Contribution ID: 10 Type: not specified

Dynamics of E. Coli in silica nanoparticles

Wednesday, 17 December 2025 11:20 (20 minutes)

Antimicrobial resistance is rapidly increasing worldwide, calling for alternative strategies beyond conventional antibiotics. Silica nanoparticles (SiO2 NPs) are promising nanocarriers, but their impact on bacterial dynamics at relevant length and time scales remains insufficiently understood. Here, we combine Ultra Small-Angle X-ray Scattering (USAXS) and X-ray Photon Correlation Spectroscopy (XPCS) at ESRF to investigate the structure and dynamics of Escherichia coli in the presence of Stöber silica nanoparticles of ≈60 nm diameter, either bare (nSiO2) or covalently functionalized with carbohydrate ligands (Glu1, Glu3, Man1, Gal6). Suspensions of E. coli ($OD_{600} = 3.9, 1.17 \times 10^{\circ}$ cells/mL in phosphate buffer) were mixed with SiO_2 NPs at 0.01 g/L (3.3 × 10¹⁰ NPs/mL). USAXS profiles show no shift in the first minimum, indicating the absence of significant nanoparticle adsorption onto the bacterial surface, while in the intermediate-q range (≈0.06-0.6 nm⁻¹) the bacterial membrane signal is masked by silica scattering. Heterodyne XPCS analysis reveals Brownian-like dynamics ($\alpha \approx 1$) for all samples, with relaxation rates scaling linearly with q^2 . Short-time diffusion coefficients remain unchanged within experimental uncertainty upon nanoparticle addition and are independent of the surface functionalization ($D_0 \approx 0.23-0.26 \,\mu\text{m}^2/\text{s}$), demonstrating that the global bacterial diffusion is not measurably perturbed under these conditions. By quantitatively connecting nanoscale structure and collective bacterial dynamics in situ, this combined USAXS-XPCS framework contributes to a more mechanistic understanding of how nanocarriers behave in biological media, thereby supporting the rational design of more effective nanomedicines.

Abstract Title

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Session Classification: Talks