



Applications of Fungal Extracts as Sterilants to Biofilm Growth on Medical Implantable Devices



GEMSTONE Honors College University of Maryland

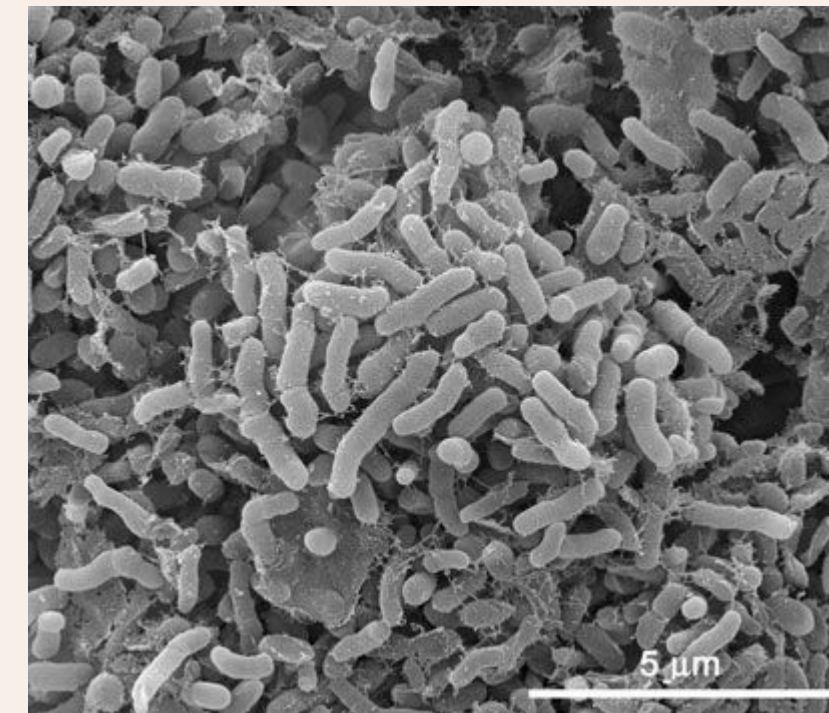


Lili Bao, Andrew Cardillo, Ranita Chowdhury, Leah Crowley, Annette Eldo, Catalina Gibney, Beyza Gul, Matthew Kong, Anju Meda, Sumangal Myers, Ketki Shah, Dr. Myles Poulin

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND HONORS COLLEGE

Biofilm Infections

- 50-70% nosocomial infections are biofilm infections on medical implantable devices
- Over \$100 billion spent annually on biofilm infection treatment in the USA
- Biofilms are more antibiotic resistant, which poses a global issue
- 929,000 deaths annually from biofilm infections

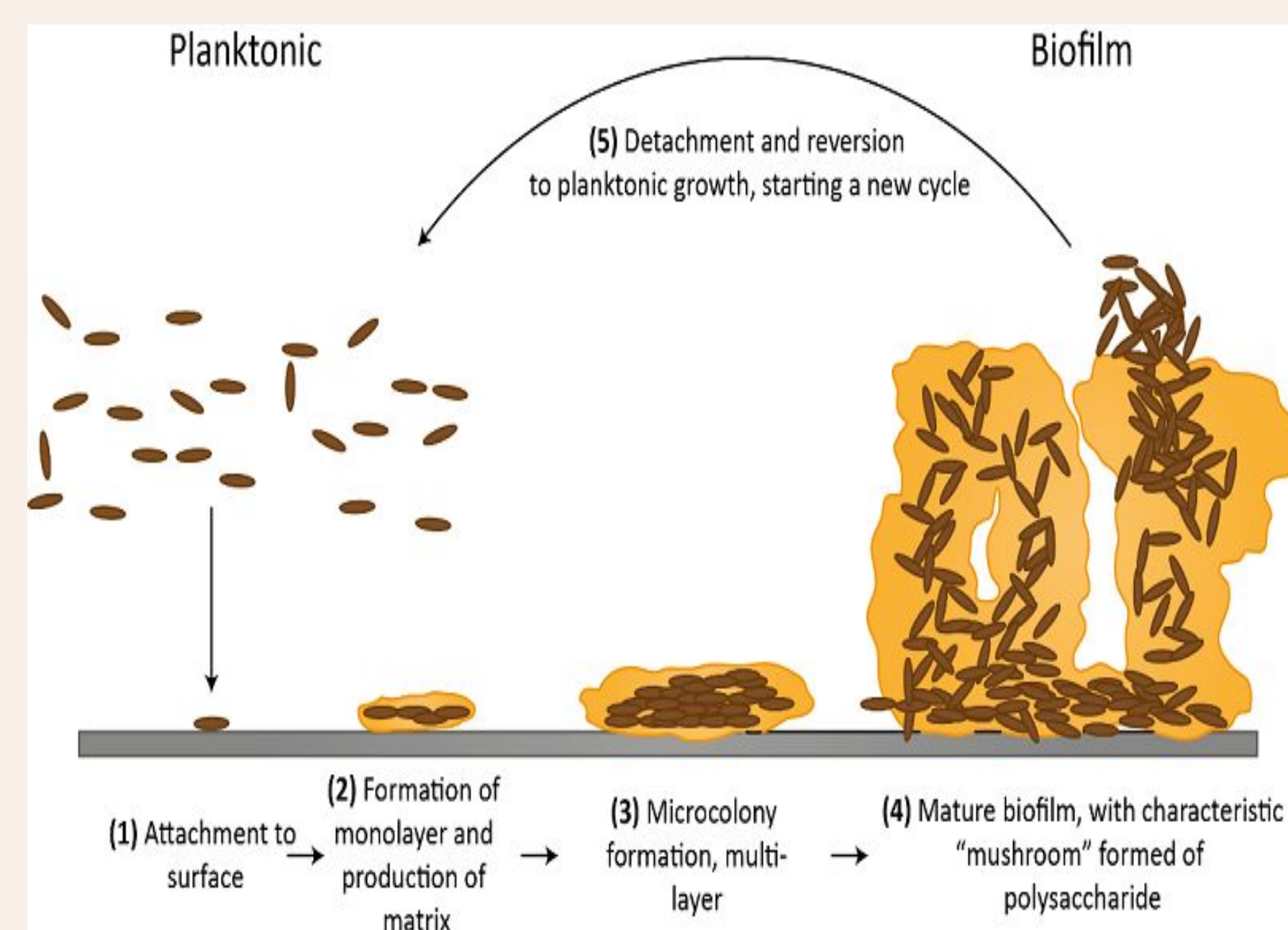


E. coli under scanning electron microscopy

Mushrooms

- Contain secondary bioactive metabolites
- Exhibit antimicrobial, antiviral, immunomodulatory, anti-cancerous, antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory properties
- The mushrooms studied are globally accessible and sustainable

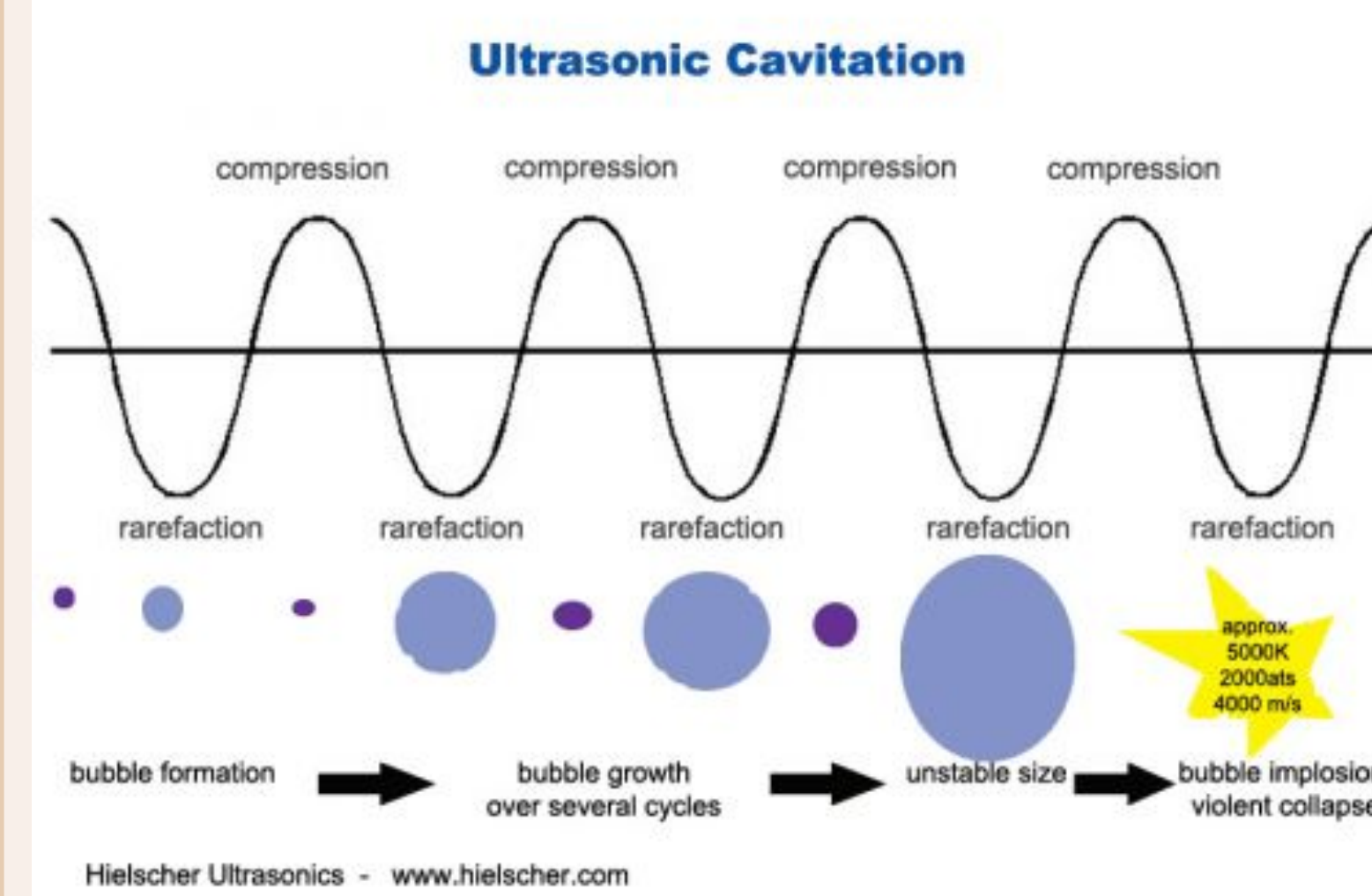
Biofilm Growth



Stages of Biofilm Growth (Giorgi et al., 2022)

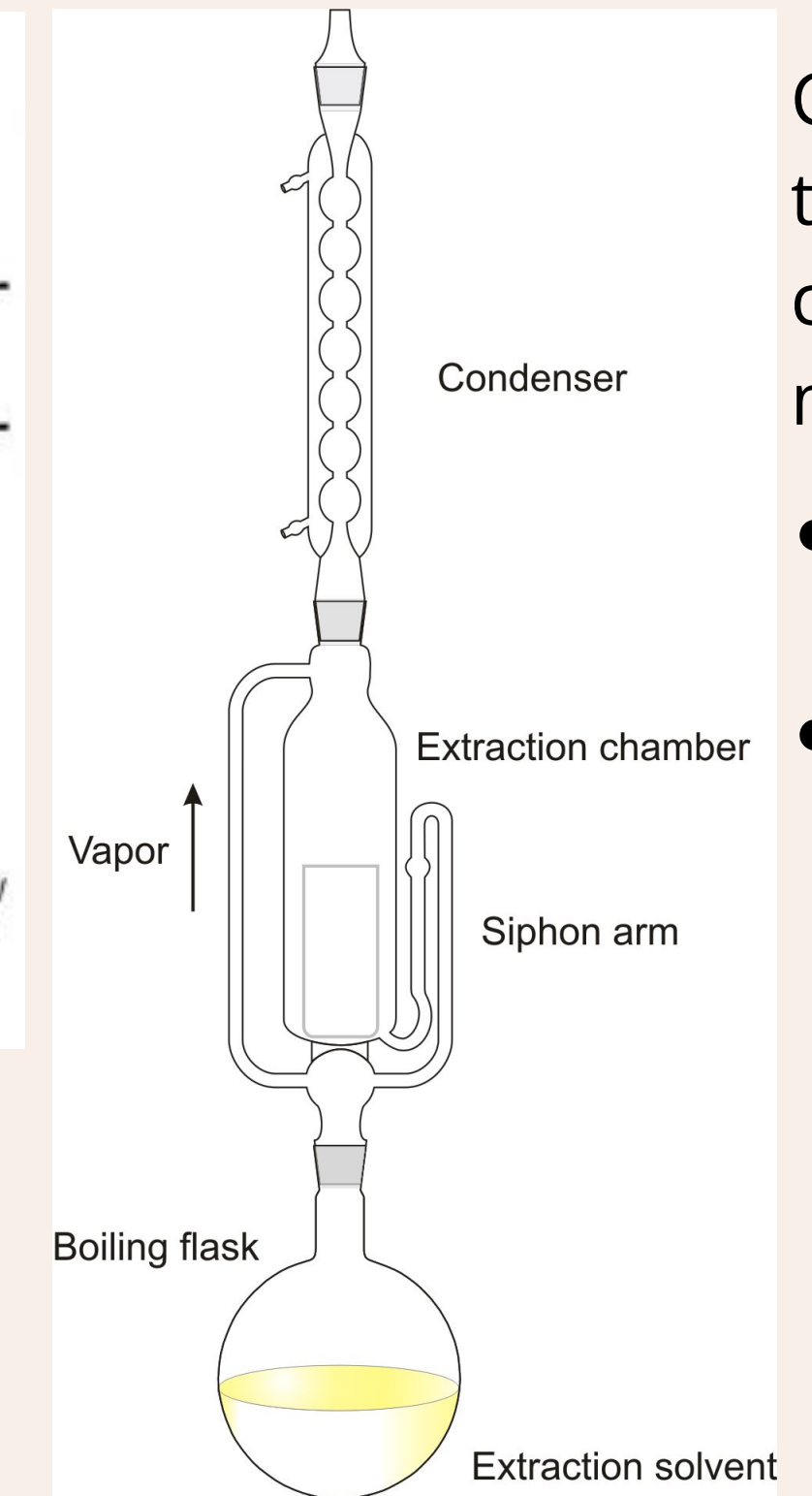
Extraction Techniques

1. Ultrasonic Assisted Extraction (UAE)



High-intensity ultrasound energy waves allows for destruction of cell membrane + extraction of intracellular and cell surface-bound material including the polysaccharide

2. Soxhlet Extraction



Current Extraction technique of bioactive compounds in mushroom extracts:

- 18-24 hrs extraction time
- 0.5g of ground mushroom (TT or SH) in ~42 mL of organic DI water solvent heated in a silicone oil bath with stir bar

Methodology

Fungal extract evaporation

- Extract vacuum filtered and dried via rotovap

Inoculation

- Inoculated autoclaved 20mL TSB culture with glycerol stock, stored overnight at 37°C on shaker at 200 RPM

Extract Resuspension

- Dried fungal extract resuspended in 3.5 mL PBS buffer

Plating

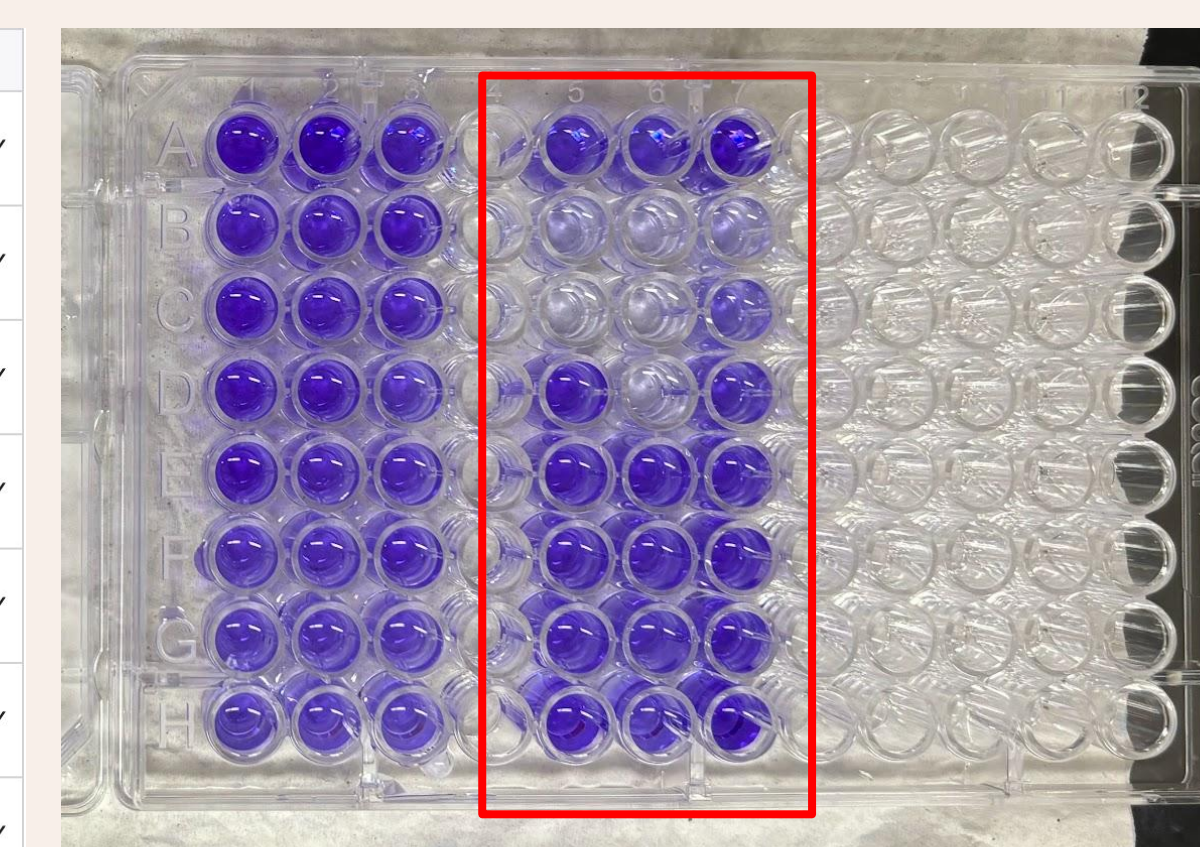
- Extract serially diluted with PBS buffer into overnight culture following dilution scheme below

Biomass Staining

- Fixed cells to plate, added CV stain, and analyzed via plate reader

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	PBS	EMPTY	TT Extract	TT Extract	TT Extract	EMPTY	40 µL PBS + 200 µL sterile Media	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY
B	PBS	EMPTY	1:5 Extract	1:5 Extract	1:5 Extract	EMPTY	40 µL PBS + 200 µL sterile Media	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY
C	PBS	EMPTY	1:25 Extract	1:25 Extract	1:25 Extract	EMPTY	40 µL PBS + 200 µL sterile Media	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY
D	PBS	EMPTY	1:125 Extract	1:125 Extract	1:125 Extract	EMPTY	40 µL PBS + 200 µL sterile Media	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY
E	PBS	EMPTY	1:625 Extract	1:625 Extract	1:625 Extract	EMPTY	40 µL PBS + 200 µL sterile Media	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY
F	PBS	EMPTY	1:3125 Extract	1:3125 Extract	1:3125 Extract	EMPTY	40 µL PBS + 200 µL sterile Media	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY
G	PBS	EMPTY	1:15625 Extract	1:15625 Extract	1:15625 Extract	EMPTY	40 µL PBS + 200 µL sterile Media	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY
H	PBS	EMPTY	1:78125 Extract	1:78125 Extract	1:78125 Extract	EMPTY	40 µL PBS + 200 µL sterile Media	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY	EMPTY

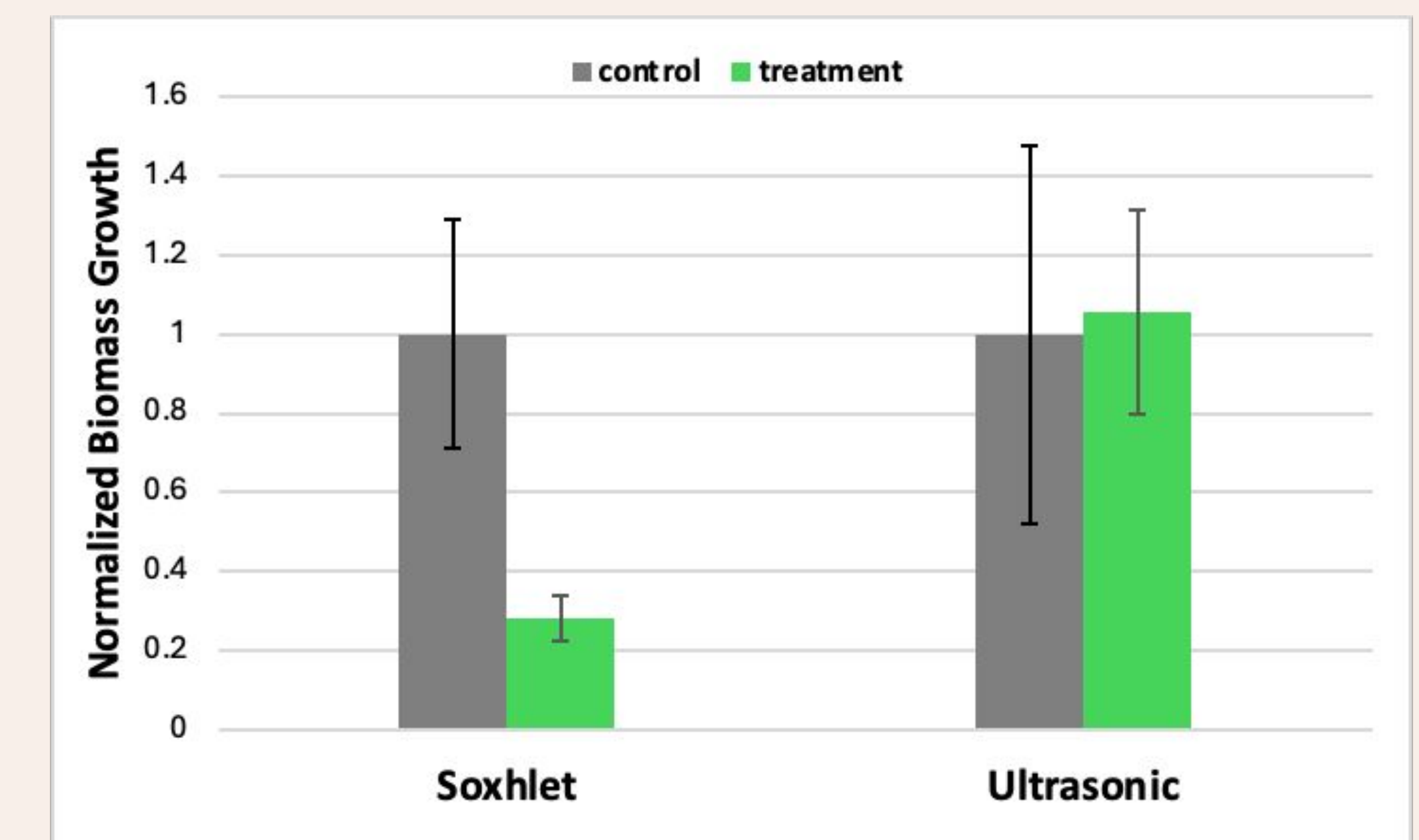
96 well plate diagram for biofilm assay



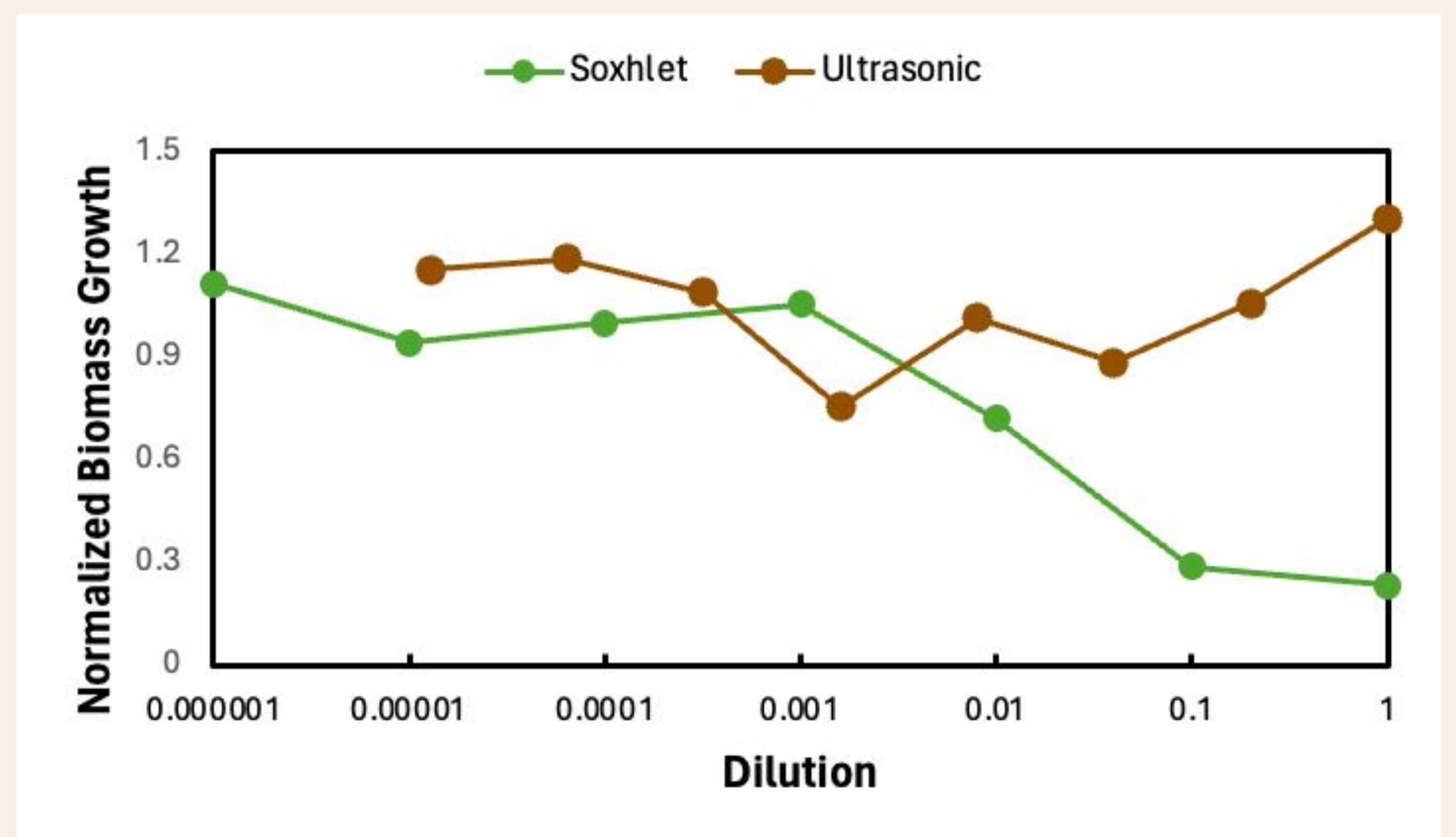
Finished plate stained with crystal violet

Biofilm Assay Results

- The Soxhlet extract showed significant inhibition
 - ~72% inhibition in biomass growth
- UAE extract had no inhibition



- Observed dose-dependent inhibition for soxhlet extract
- UAE extract has no defining trend for inhibition



Future Directions

- Utilize organic-based extracts in the future to maximize our yield and acquire pure sample
- Apply inhibitory properties of mushrooms to treat biofilm extractions that form on medical devices such as catheters, pacemakers, and prosthetics

Acknowledgements & References

We would like to thank our mentor Dr. Myles Poulin, librarian Isabella Baxter, and Gemstone Staff: Dr. Allison Lansverk, Leslie Lizama, Dr. David Lovell, and Brianna Lucas. In addition, we thank LaunchUMD, the Do Good Institute and University Libraries Award for Outstanding Gemstone Team for supporting our research.

