TITLE: EVALUATION OF THE ACTIVITY OF *ct*-[RuCl(NO)(dppb)(4,4-Mebipy)](PF₆)₂ AGAINST *Staphylococcus aureus* AND *Staphylococcus epidermidis* BIOFILMS

AUTHORS: Pereira, A.L.¹; Medeiros, E.J.T.¹; Lopes, J.B.A.C.¹; Carneiro, B.M.¹; Holanda, A.K.M²; Vasconcelos, M.A.¹; Teixeira, E.H.¹

INSTITUTIONS: ¹Integrated Laboratory of Biomolecules- LIBS- Department of Pathology, Federal University of Ceará – UFC; ²Laboratory of Inorganic Chemistry- Federal University of Ceará- UFC

ABSTRACT:

Antimicrobial resistance is a global public health problem that culminates in deaths from infections associated to multiresistant microorganisms such as Staphylococcus aureus and Staphylococcus epidermidis. Mostly of these infections are associated with the ability of microorganisms to form biofilms, communities of cells attached to an abiotic or biotic substrate and inserted into a self-produced extracellular polymeric substance (EPS). Microbial biofilms provide to microorganisms resistance through metabolic dormancy programs or molecular persistence. Thus, the discovery of novel antimicrobial agents capable of preventing the biofilm formation constitutes a promising area. Therefore, the objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of the ruthenium complex ct-[RuCl(NO)(dppb)(4,4-Mebipy)](PF₆)₂ on the biofilm of Staphylococcus aureus ATCC25923, Staphylococcus aureus ATCC700698, Staphylococcus epidermidis ATCC12228 and Staphylococcus epidermidis ATCC35984. The bacteria were incubated for 24 hours at 37ºC with the compound diluted in concentrations ranging from 7.8 to 500 μ g/ml. The activity of the compound on biofilm formation was evaluated by the quantification of biomass through the violet crystal staining method and by the quantification of viable cells in the biofilm by counting colony forming units (CFU). The compound significantly inhibited the biomass formation of S. aureus ATCC25923 and S. epidermidis ATCC12228 between 7.8 and 500 µg/ml and S. aureus ATCC700698 and S. epidermidis ATCC35984 between 15.6 and 500 µg/ml. Regarding CFU enumeration, the compound significantly reduced the number of viable cells at all concentrations tested against all microorganisms. Therefore, the ruthenium complex ct-[RuCl(NO)(dppb)(4,4-Mebipy)](PF₆)₂ may represent a therapeutic alternative for infections associated with *Staphylococcus aureus* and Staphylococcus epidermidis biofilms.

Keywords: Ruthenium complex; biofilms; Staphylococcus sp..

Development Agency: CNPq, CAPES and FUNCAP.