عنوان مقاله:

Antimicrobial and anti-biofilm activities of biosurfactant produced by Shewanella on antibiotic-resistant bacteria

محل انتشار:

بيستمين كنگره بين المللي ميكروب شناسي ايران (سال: 1398)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 1

نویسندگان: Sanaz Gharaei - Department of Biology, Faculty Science, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman, Iran

Mehdi Hassanshahian - Ph.D. in Microbiology, Assistant Professor Shahid Bahonar Kerman University, Kerman, Iran

Hamid Forootanfar - Herbal and Traditional Medicines Research Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Hamid Forootanfar - Department of Pharmaceutical Biotechnology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Mandana Ohadi - Pharmaceutics Research Center, Institute of Neuropharmacology, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction and objectives: There are a lot of concerns about the use of antibiotics to treat various diseases of humans and other living organisms. Because of high levels of antibiotics, it can cause disorders and adverse effects on human health. Despite the demonstration of the antibiofilm and anti-bacterial action of biosurfactants, they can also be used to solve this problem. Biosurfactants are biodegradable, non-toxic, harmless and environmentally friendly compounds. Therefore, these compounds can be a good alternative to antibiotics. In this study, our goal was to assess the in vitro antimicrobial and anti-biofilm abilities of biosurfactant produced by Shewanella. Materials and Methods: We determined biosurfactant minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) against both Gram-positive and negative antibiotic-resistant bacteria by agar well diffusion method. Also, the anti-biofilm activity of biosurfactant against the biofilm produced by clinically isolated bacterial strains was investigated by microtiter plate. Results: The biosurfactant produced by Shewanella non-selectively showed activity against both Gram-positive and negative bacterial strains. The highest zone of inhibition (30 mm) was observed at concentration of 1 mg/ml against Acinetobacter. Obtained results of the biofilm formation revealed that biosurfactant disrupted the biofilm of Pseudomonas aeruginosa (90%) at 100 mg/ml concentrations. Conclusion: The result of this study indicated that antibacterial and antibiofilm agents on the bacteria studied but the use of biosurfactant in biomedicine and the .replacement of antibiotics needs further investigation

کلمات کلیدی:Biosurfactant, Antibiotic resistant, Biodegradation bacteria, Antimicrobial activity, Antibiofilm activity

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

https://civilica.com/doc/987240

