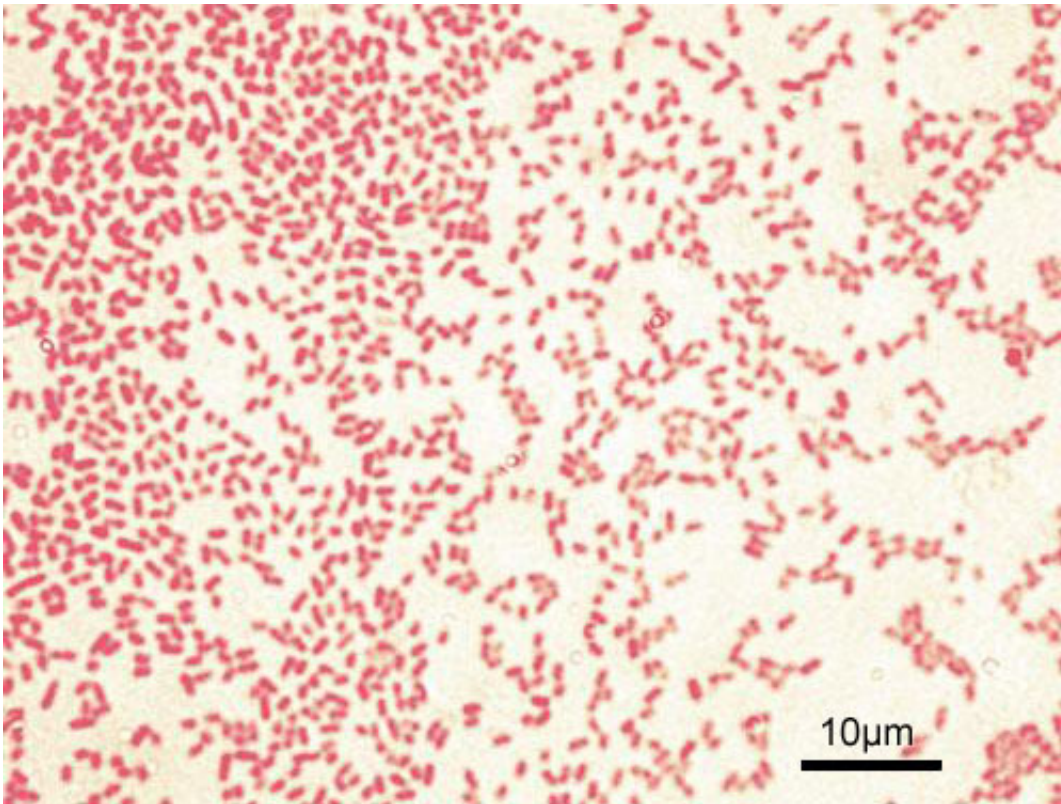


Bacteria biochemistry controlled with insoluble material

January 10 2022, by Chris Dawson



Gram-stained *P. aeruginosa* bacteria (pink-red rods) Credit: Wikipedia

Trevor Franklin, a doctoral student in Cornell's Robert Frederick Smith School of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, was preparing a study about anti-fouling surfaces when he noticed something strange.

"I was practicing bacteria-culturing techniques on several material

surfaces, including polyvinylpyridine," Franklin said, "and I noticed that the *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* that grew on polyvinylpyridine was a different color than it was on any other surface."

This discovery led to a new study showing that certain materials can change the biochemical behavior of surface microbes living on them, and is the first to show an insoluble material exerting control over biochemical behaviors of bacteria.

Bacterial biofilms—collectives of bacteria [cells](#) enclosed in a matrix of biomolecules—tend to grow on any wet surface. As such, humans spend a lot of time and energy trying to remove or kill these films from teeth, the hulls of ships, and medical implants, among many other surfaces. The study, published in the Dec. 13 print edition of the journal *Biomacromolecules*, opens the door to new research into the effects of insoluble materials on biofilm physiology.

Franklin and Rong Yang, assistant professor of chemical and biomolecular engineering and co-author of the study, designed experiments that showed polyvinylpyridine increased the amount of surface iron accessible to the *P. aeruginosa* bacteria and, in this way, reduced the bacteria's ability to cause disease. The compounds *P. aeruginosa* produces to scavenge iron are also responsible for its usual color. When the surface material polyvinylpyridine makes iron readily available, these compounds are not needed and therefore the usual color is absent.

The biofilm composed of *P. aeruginosa* grown on polyvinylpyridine was twice as big as that which grew on an uncoated comparison plate, but 68% less virulent toward a specific type of human skin cell. As a biofilm of *P. aeruginosa* grows, it "scavenges" iron from its vicinity and in this process can cause toxicity to other species in the area. Since the coating of polyvinylpyridine provided a ready source of iron, the biofilm could

grow with minimal iron scavenging and cause less harm.

Sijin Li, assistant professor of chemical and biomolecular engineering, applied her expertise in cellular metabolism to shed light on the observed results. More than 4,000 intermediate and end products of metabolism (metabolites) exist in *P. aeruginosa*. Dynamic changes in the metabolites present reflect a bacterium's behavior changes in response to [environmental changes](#), including changes triggered by surface materials.

It can be difficult to profile such a large number of metabolites quickly and accurately. Li employed a unique technique—untargeted metabolomics—to allow the researchers to get a snapshot of all the metabolites produced by *P. aeruginosa* and to identify the compounds and possible mechanisms underlying the behavioral changes caused by the surface material.

"Microbes are the most populous, diverse and ubiquitous form of life on Earth, so it is essential that we understand how the synthetic materials we make can change microbial behavior," Yang said. The ability to control the growth and behavior of biofilms simply by manipulating surface compositions would give engineers an important tool to complement existing genetically modified organisms, which come with concerns associated with their deployment outside of the lab.

Yang's future research will explore the potential to take advantage of material-biofilm interactions to harness biofilms for use in bioremediation, biotechnological production of consumer goods, and even self-powering and self-renewal of living materials.

More information: Trevor Franklin et al, Design of Polymeric Thin Films to Direct Microbial Biofilm Growth, Virulence, and Metabolism, *Biomacromolecules* (2021). [DOI: 10.1021/acs.biomac.1c00731](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.biomac.1c00731)

Provided by Cornell University

Citation: Bacteria biochemistry controlled with insoluble material (2022, January 10) retrieved 25 April 2024 from

<https://phys.org/news/2022-01-bacteria-biochemistry-insoluble-material.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.