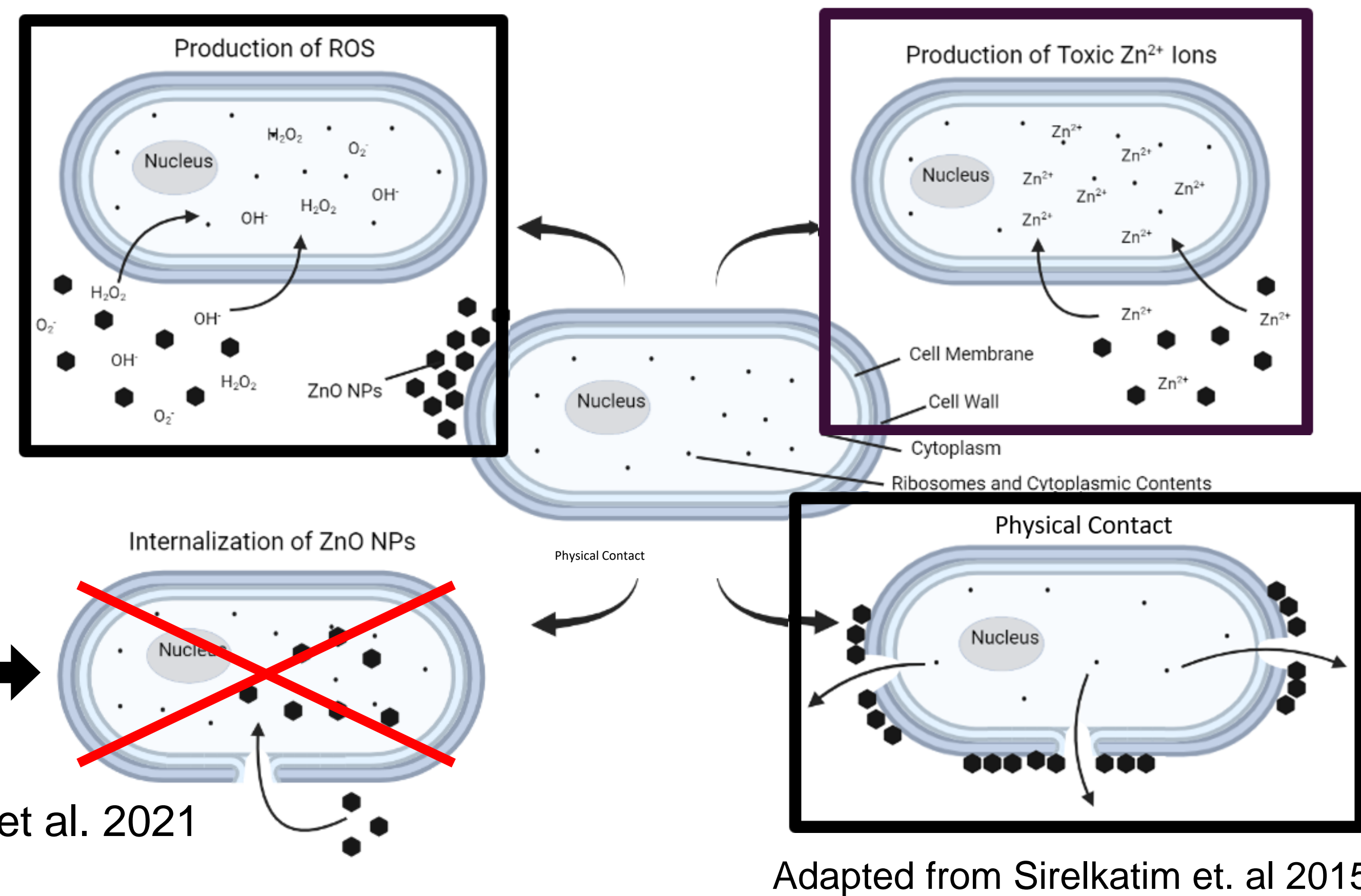


Investigation of the Role of Soluble Species in the Antibacterial Mechanism of Zinc Oxide Against *Staphylococcus aureus*

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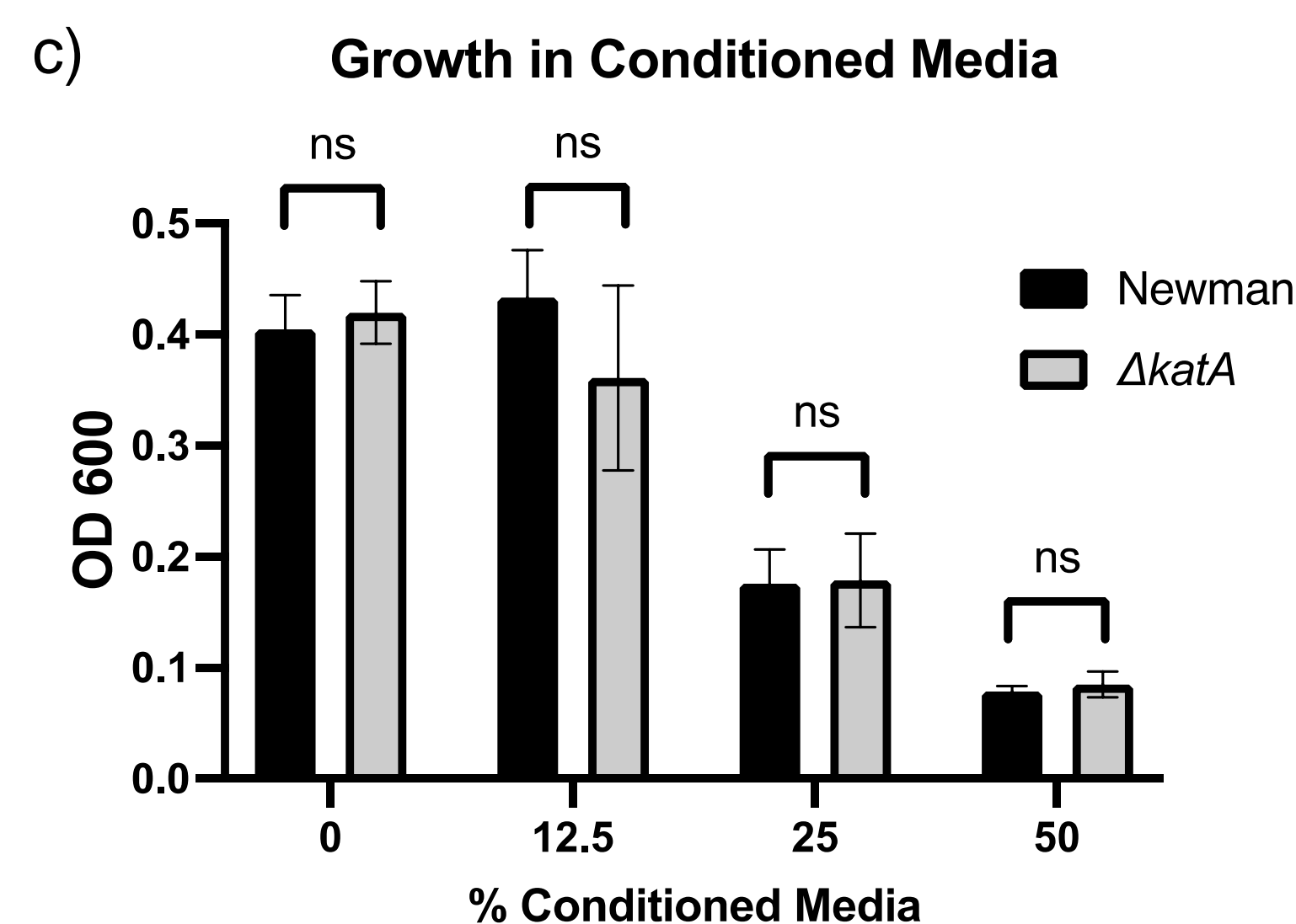
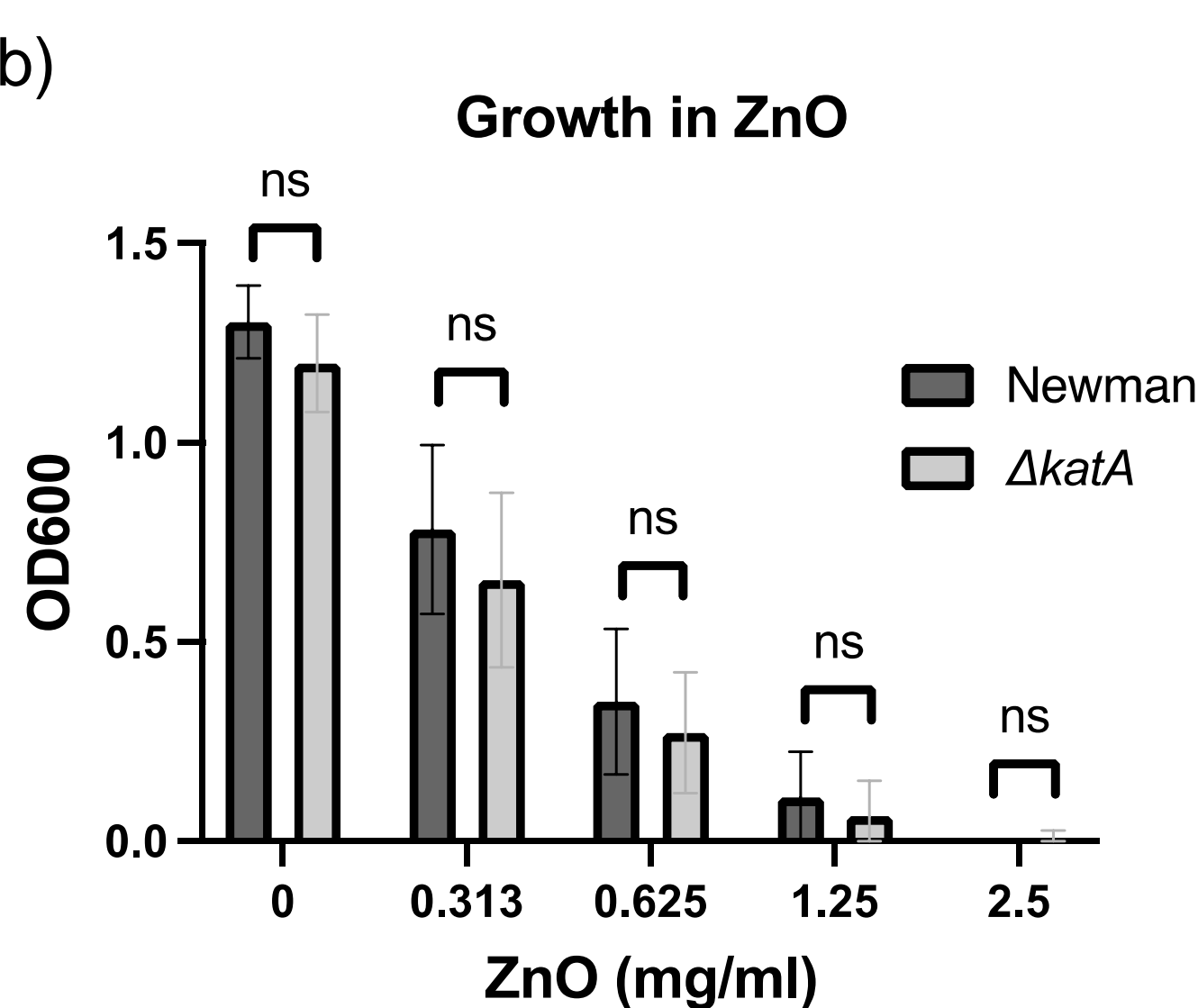
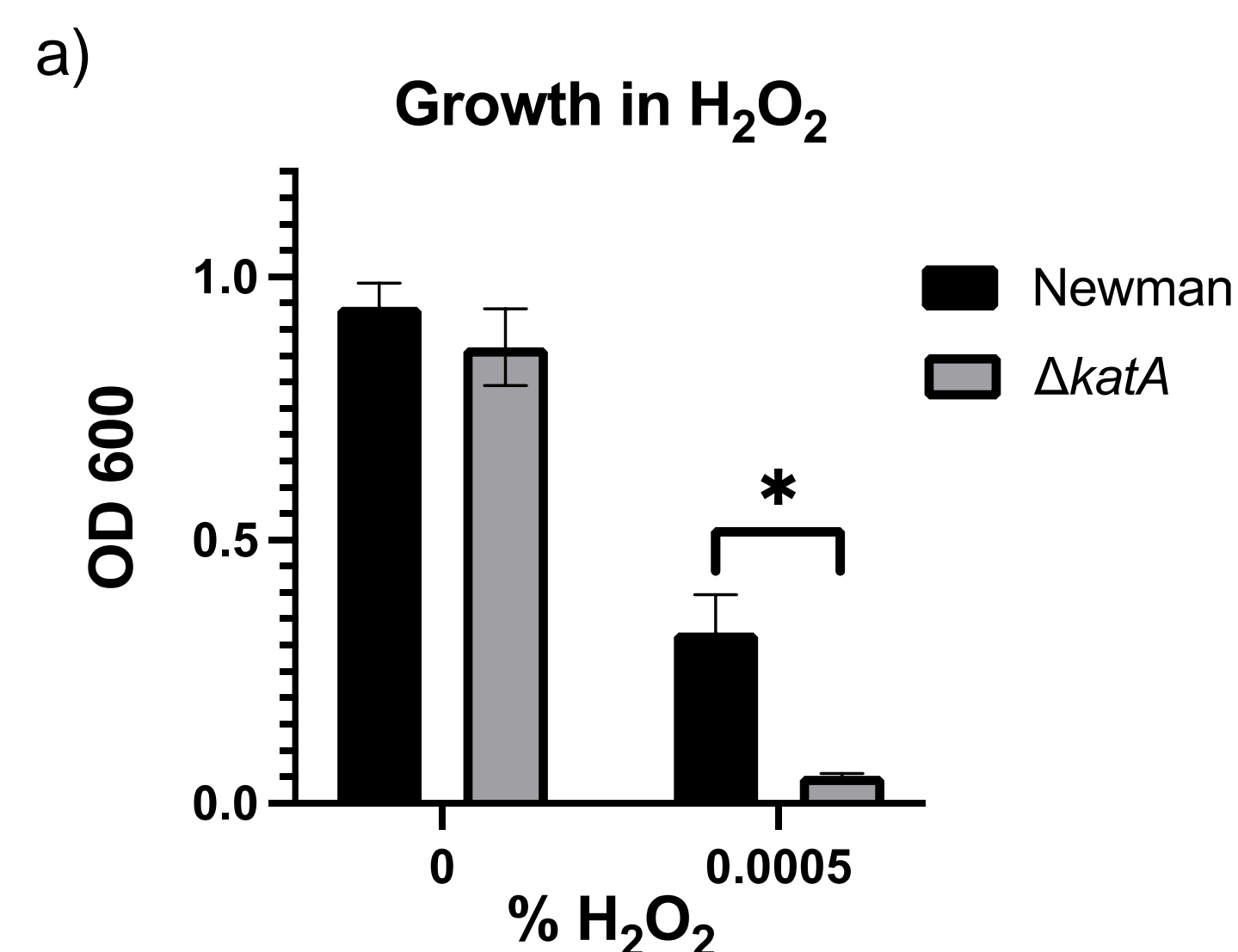
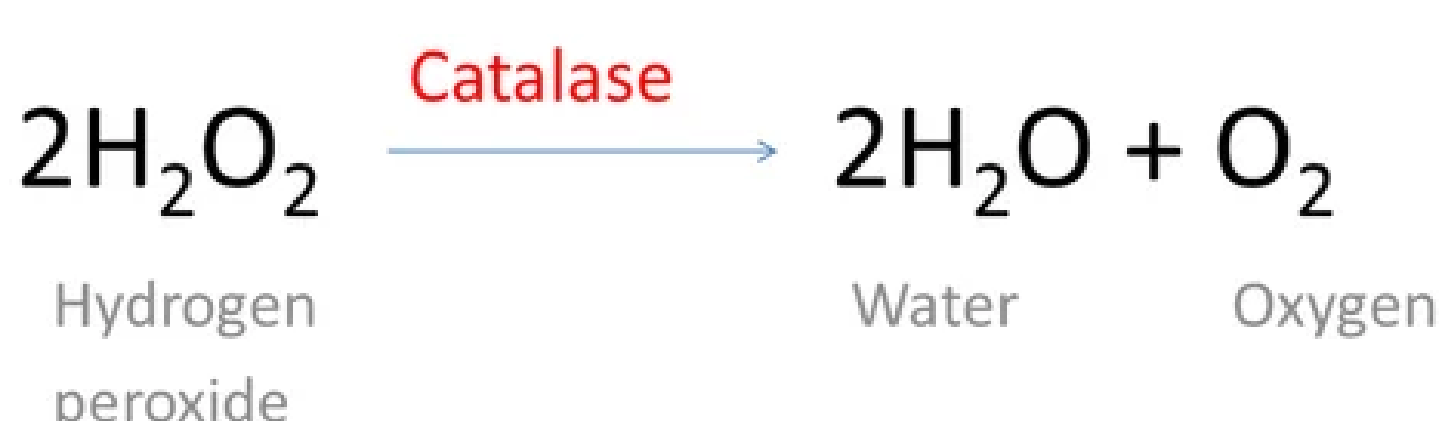
Background

Proposed Mechanisms of ZnO NP Antibacterial Activity



The current antimicrobial action of ZnO is unknown, although several mechanisms have been proposed. Previous work (Reeks et al. 2021) has shown that internalization of ZnO NPs is not necessary for ZnO-mediated killing, consequently, we chose to investigate the other mechanisms.

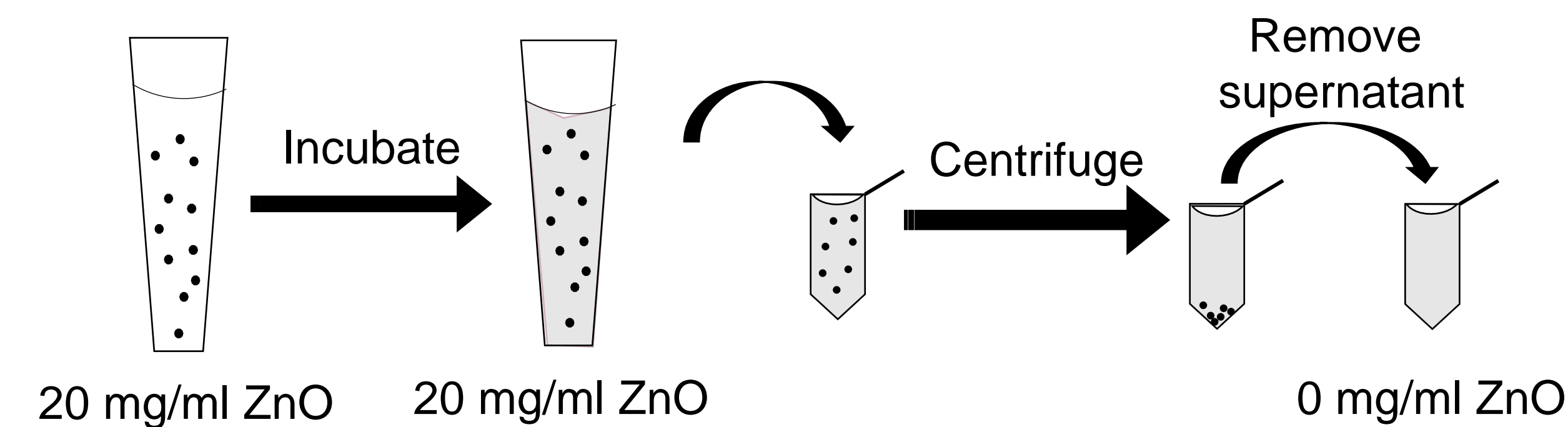
H₂O₂ Production Not Critical



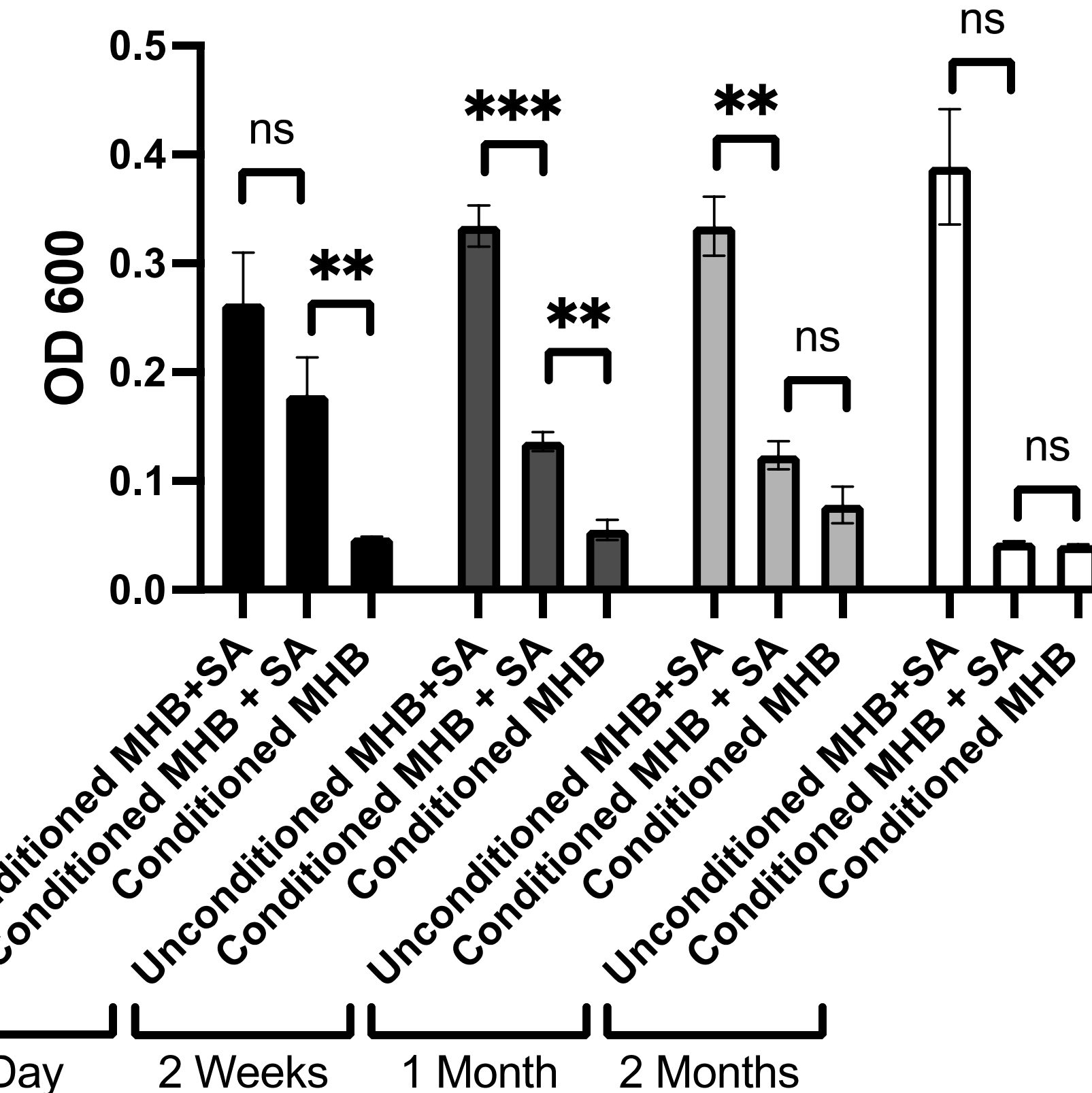
Production of H₂O₂ is not responsible for the antimicrobial activity of ZnO NPs. *p<0.05 by unpaired t-test.

Physical Contact Not Necessary

Method

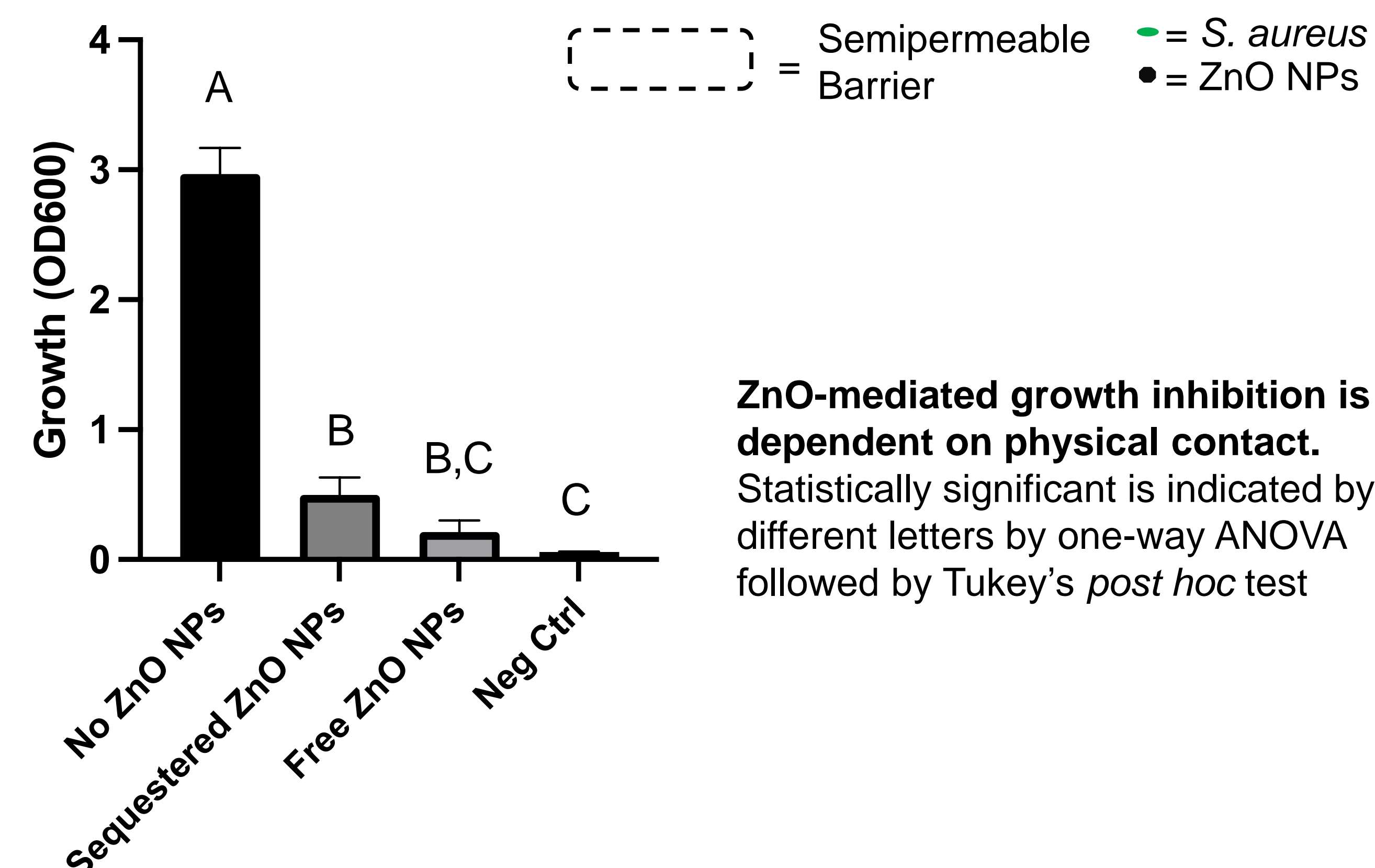
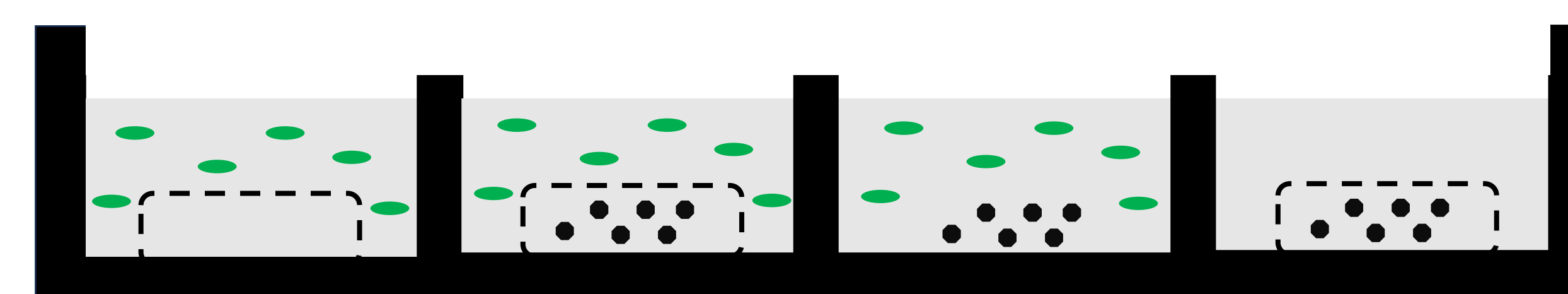


Growth in Conditioned MHB



Conditioned media retains ability to inhibit bacterial growth after removal of NPs. Statistically significant differences represented by **p<0.01, ***p< by one-way ANOVA paired with a Tukey's post hoc test.

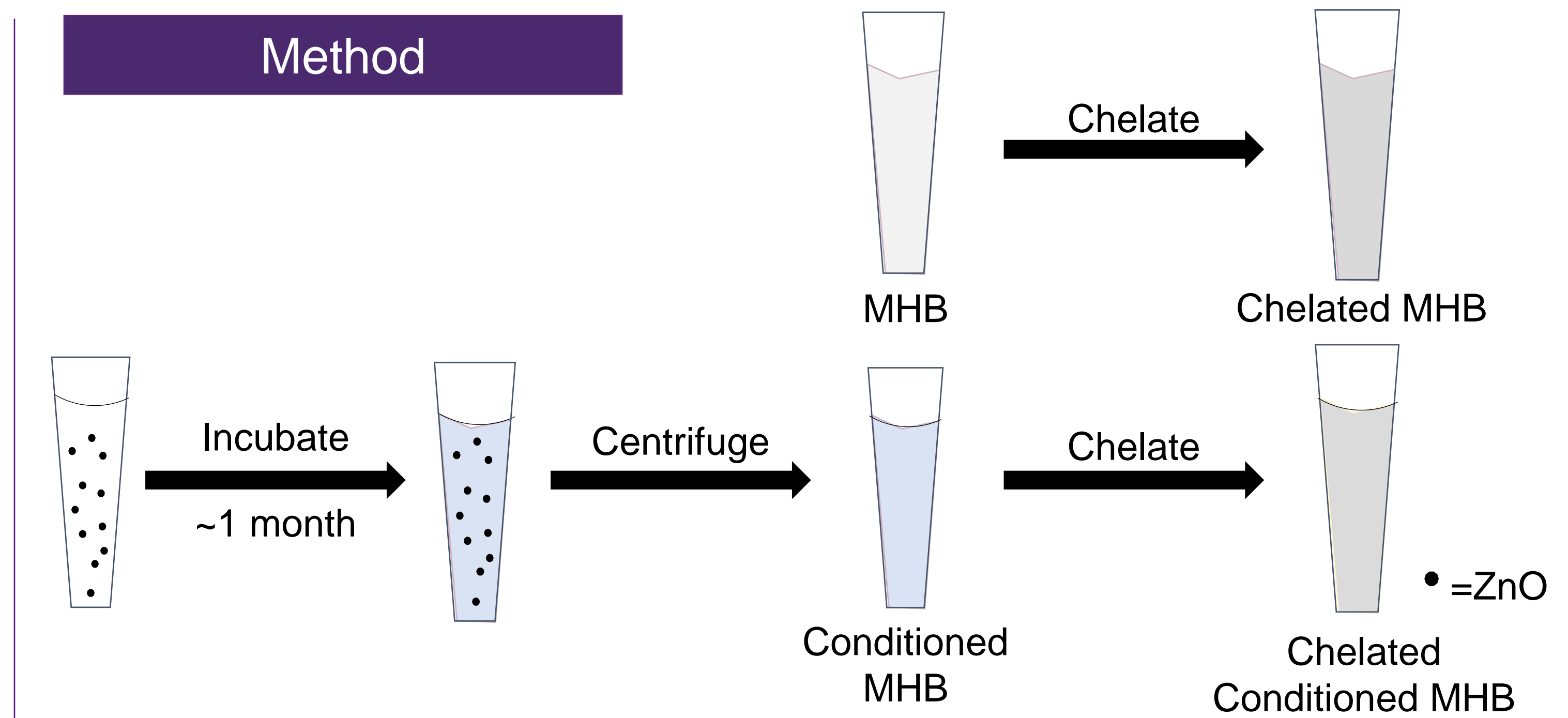
Method



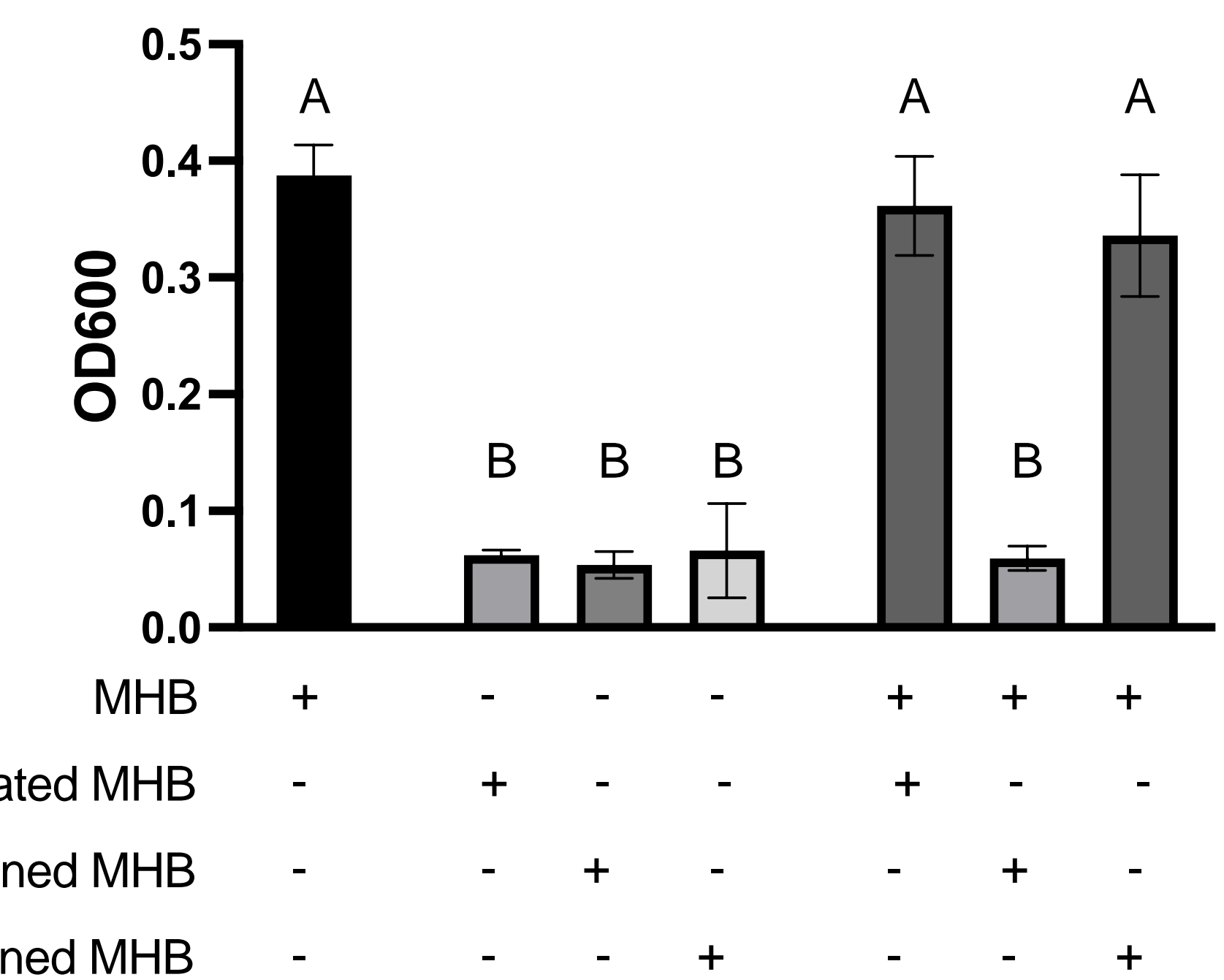
ZnO-mediated growth inhibition is not dependent on physical contact. Statistically significant is indicated by different letters by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's post hoc test

Zn²⁺ Ions Mediate Toxicity

Method



Growth in Chelated Media



Zn²⁺ concentration in conditioned media

Media Conditions	Zn ²⁺ concentration (μM)
MHB	30.8 ± 7.6
MHB conditioned 1 day	3248.9 ± 113.4
MHB conditioned ≥1 month	9588.1 ± 1256
Chelated conditioned MHB	15.9 ± 19.5

Accumulation of Zn²⁺ ions mediate toxicity of conditioned media. Different letters represent statistically significant differences by one-way ANOVA followed by a Tukey's post hoc test.

Conclusions

- H₂O₂ does not mediate ZnO NP toxicity
- Physical contact is not necessary but may still contribute to ZnO toxicity
- Soluble Zn²⁺ is the primary mechanism by which zinc oxide nanoparticles mediate toxicity in Mueller-Hinton Broth

References

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Acknowledgements: Special thanks to Dr. McGillivray, the McGillivray Lab Group, and my funding sources, TCU RCAF and SERC, for supporting me and this project.