



Alkylamine: a good candidate for antimicrobial coating (though difficult for per discharge sol-gel, most are plasma deposition?)



Bacteria with their ability to quickly becoming resistant to antibiotic became a threat. Some need just a week to acquire a new resistance.¹

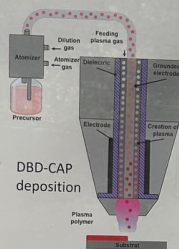
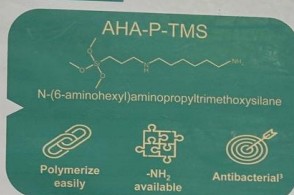
Associated with multi antibiotic resistant bacteria (superbug) contamination in 2010. Urging the need to find alternative solutions.¹

Surface chemistry turns out to be a great alternative to antibiotics by making antifouling or bactericidal surface.²

Among deposition technique could atmospheric plasma has a lot of interesting features.³

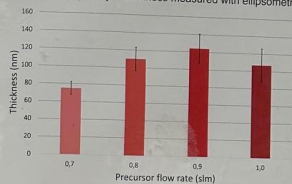


Method

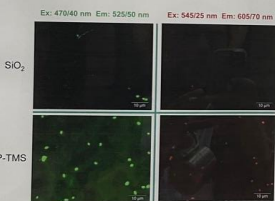
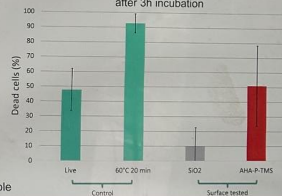


Results

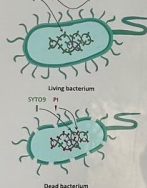
AHA-P-TMS layer thickness measured with ellipsometry



E. Coli (10^8 CFU/mL) dead cells ratio over total cells after 3h incubation

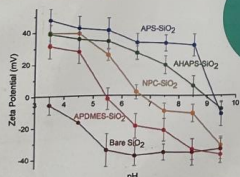


Fluorescence microscopy image x100 of *E. Coli* (10^8 CFU/mL) on a SiO₂ or AHA-P-TMS plasma polymer



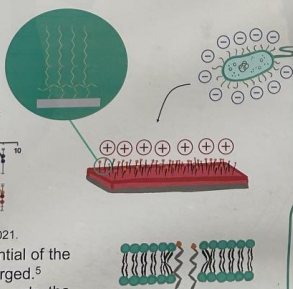
Live/Dead dual staining working principle

Hypothesis



Barak et al. Colloids and Surfaces, 2021.

- Literature indicate that zeta potential of the surface at pH 7 is **positively** charged.⁵
- Bacteria should be attracted towards the surface with their **negatively** charged membrane.⁶
- Alkyl chains penetrate their hydrophobic membrane and weaken them.⁶



Hypothesis on the bactericidal activity of AHA-P-TMS thin film

Conclusion & outlooks

- AHA-P-TMS is easily deposited via DBD-CAP and exhibits good stability across different substrates.
- Initial results suggests a decrease in bacterial viability after 3h.

Further characterization is required to gain deeper insights into the antibacterial properties and to better understand the surface-bacteria interactions. Additionally, the potential to enhance those properties through the incorporation of antimicrobial molecules will be explored.