

# Photocrosslinkable Antimicrobial and Antiviral Polymers for Modification of Textiles

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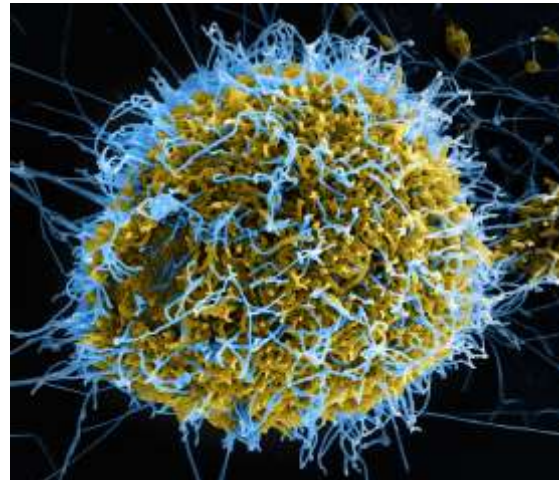
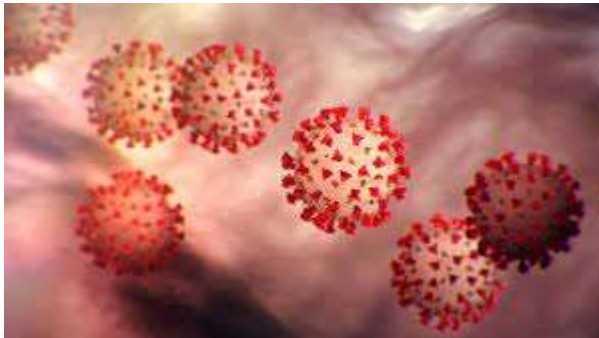


Contaminated surfaces result in hospital-acquired infections that cause almost 100,000 deaths each year in the US.

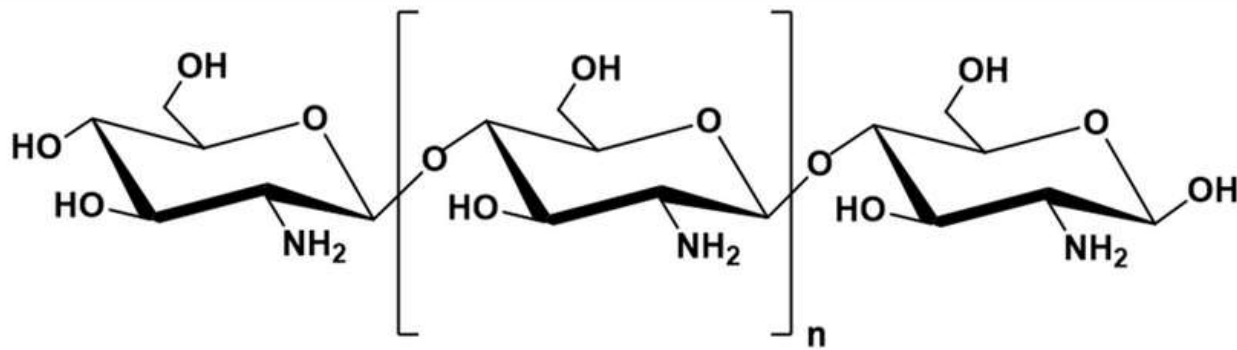


Surfaces and materials that can inhibit/kill pathogens to address disease transmission are needed.

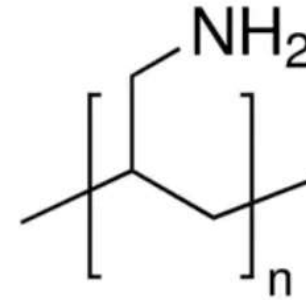
Antimicrobial/antiviral surfaces include those based on metal nanoparticles, nanoscale patterning, hydrophobic coatings, and amino- or phosphino-polymers.



# Primary amine containing polymers



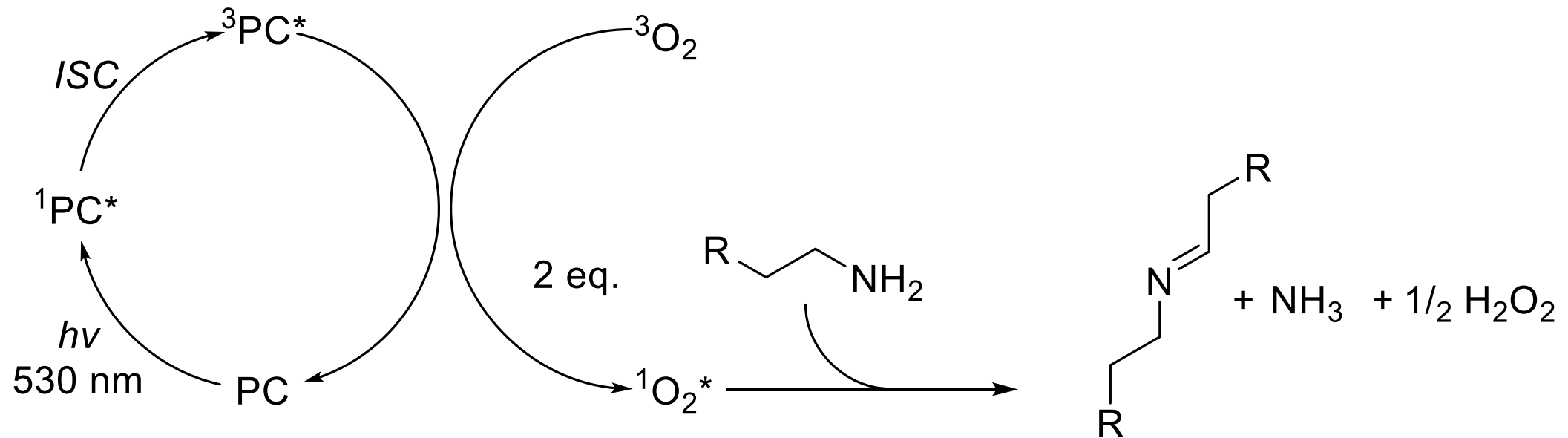
Chitosan



Polyallylamine

- Widely explored as antibacterial textile and surface coatings
- Issues: **water solubility, prohibitive cost, or poor mechanical properties resulting from a lack of chemical cross-linking**
- Crosslinking antimicrobial polymers to enhance durability while maintaining mechanical properties, and reducing leaching into aqueous environments is an attractive approach to improved coating materials

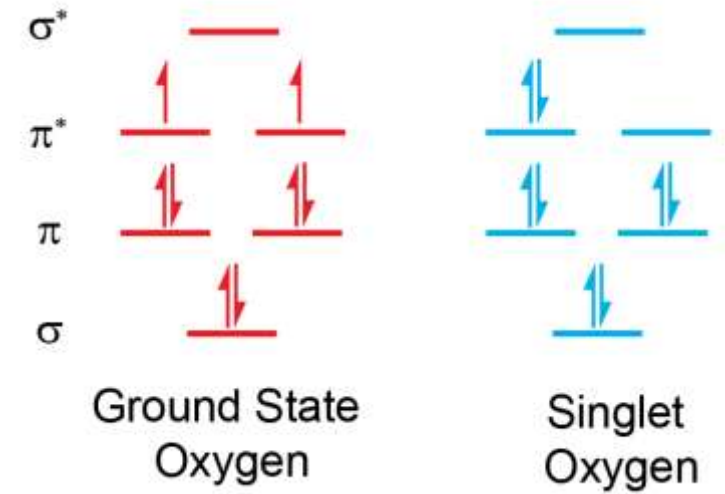
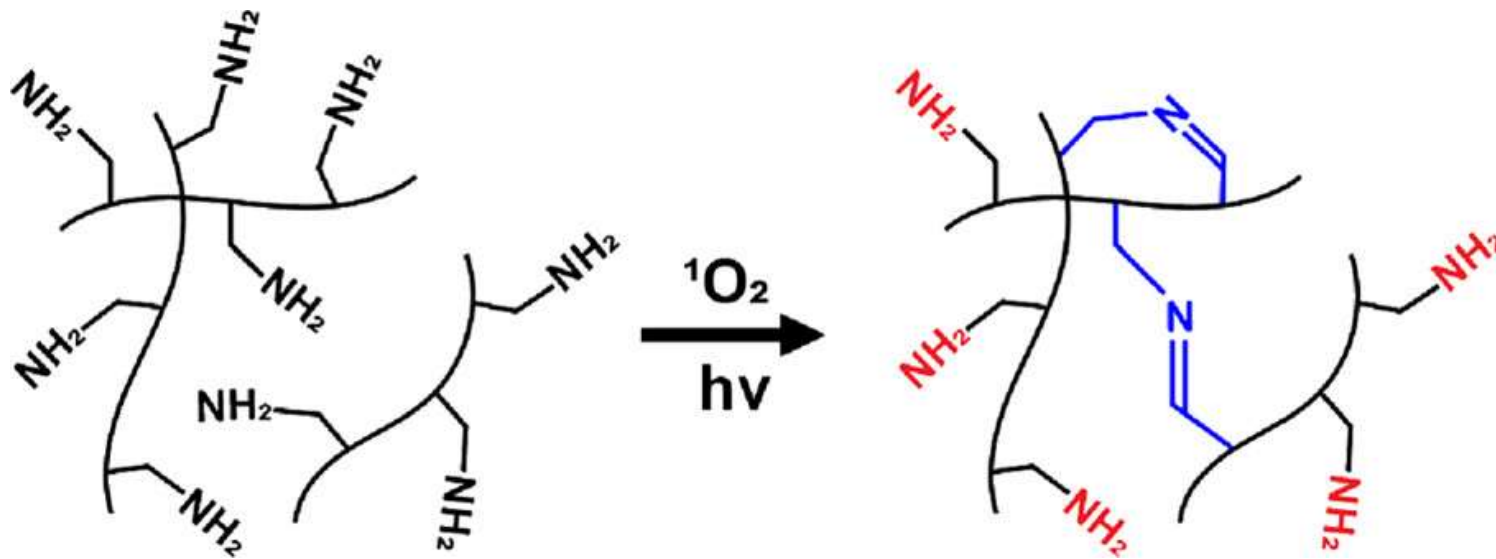
## Photocatalytic amine coupling to give imine crosslinks



Reaction can be controlled with amount of light and sensitizer

Amines to imines with small molecule byproducts

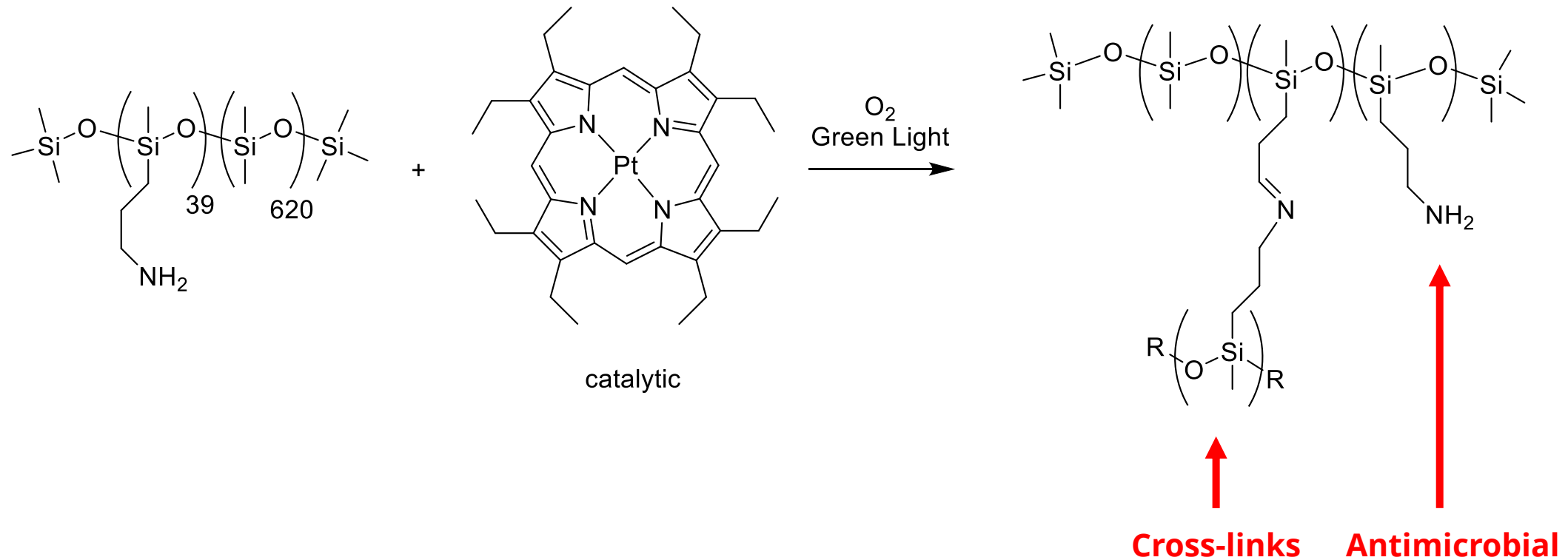
Photochemical crosslinking of amino-functionalized polymers is an approach to obtain robust coatings



$^1\text{O}_2$  is a strong oxidant

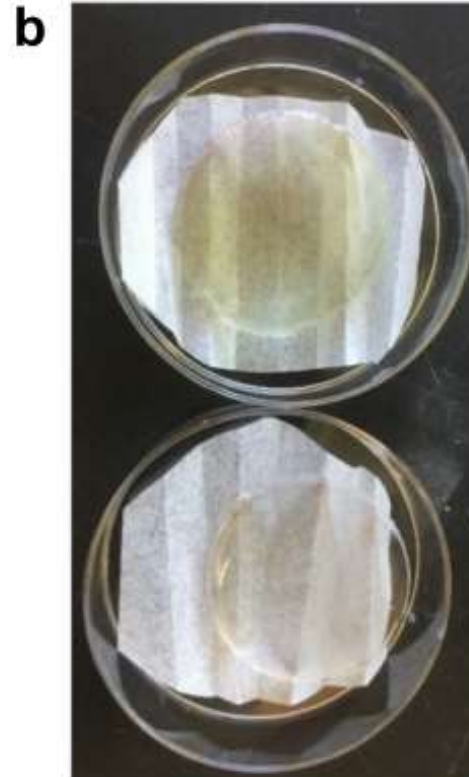
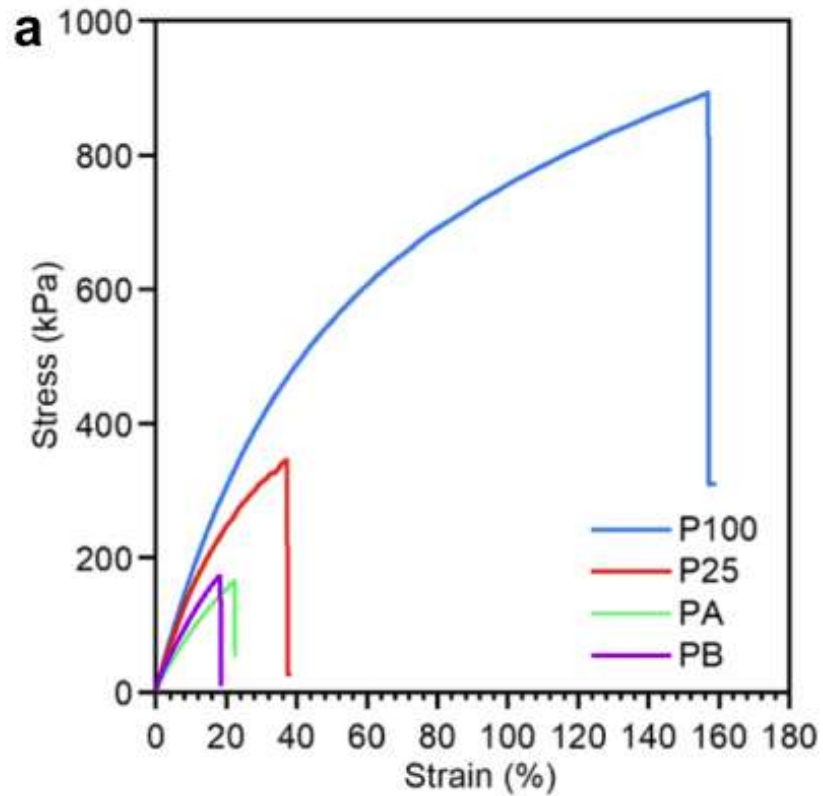
Similar to ozone, peroxides, etc  
(ROS)

# Oxidative photo-cross-linking of amine containing copolymers



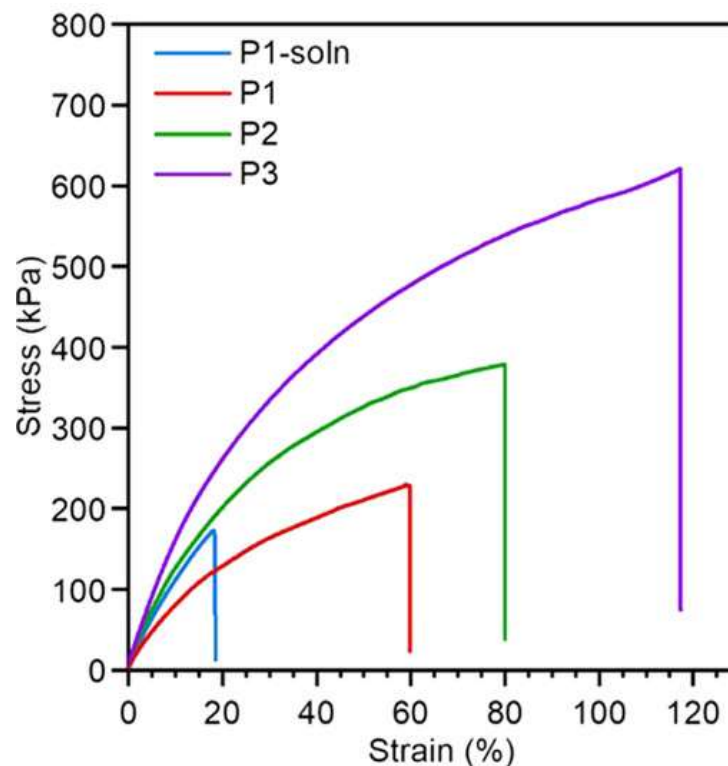
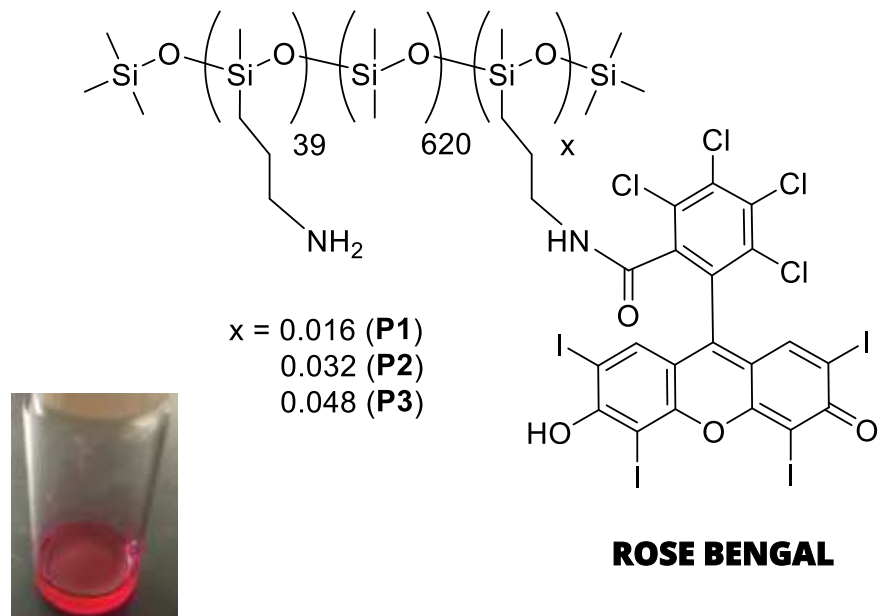
# Characterization

## Mechanically Robust





# Single component system

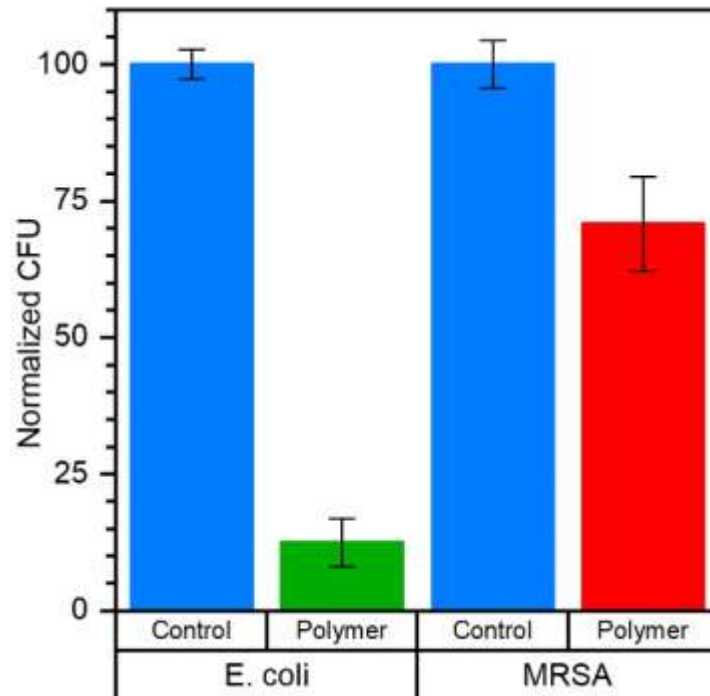


e  $[\text{Cr}(\text{ddpd})_2]^{3+}$  redox couple featuring  
 polypyridine ligand ddpd involves a purely  
 process giving chromium(II) (ddpd =  $N,N'$ -d  
 ridin-2-ylpyridine-2,6-diamine; Scheme 1)  
 Bis(terpyridine)chromium(III)  $[\text{Cr}(\text{tpy})_2]^{3+}$   
 classical pyridine complexes are weakly  
 e 1).<sup>[7-13]</sup> Although electron donating sul  
 y ligands enhance absorption in the visibl  
 intraligand charge transfer absorption  
 quantum yields and lifetimes remain po  
 or to our work on the strongly emissiv  
 $[\text{Cr}(\text{ddpd})_2]^{3+}$  (Scheme 1, Table 1)<sup>[13]</sup> featuring  
 elate rings and hence N-Cr-N angles ch  
 ghest luminescence lifetimes were report  
 nine quasi-cage and cage complexes  $[\text{Cr}(\text{L})_2]^{3+}$   
 d  $[\text{Cr}(\text{fac-Me}_5\text{-D}_{30}\text{-tricosaneN}_6)]^{3+}$  (Tabl  
 at these two ligands form six-membered ch  
 e chromium ion as well. Chromium(III)  
 th five-membered chelate rings show short

**Same cross-linking behaviour**

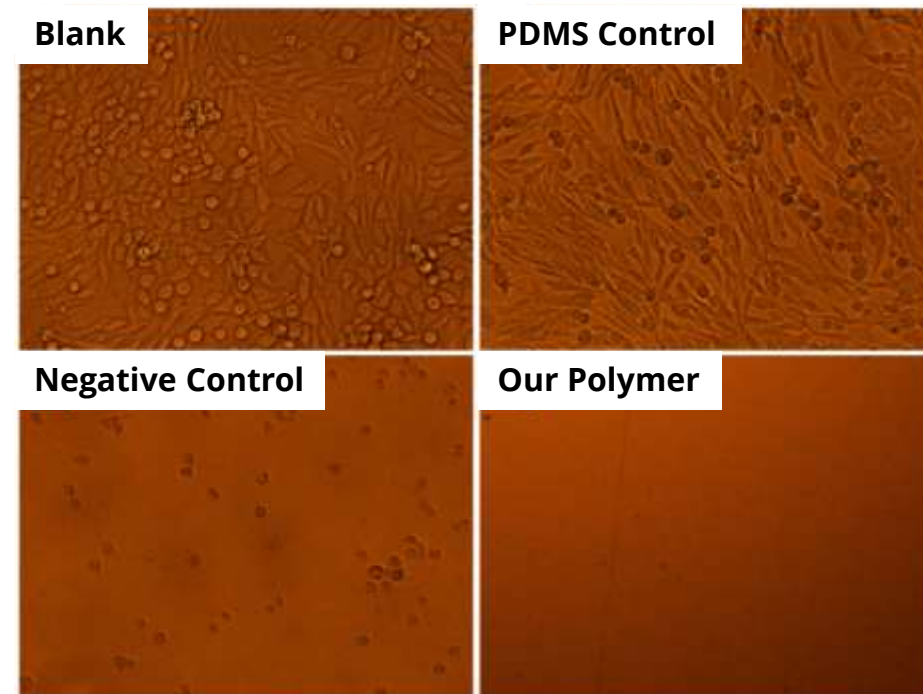
# Activity against bacteria and mammalian cells

## Bacteria



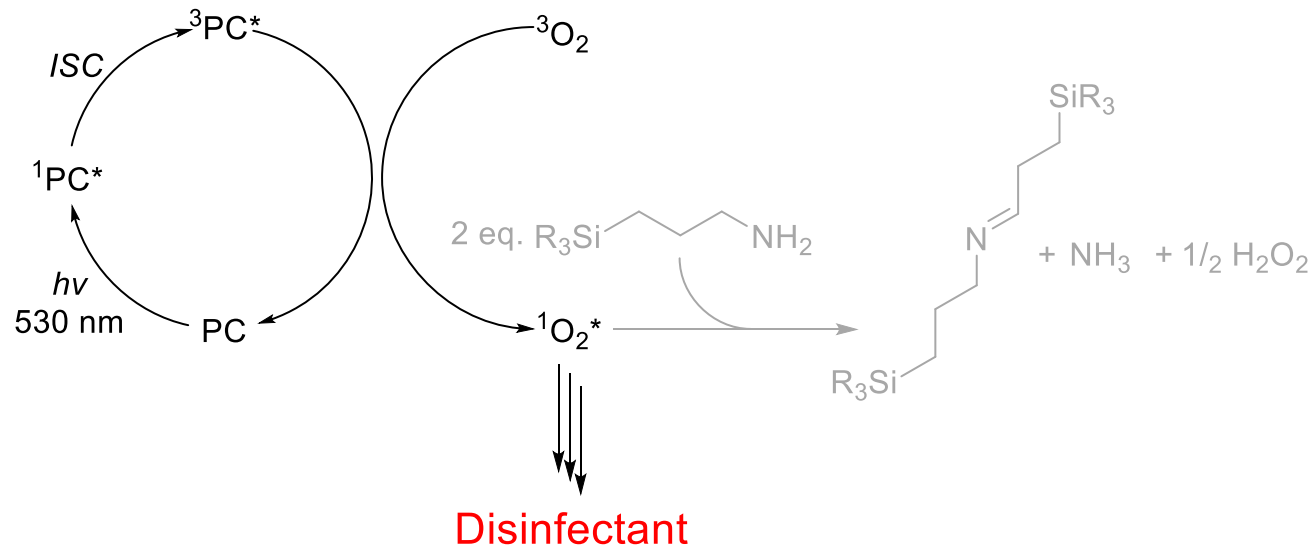
**Inverse effectiveness vs chitosan**

## Mammalian Cells



**Material induces complete cell lysis**

# Singlet oxygen antimicrobial photodynamic inactivation (aPDI)

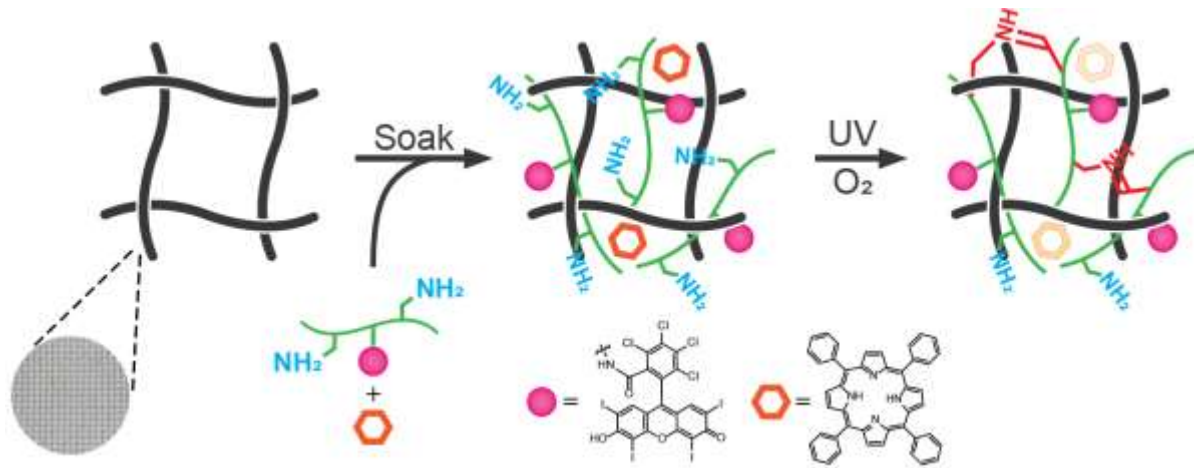


## Effective disinfection vs:

- Bacteria
- Viruses
- Fungi
- Mammalian Cells
- Organic Contaminants

**Readily damages cellular components**

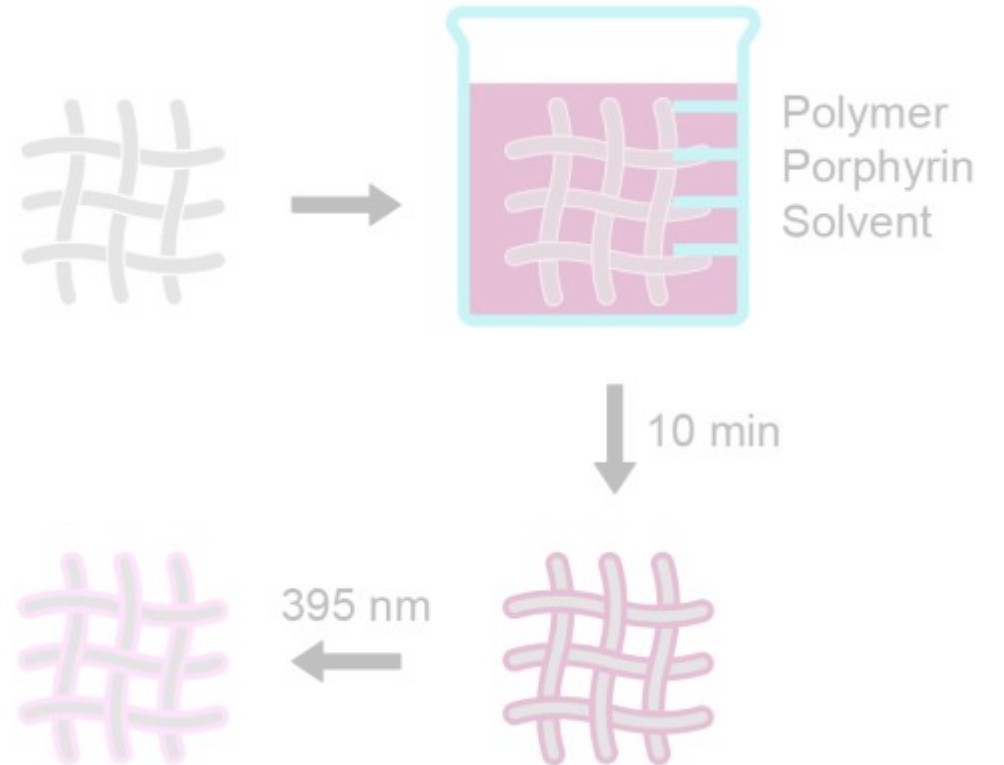
# Modifying Textiles



**Photo-cross-link polymer onto fabric**

**Amines kill microbes on contact**

**Photo-generate  $^1\text{O}_2$  for increased activity**

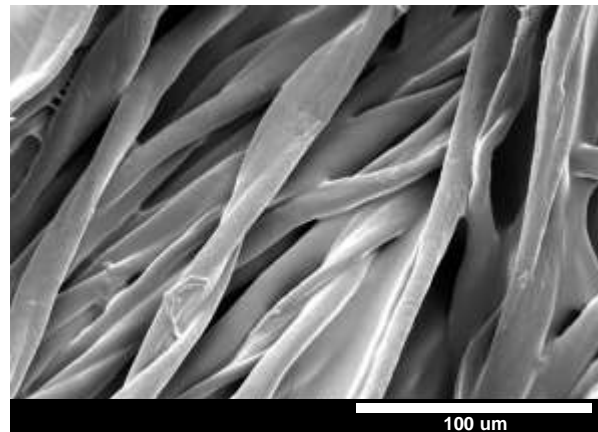
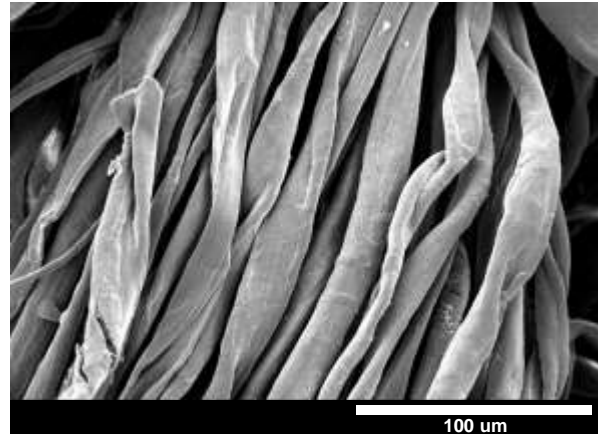


# Characterization

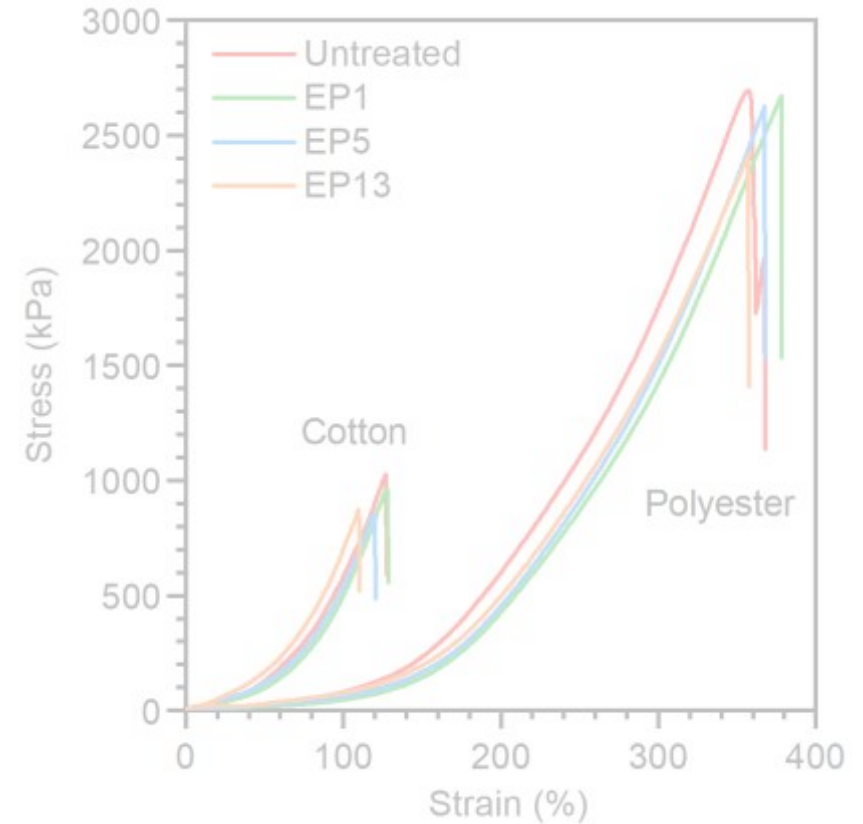
Cotton



SEM (500×)



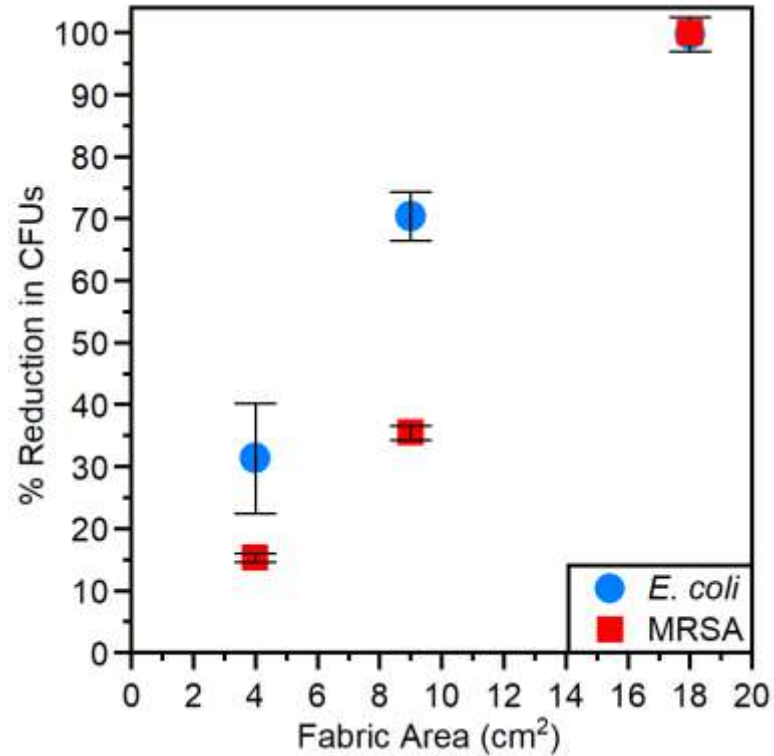
## Mechanical Testing



No change in mech properties

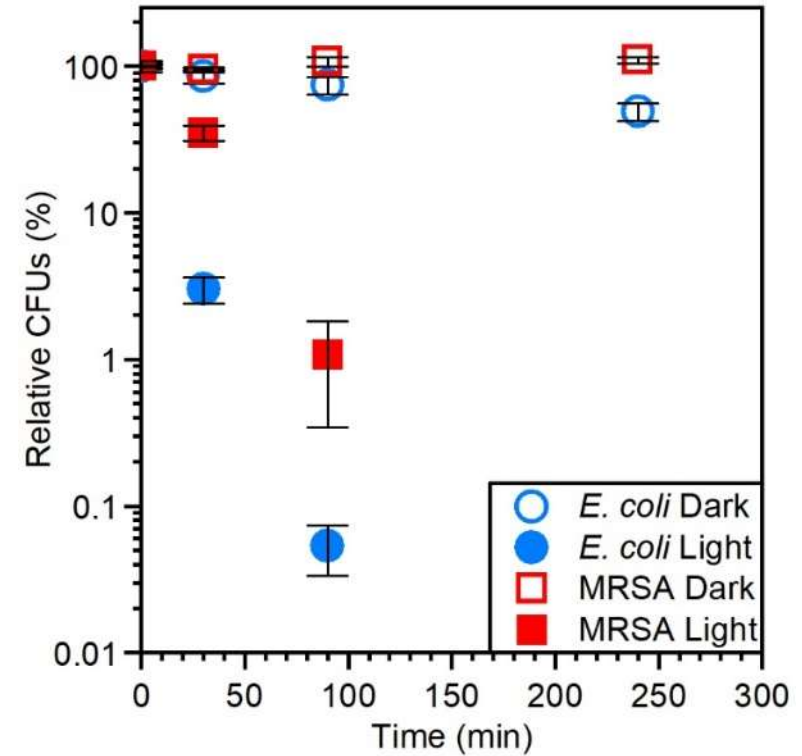
# Antimicrobial activity

## Contact Killing (Dark)



>98% decrease in CFUs after 24 hours

## aPDI (Light)

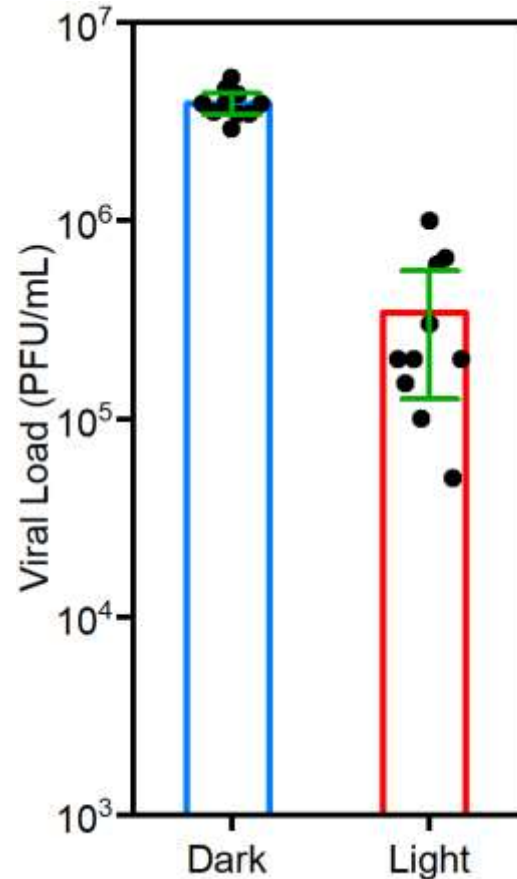
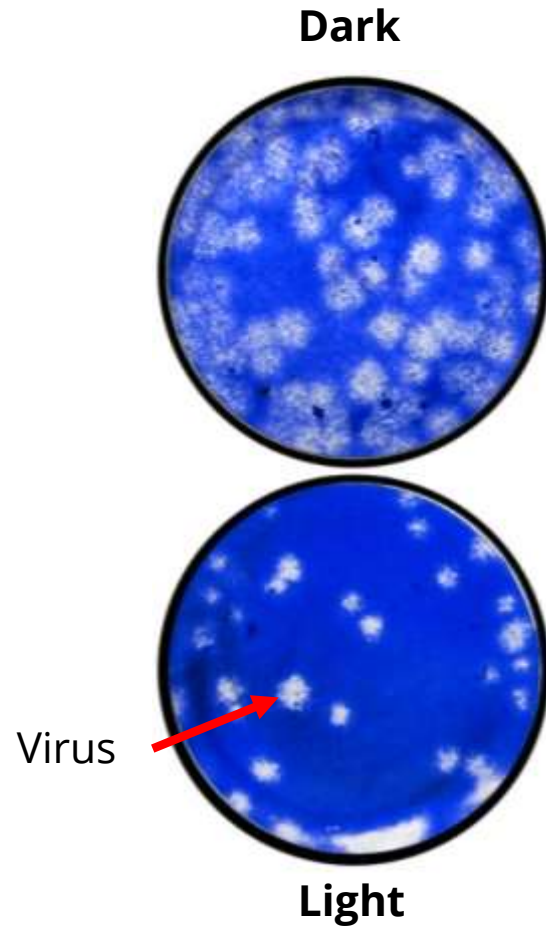


>99.9% decrease in CFUs after 90 minutes

Shorter crosslinking time (5 minutes) results in better antimicrobial activity

# Antiviral activity

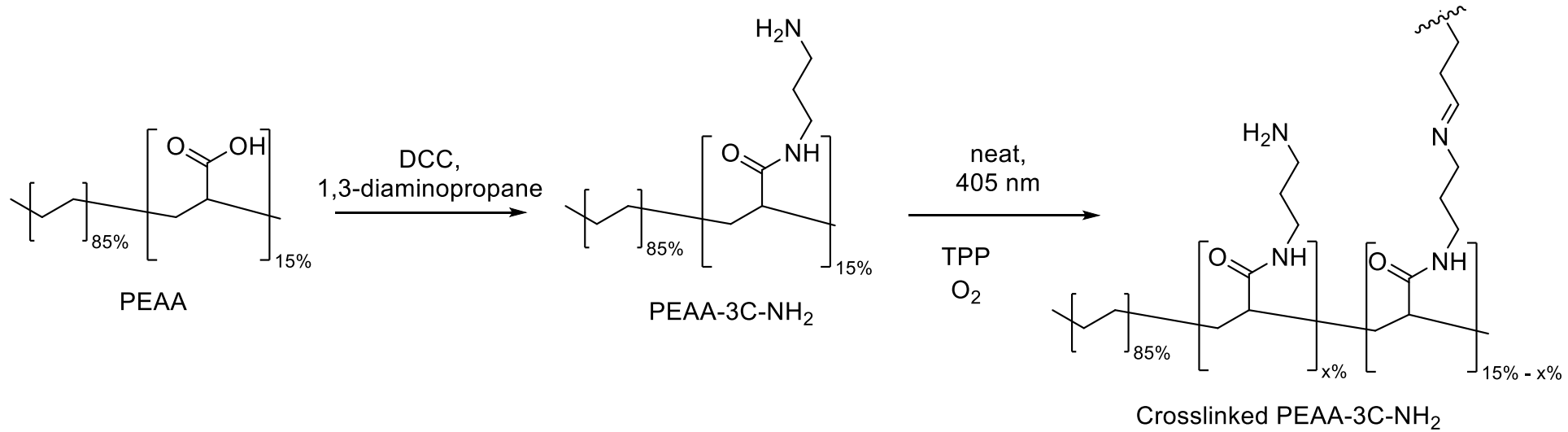
## SARS-CoV-2 (alpha variant)



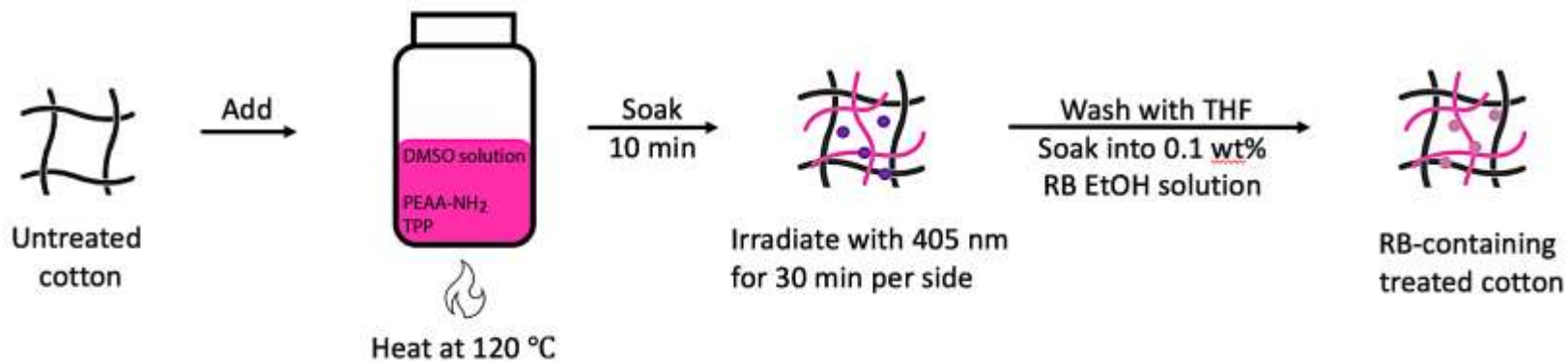
- Incubate in dark or under 530 nm
- Draw samples after 2 hours
- Infect into cells, measure

**10× decrease in viral load**

# Photocrosslinking amine terminated poly(ethylene-co-acrylic acid)

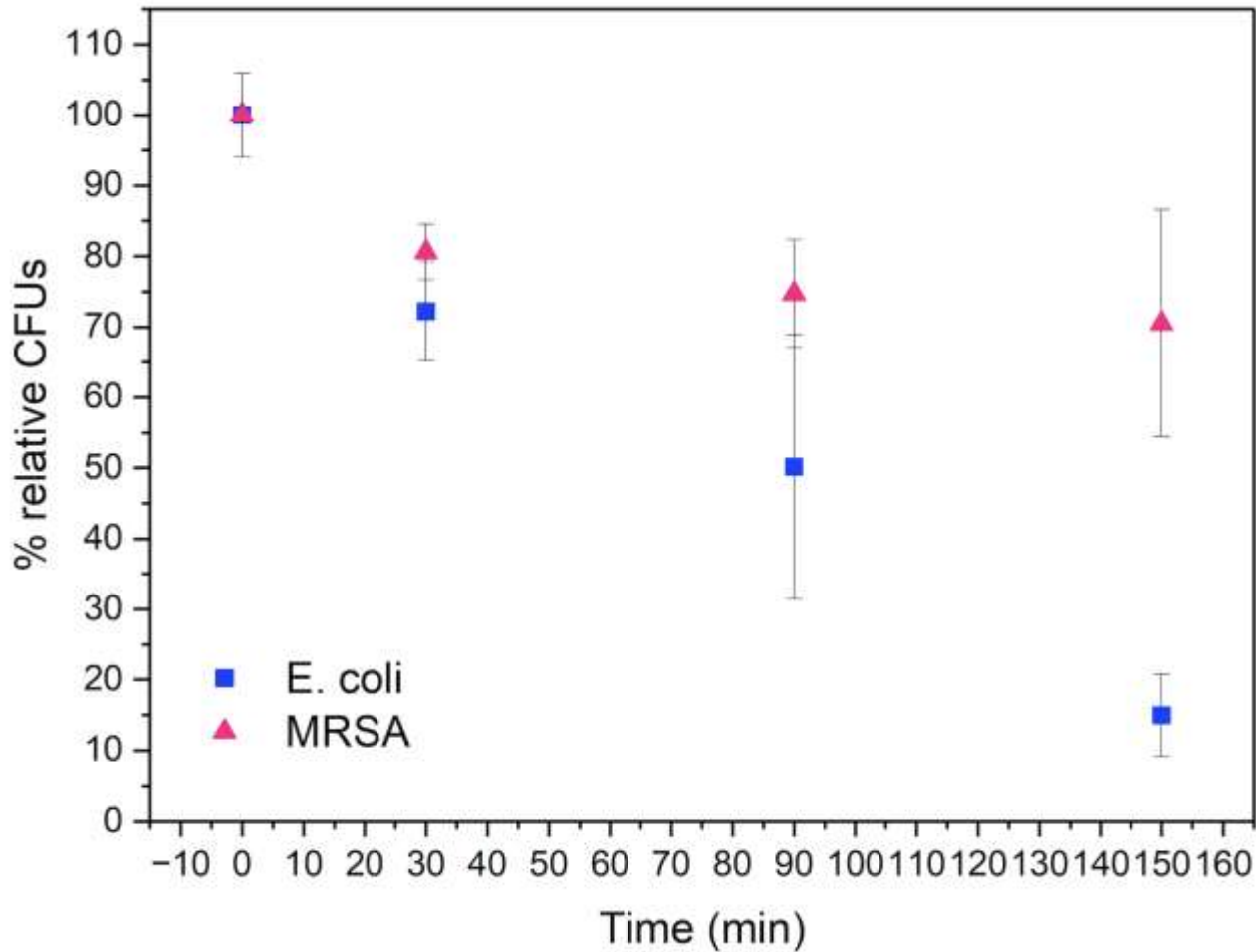


- Photocrosslinked polymer coating on cotton is hydrophilic
- Length of amine linker can be varied



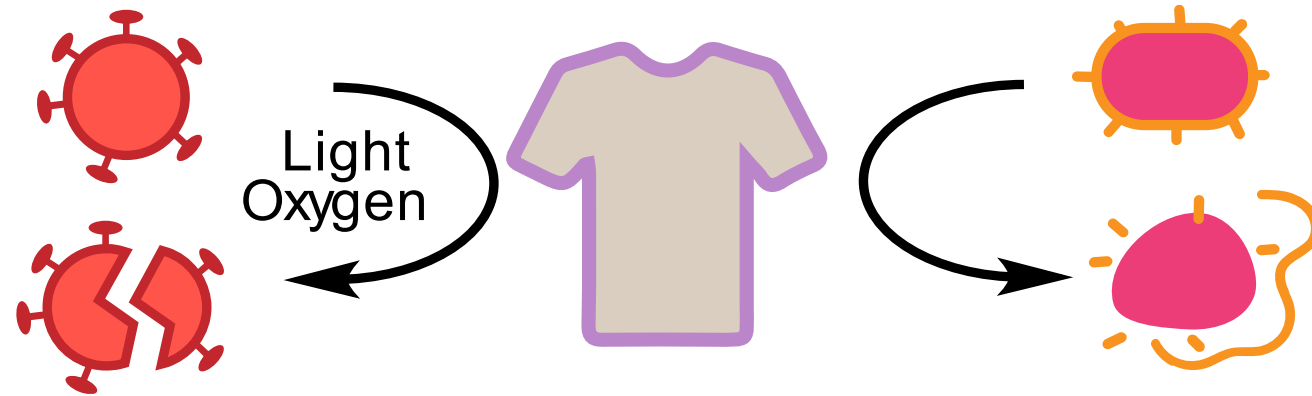


## Photocrosslinking amine terminated poly(ethylene-co-acrylic acid)



- All bacteria were killed with green light irradiation (530 nm) within 10 min
- Hydrophilic coating can impart breathability to textile while maintaining antibacterial function

# Photocrosslinking of amino-functionalized polymers gives highly effective antimicrobial and antiviral coatings for textiles



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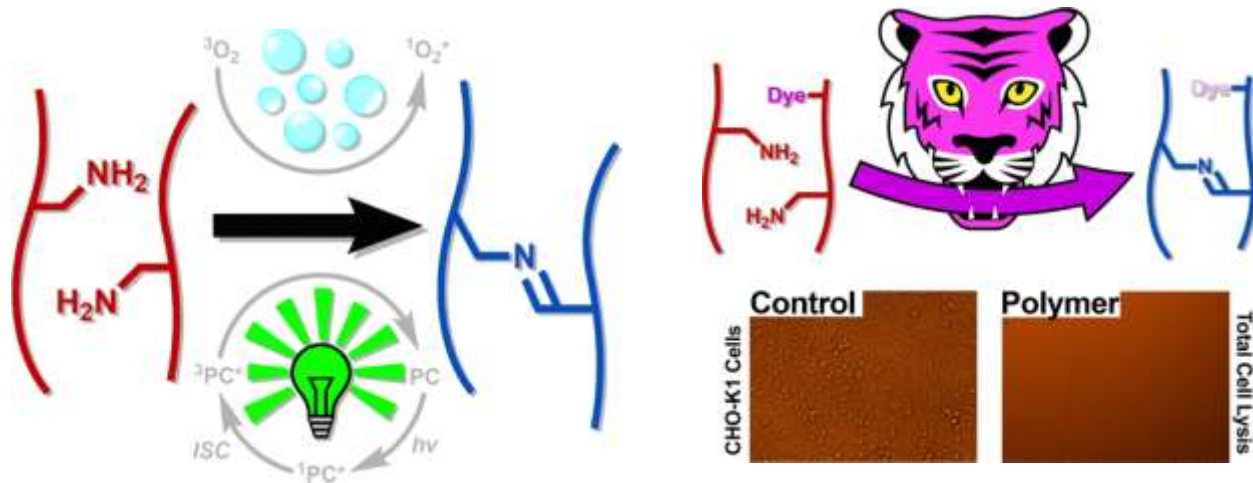
Dr. Saeid Soltanian







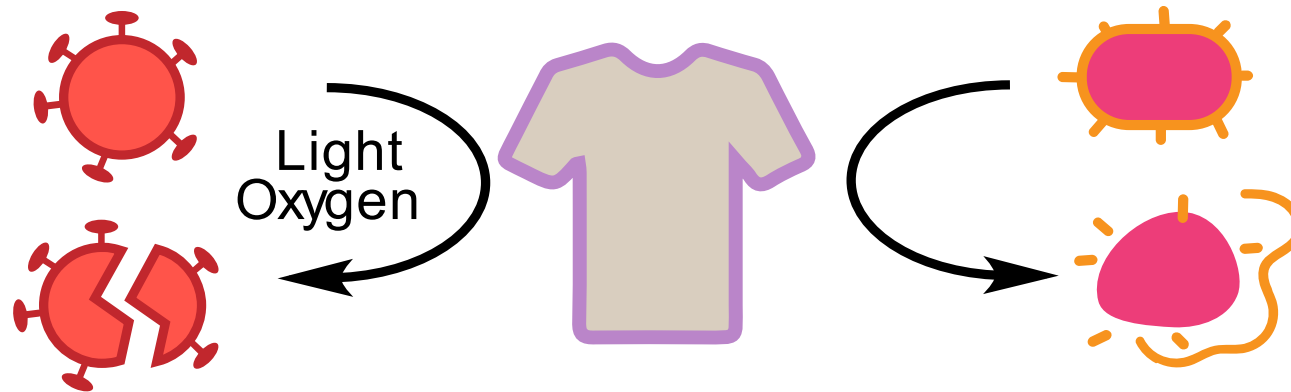
# CHAPTER 4+5



- $^1\text{O}_2$  cross-links amines into imines
- Sensitizers can be directly attached to the backbone
- Amines impart antimicrobial activity



# Chapter 6: Photodynamic and Contact Killing Polymeric Fabric Coating for Bacteria and SARS-CoV-2



# CHAPTER 6



- Dual functional polymer coated onto fabrics using  $^1\text{O}_2$
- High loading with minimal leaching and impact on tensile strength
- Contact killing and aPDI antimicrobial modes for bacteria and SARS-CoV-2 (aPDI)