

Nanosilver-Decorated Biodegradable Mesoporous Organosilica Nanoparticles for GSH-Responsive Gentamicin Release and Synergistic Treatment of Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria

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Purpose: Antibiotic-resistant bacteria are pathogens that have emerged as a serious public health risk. Thus, there is an urgent need to develop a new generation of anti-bacterial materials to kill antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

Methods: Nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles (Ag-MONs) were fabricated for co-delivery of gentamicin (GEN) and nanosilver. After investigating the glutathione (GSH)-responsive matrix degradation and controlled release of both GEN and silver ions, the anti-bacterial activities of Ag-MONs@GEN were systematically determined against several antibiotic-susceptible and antibiotic-resistant bacteria including *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Enterococcus faecalis*. Furthermore, the cytotoxic profiles of Ag-MONs@GEN were evaluated.

Results: The GEN-loaded nanopatform (Ag-MONs@GEN) showed glutathione-responsive matrix degradation, resulting in the simultaneous controlled release of GEN and silver ions. Ag-MONs@GEN exhibited excellent anti-bacterial activities than Ag-MONs and GEN alone via inducing ROS generation, especially enhancing synergetic effects against four antibiotic-resistant bacteria including *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Enterococcus faecalis*. Moreover, the IC₅₀ values of Ag-MONs@GEN in L929 and HUVECs cells were 313.6 ± 15.9 and 295.7 ± 12.3 µg/mL, respectively, which were much higher than their corresponding minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) values.

Conclusion: Our study advanced the development of Ag-MONs@GEN for the synergistic and safe treatment of antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

Keywords: mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles, nanosilver, gentamicin, GSH-responsive release, antibiotics-resistant bacteria

Introduction

Antibiotic-resistant bacteria are emerging pathogens that represent one of the dominant challenges in human health, as they reduce the efficacy of conventional antibiotics and significantly increase the number of clinical cases of severe infection.^{1,2} To address this challenge, efforts have been made to develop alternative strategies and anti-bacterial therapeutics based on sophisticated materials to treat antibiotic-resistant bacteria.^{3–5} Recently, nanoparticles (NPs) have emerged as new tools that can be used to not only combat deadly bacterial infections but also

kill antibiotic-resistant bacteria.^{6–8} Among several metal-based NPs, nanosilver is the most common material used in consumer products and medical equipment.^{9,10} Due to the broad spectrum and long-term activity, nanosilver is an effective antibacterial agent against various bacteria, fungi, and viruses, particularly in killing antibiotic-resistant bacteria.¹¹

Current developments have gently shifted attention from monotherapy to combined or multiple therapies to kill antibiotic-resistant bacteria since the synergy of therapeutic agents or techniques give rise to ostentatious superadditive (namely “ $1 + 1 > 2$ ”) therapeutic effects.¹² There is growing evidence that the combination of nanosilver and antibiotics can produce significant synergistic effects in killing drug-resistant bacterial strains due to the overproduction of reactive oxygen species by nanosilver under the influence of antibiotics, thereby expanding the anti-bacterial spectrum of the existing antibiotics.^{13–15} For example, gentamicin (GEN) and other aminoglycoside antibiotics may form chemical complexes with silver ions via binding of the active hydroxyl or amine group.¹⁶ Thus, scientists proposed a new type of anti-bacterial agent by utilizing the synergistic effects of nanosilver and GEN.^{17,18} However, the antibacterial efficiency of nanosilver and antibiotics may be limited by the off-targeted administration and side effects. Therefore, tailored nanomaterials that integrate nanosilver and antibiotics for “on-demand” drug release would be a more promising and safe system to treat antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

Nanosilver-decorated mesoporous silica particles (Ag-MSNs) have been used as a nanosilver-carrying carrier, which protected nanosilver from aggregation and released silver ions in a controlled manner, leading to effective long-term efficacy.^{19–27} However, the uncontrolled biodegradation behavior and silver ions release manner impede the further clinical translation of Ag-MSN. As an alternative, mesoporous organosilica NPs (MONs) were employed to achieve stimuli-responsive degradation and drug release via employing stimulus-responsive cleavable bonds into the silica framework.^{28–38} Our group developed a facile method to fabricate nanosilver-decorated biodegradable MONs (Ag-MONs) with matrix-degradation property, leading to controlled silver ions release against bacteria.³⁹ With these findings in mind, we hypothesized that Ag-MONs may be selected as an ideal system for GEN delivery, which might achieve synergistic activity against resistant bacteria and less side effects via stimuli-responsive drug release.

In this study, we prepared and characterized nanosilver-decorated biodegradable MONs for GEN delivery against antibiotic-resistant bacteria. After investigating the glutathione (GSH)-responsive matrix degradation and controlled release of both GEN and silver ions, the antibacterial activities of Ag-MONs@GEN were systematically determined against several antibiotic-susceptible and antibiotic-resistant bacteria including *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Enterococcus faecalis*. Furthermore, the cytotoxic profiles of Ag-MONs@GEN were evaluated.

Experimental

Materials

Tannic acid (TA, 99%), ammonium hydroxide (NH₄OH, 28%), tetraethyl orthosilicate (TEOS), and bis[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]-tetrasulfide (BTES) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co. (St. Louis, MO, USA). Silver nitrate (AgNO₃, 99.5%) was purchased from Aladdin (Shanghai, China). 3-(4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide (MTT), fetal bovine serum (FBS), penicillin, streptomycin, lysogenic broth agar, Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM), and lysogenic broth were obtained from Sangon Biotech (Shanghai, China). GEN (> 590 IU/mg) was purchased from Dalian Meilun Biotech Co., Ltd. (Dalian, China). All reagents were used without further purification. Deionized water was used in all experiments.

Synthesis of Ag-MONs

The synthesis of Ag-MONs was conducted according to our previously reported method.³⁹ First, TA (0.5 g) and NH₄OH (28%, 25 mL) were added into deionized water (200 mL) stirred for 1 h at room temperature. Next, a mixture of TEOS (100 mg) and BTES (20 mg) was added quickly and stirred for another 2 h. The products were centrifuged and re-dispersed in AgNO₃ solution (400 mL, 0.5 mg/mL), and vigorous stirring was continued for 4 h in the dark. Finally, Ag-MONs were collected, washed with ethanol and water, and vacuum-dried.

Characterization

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was done using JEOL ARM-300F. Aqueous solution containing Ag-MONs (0.1 mg/mL) was dropped on a copper grid and then dried at room temperature before being observed on TEM. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) images were

obtained on Hitachi S-4800 to observe the surface morphologies at the acceleration voltage of 5–30 kV. X-ray diffraction patterns were performed on the Rigaku D/MAX-2550V diffractometer with Cu K α radiation ($\lambda = 1.5405 \text{ \AA}$), scanning in the 2θ ranges of 10° – 50° . Dynamic light scattering (DLS) measurement was conducted on the Zeta-sizer Nano ZS90. The samples were dispersed in the water. Nitrogen adsorption–desorption isotherms at 77 K were measured using the Micromeritics TriStar 3000 system. The sample was dried for 5 h at 120°C before measurement. Surface areas were calculated by the Brunauer–Emmett–Teller method. The loading content of GEN and drug release were quantified by HPLC. The mobile phase of HPLC consisted of 5% ultrapure water and 95% acetonitrile. The flow rate was 1.0 mL/min, and column temperature was 25°C . The contents of S and Ag were measured by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS).

Loading and Drug-Release Profile of Ag-MON@GEN

Ag-MONs (50 mg) were mixed with GEN (25 mL, 2 mg/mL) solution, stirred for 4 h, and shaken at a speed of 200 rpm on 37°C . GEN-loaded Ag-MON (Ag-MON@GEN) was collected by centrifugation. To evaluate the GEN-loading capacity, was collected, and residual GEN content in the supernatant was measured by HPLC. In vitro release experiments were done in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) (pH, 7.4) with or without 10-mM GSH at 37°C . Ag-MON@GEN (5 mg) was suspended in 20 mL PBS (with or without 10-mM GSH) and shaken at a speed of 180 rpm at 37°C . The amounts of Ag and GEN released were monitored by ICP-MS and HPLC at different time intervals.

In vitro Antibacterial Assays

Antibiotic-susceptible and -resistant *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. aureus*, and *E. faecalis* were used as model Gram (-) and Gram (+) bacterial cell strains. The population density of the bacterial cells was determined by measuring the absorbance at 600 nm. In a typical antibacterial assay, bacterial (10^7 CFU mL^{-1}) was co-incubated with various concentrations of Ag-MON@GEN (0, 1.5, 3, 6, 12, 24, and 48 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) in Luria-Bertani liquid medium at 37°C . At each interval, the population density of the bacterial cells was measured, the inhibition curve was plotted.

The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was measured via microbroth dilution method for 16 h at 37°C . Ag-MONs@GEN (0, 3, 6, 12, 24, and 48 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), Ag-MONs (0, 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, and 192 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), and GEN (0, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, and 256 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) were separately added into 96-well plate containing 200 mL of bacterial cultures and shaken under appropriate conditions. At different time intervals, the optical density (OD) value was detected at 600 nm.

Ag-MONs@GEN (0, 3, 6, 12, 24, and 48 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), Ag-MONs (0, 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, and 192 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), and GEN (0, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, and 256 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) were mixed with $1 \times 10^5 \text{ CFU/mL}$ of bacteria in LB-agar medium. Then, a total of 200 μL of bacteria-NP medium was plated on the LB agar plates. The bacteria were incubated at 37°C for 24 h and digital images of each plate were captured. The minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) was calculated according to the observed colonies in each plate.

Intracellular ROS Generation

To detect the generation of ROS in, the H2DCFDA probe was used. First, drug-resistant *E. coli* (10^6 CFU/mL , 100 μL) were seeded in a 96-well plate. After 3 h, the medium (100 μL) containing Ag-MON@GEN, Ag-MON, MON, or GEN with/without Vitamin C (Vc) was added. After culturing for another 3 h, the H2DCFDA (10 μM) was added for 0.5 h. Finally, fluorescence intensity of probe in *E. coli* was determined.

Statistical Analysis

Data are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation. Differences between groups were analyzed using a Student's *t*-test when comparing only two groups. Differences among more than two groups were analyzed using one-way analysis of variance, and the Bonferroni *post hoc* test was used to analyze the differences between any two groups. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results and Discussion

We prepared disulfide-bridged Ag-MONs according to our previously reported one-pot method with some modifications. In this sol-gel process, tannic acid is not only a nonsurfactant template for the formation of MONs but also a reductant for the formation of nanosilver. As shown in representative SEM and TEM images (Figures S1A and B), the as-prepared Ag-MONs exhibited a monodispersed spherical morphology and porous structure with an average

diameter of about 200 nm. The nanosilver (2–8 nm) was homogeneously distributed on the surfaces with a mass fraction of 5.58%. Given that the disulfide bond can be cleaved under a high redox intracellular environment of bacteria, our disulfide-bridged Ag-MONs were degraded to small fragments and nanosilver particles after 3 days of incubation in 10-mM GSH solution (Figure S1C-D). Their redox-sensitive matrix degradation might achieve on-demand drug release in response to high GSH levels in bacteria and infections. As shown in Figure S2A, the adsorption peak of Ag-MONs was located at 420 nm, which is attributed to the surface plasmon resonance of nanosilver. The mesoporous characteristics of Ag-MONs have been confirmed by nitrogen sorption isotherm, which exhibited a classic type IV isotherm (Figure S2B). The

surface area, pore volume, and average pore diameter of Ag-MONs were calculated as $378.3 \text{ m}^2\text{g}^{-1}$, $0.30 \text{ cm}^3\text{g}^{-1}$, and 4.6 nm, respectively, indicating that they have the promising potential to load sufficient antibiotics.

GEN, a US Food and Drug Administration-approved aminoglycoside antibiotic with a wide range of activities against bacteria, especially Gram-negative bacteria, was selected as a model drug in this study.⁴⁰ GEN has many amino groups, which were loaded on the pores and surface of negatively charged Ag-MONs via electrostatic interactions (Figure 1A). The obtained Ag-MONs@GEN did not show any difference from Ag-MONs in morphology (Figure 1B). After the GEN loading, the surface area, pore volume, and average pore diameter of Ag-MONs@GEN were calculated as $154.3 \text{ m}^2\text{g}^{-1}$,

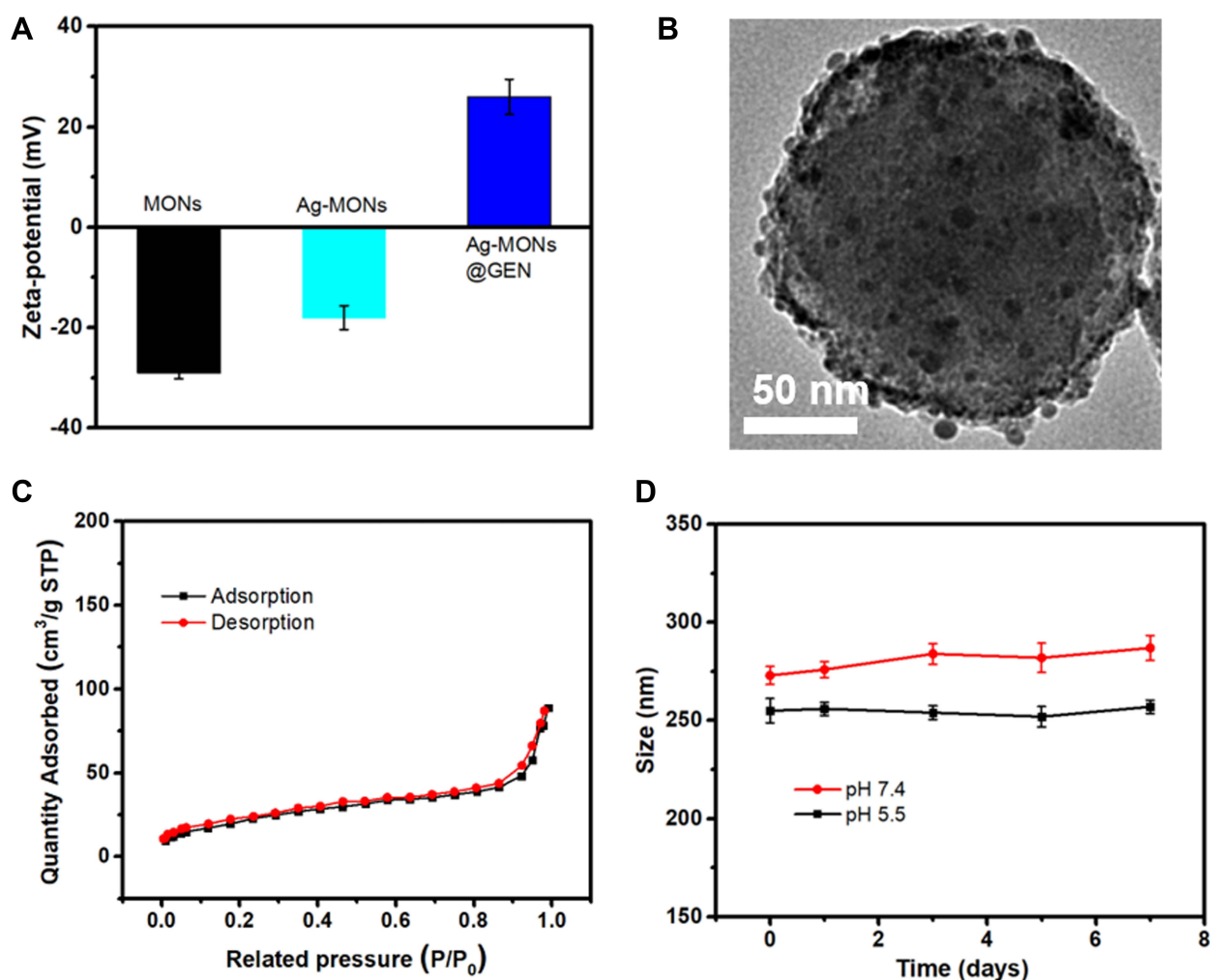


Figure 1 Characterization of Ag-MONs@GEN.

Notes: (A) Zeta-potential of MONs, Ag-MONs, and Ag-MONs@GEN. (B) TEM image of Ag-MONs@GEN. (C) Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of Ag-MONs@GEN. (D) The stability of Ag-MONs@GEN in both neutral and acid solutions.

Abbreviations: MONs, mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; Ag-MONs, nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; Ag-MONs@GEN, gentamicin-loaded nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; TEM, transmission electron microscopy.

0.132 cm^3g^{-1} , and 1.68 nm, respectively, which were lower than those of the Ag-MONs (Figure 1C). Moreover, the Ag-MONs@GEN was stable in both neutral and acid solutions (Figure 1D). As displayed by HPLC, the loading efficiency and drug-loading content of GEN in the Ag-MONs were determined to be $75.3\% \pm 3.1\%$ and $15.2\% \pm 1.2\%$, respectively. The in vitro release profiles of GEN and silver ions from Ag-MONs@GEN were investigated in PBS with or without 10-mM GSH at 37°C. As shown in Figure 2A, the release profiles of GEN showed quick release during the first 24 h, reaching 51.7% of the loaded GEN amount for Ag-MONs@GEN in 10-mM GSH condition, while only 16.2% of GEN was released at 0-mM GSH condition. In the subsequent stage, prolonged release profiles over 72 h were observed, with a cumulative percentage of 75.6% at 96 h for Ag-MONs@GEN. As shown in Figure 2B, silver ions were continuously released by Ag-MONs@GEN during 96 h incubation. Similarly, in the presence of 10-mM GSH instead of 0-mM GSH, silver ions of Ag-MONs were released more at the same time, consistent with a previous report showing that the release mode is dependent on GSH. We ascribed this to the fact that disulfide-bridged silica matrix degrades under the GSH condition. Collectively, Ag-MONs@GEN showed matrix degradation-controlled dual GEN and silver ion release behavior in response to GSH. Moreover, SEM images showed the

morphological changes in bacteria after the treatment of Ag-MONs@GEN (Figure S3).

To evaluate the in vitro antibacterial activity of Ag-MONs@GEN, Ag-MONs, and GEN, we selected Gram-negative bacteria *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, and Gram-positive bacteria *S. aureus*, *E. faecalis* as well as their corresponding antibiotic-resistant clinical strains as models. The time-related effect of optical density values of Ag-MONs@GEN against the growth of antibiotic-susceptible or -resistant *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. aureus*, and *E. faecalis* strains is shown in Figure 3. The results showed that Ag-MONs@GEN significantly inhibited the growth of all bacterial strains in a dose-dependent manner. The corresponding MIC values of Ag-MONs@GEN, Ag-MONs, and GEN in eight bacterial strains are summarized in Table 1. For Ag-MONs@GEN, the corresponding MIC values in sensitive/resistant *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. aureus*, and *E. faecalis* were 3/12, 6/12, 6/24, and 24/48 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, respectively. Growth inhibition was more noticeable for Gram-negative bacteria than for Gram-positive bacteria because the selective killing effects of both GEN and nanosilver on Gram-negative bacteria have been widely demonstrated. Importantly, the MIC value of Ag-MONs@GEN was lower than that of Ag-MONs and GEN alone in all bacterial strains, especially in the antibiotic-resistant strains. It is worth noting that Ag-MONs@GEN exhibited lower MIC when compared with GEN and Ag-MON, respectively (Table 1). Together, our

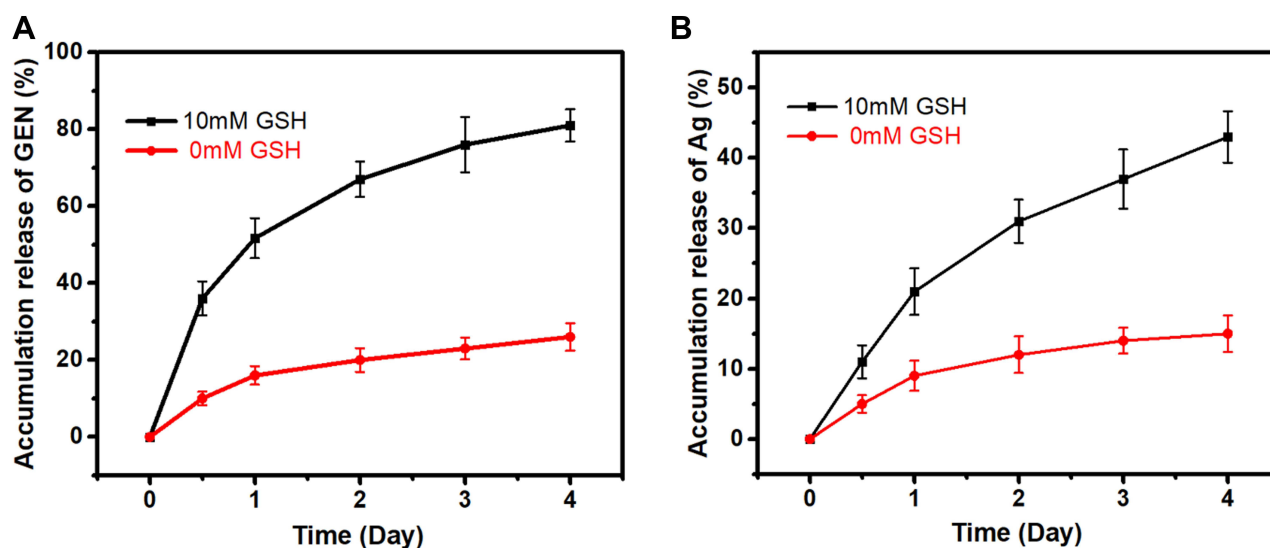


Figure 2 Drug release profiles of Ag-MONs@GEN.

Notes: (A) GEN release profiles of Ag-MONs@GEN in PBS of different GSH concentrations for 4 days. (B) Silver ion release profiles of Ag-MONs@GEN in PBS of different GSH concentrations for 4 days. Data are presented as mean value \pm SD.

Abbreviations: Ag-MONs@GEN, gentamicin-loaded nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; GEN, gentamicin; GSH, glutathione; SD, standard deviation.

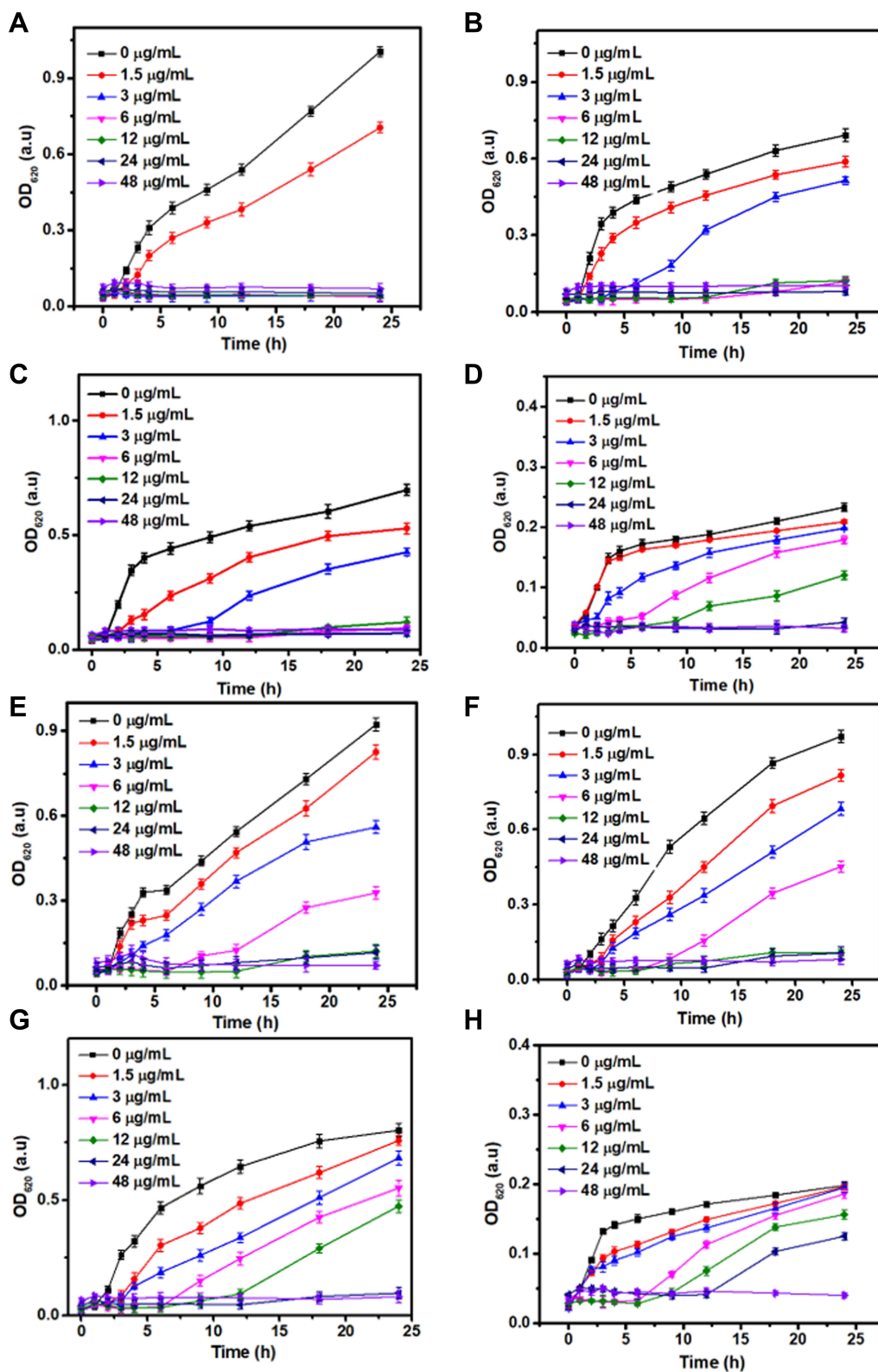


Figure 3 Bacterial growth curve of sensitive/resistant *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. aureus*, and *E. faecalis* with Ag-MONs@GEN at different concentrations.

Notes: (A) sensitive *E. coli*. (B) sensitive *P. aeruginosa*. (C) sensitive *S. aureus*. (D) sensitive *E. Faecalis*. (E) resistant *E. coli*. (F) resistant *P. aeruginosa*. (G) resistant *S. aureus*. (H) resistant *E. faecalis*. Data are presented as mean value \pm SD.

Abbreviations: Ag-MONs@GEN, gentamicin-loaded nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; *E. coli*, *Escherichia coli*; *P. aeruginosa*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; *S. aureus*, *Staphylococcus aureus*; *E. Faecalis*, *Enterococcus faecalis*. SD, standard deviation.

Table 1 MIC Values of Sensitive/Resistant *E. coli*, *P. Aeruginosa*, *S. aureus*, and *En. faecalis* with GEN, Ag-MONs, Ag-MONs@GEN

Bacteria	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)				
	GEN	Ag-MONs(Ag)	Ag-MONs@GEN	GEN	Ag
Sensitive <i>E. coli</i>	4	12 (0.67)	3	(0.46)	(0.17)
Resistant <i>E. coli</i>	128	144 (8.04)	12	(1.82)	(0.67)
Sensitive <i>P. aeruginosa</i>	4	24 (1.34)	6	(0.91)	(0.33)
Resistant <i>P. aeruginosa</i>	128	192 (10.71)	12	(1.82)	(0.67)
Sensitive <i>S. aureus</i>	2	12 (0.67)	6	(0.91)	(0.33)
Resistant <i>S. aureus</i>	128	144 (8.04)	24	(3.65)	(1.34)
Sensitive <i>En. faecalis</i>	32	24 (1.34)	24	(3.65)	(1.34)
Resistant <i>En. faecalis</i>	256	192 (10.71)	48	(7.30)	(2.68)

Abbreviations: MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration; GEN, gentamicin; Ag-MONs, nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; Ag-MONs@GEN, gentamicin-loaded nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; *E. coli*, *Escherichia coli*; *P. aeruginosa*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; *S. aureus*, *Staphylococcus aureus*; *En. faecalis*, *Enterococcus faecalis*. SD, standard deviation.

Table 2 MBC Values of Sensitive/Resistant *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. aureus*, and *En. faecalis* with GEN, Ag-MONs, Ag-MONs@GEN

Bacteria	Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (MBC) ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)				
	GEN	Ag-MONs(Ag)	Ag-MONs@GEN	GEN	Ag
Sensitive <i>E. coli</i>	8	12 (0.67)	6	(0.91)	(0.33)
Resistant <i>E. coli</i>	128	192 (10.71)	24	(3.65)	(1.34)
Sensitive <i>P. aeruginosa</i>	8	48 (2.68)	6	(0.91)	(0.33)
Resistant <i>P. aeruginosa</i>	128	192 (10.71)	12	(1.82)	(0.67)
Sensitive <i>S. aureus</i>	4	24 (1.34)	12	(1.82)	(0.67)
Resistant <i>S. aureus</i>	128	144 (8.04)	24	(3.65)	(1.34)
Sensitive <i>En. faecalis</i>	64	48 (2.68)	24	(3.65)	(1.34)
Resistant <i>En. faecalis</i>	256	192 (10.71)	48	(7.300)	(2.68)

Abbreviations: MBC, minimum bactericidal concentration; GEN, gentamicin; Ag-MONs, nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; Ag-MONs@GEN, gentamicin-loaded nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; *E. coli*, *Escherichia coli*; *P. aeruginosa*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; *S. aureus*, *Staphylococcus aureus*; *En. faecalis*, *Enterococcus faecalis*. SD, standard deviation.

findings demonstrate that Ag-MONs@GEN exhibits excellent anti-bacterial effects on both susceptible and resistant bacterial strains.

We investigated bacterial colony formation of these anti-bacterial materials on LB-agar media. The corresponding MBC values of Ag-MONs@GEN, Ag-MONs, and GEN in eight bacterial strains are summarized in Table 2. For Ag-MONs@GEN, the corresponding MBC values in sensitive/resistant *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. aureus*, and *E. faecalis* were 6/24, 6/12, 12/24, and 24/48 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, respectively, which was equal or higher than the corresponding MIC value. Similarly, the MBCs of Ag-MONs@GEN were lower than those of both Ag-MONs and GEN in all bacterial strains. To further study the excellent anti-bacterial activity of Ag-MONs@GEN, we compared the antibacterial properties of Ag-MONs@GEN with Ag-MONs, GEN, as well as the combination of Ag-MONs and GEN using the same silver or GEN concentration. As shown in Figures 4–7, Ag-MONs@GEN

completely inhibited formation of the bacterial colonies of eight bacterial strains at each MBC concentration. However, the bacterial colonies were obvious in plates containing equal concentrations of Ag-MONs and GEN. Importantly, although the combination of Ag-MONs and GEN exhibited stronger anti-bacterial effects than Ag-MONs or GEN alone, their performance was weaker than Ag-MONs@GEN, indicating its synergistic anti-bacterial capacity. A previous study reported that GEN markedly promoted the dissolution of nanosilver,¹⁶ which not only enhanced the attachment of nanosilver onto the surface of bacteria but also facilitated the release of silver ions. Silver ions can induce the production of reactive oxygen species,⁴⁰ which kill bacteria by interacting with bacterial cell walls, DNA, enzymes, and membrane proteins, possibly allowing GEN and nanosilver to play synergistic roles against resistant bacteria. To further investigate the synergistic effect, we determined the ROS production in drug-resistant *E. coli* after treating Ag-MON@GEN,

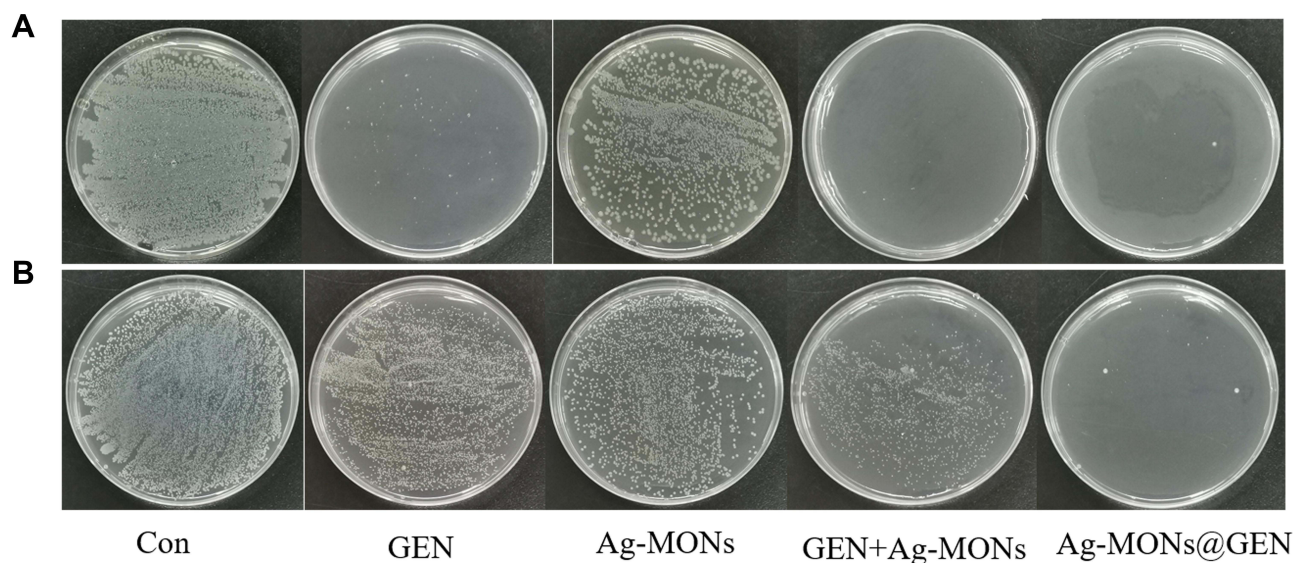


Figure 4 Synergistical antibacterial effect of Ag-MONs@GEN against sensitive/resistant *E. coli*.

Notes: Photographs of LB-agar plates coated with (A) sensitive *E. coli*. (B) resistant *E. coli*.

Abbreviations: Ag-MONs@GEN, gentamicin-loaded nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; *E. coli*, *Escherichia coli*; CON, control; Ag-MONs, nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; GEN, gentamicin; LB, lysogeny broth.

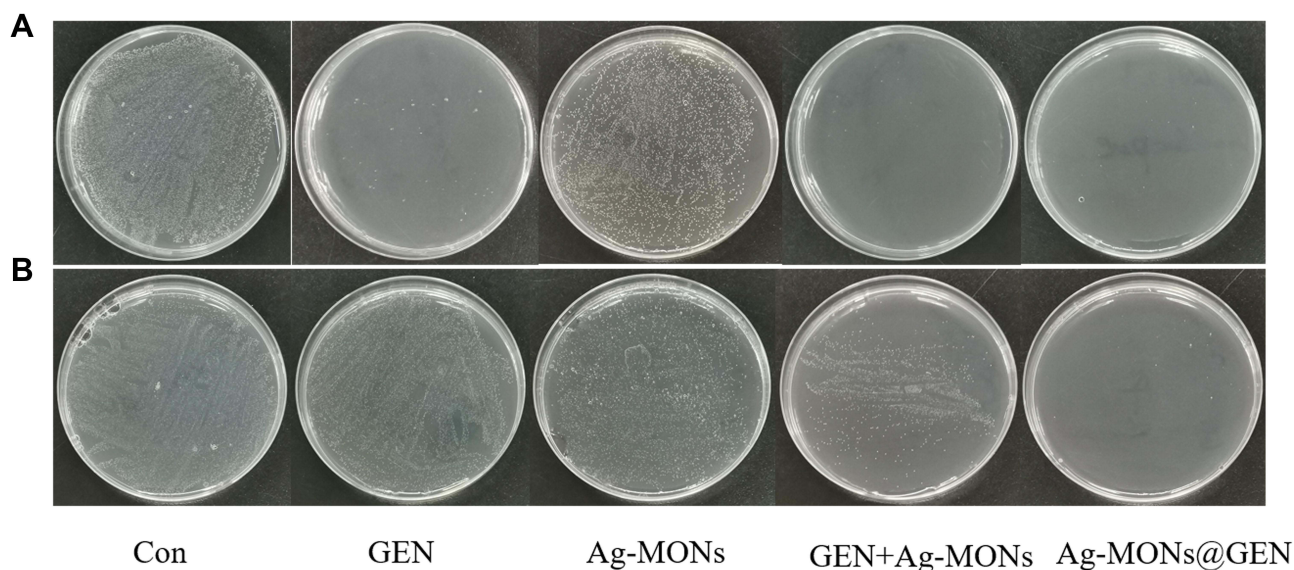


Figure 5 Synergistical antibacterial effect of Ag-MONs@GEN against sensitive/resistant *P. aeruginosa*.

Notes: Photographs of LB-agar plates coated with (A) sensitive *P. aeruginosa*. (B) resistant *P. aeruginosa*.

Abbreviations: Ag-MONs@GEN, gentamicin-loaded nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; *P. aeruginosa*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; CON, control; Ag-MONs, nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; GEN, gentamicin; LB, lysogeny broth.

Ag-MON, or GEN. As shown in [Figure S4](#), we found that both Ag-MON and GEN induced ROS, while Ag-MON@GEN produced the highest ROS levels. However, pre-treating the ROS scavenger vitamin C significantly reduced the ROS generated from Ag-MON@GEN, Ag-MON, or GEN. Overall, these findings demonstrated that the synergistic effect of Ag-MON@GEN might be partly from the strongest ROS production in drug-resistant

bacteria. We speculated that Ag-MONs@GEN might be attached to the bacterial membrane or internalized into the bacteria, and that the responsively released GEN and Ag ions might kill the bacteria. Moreover, the cationic GEN and Ag ions might destroy the membrane and facilitate the uptake of nanoparticles, leading to the stronger ROS production to kill bacteria. Thus, our findings suggest that the synergistic use of GEN and nanosilver in one combined

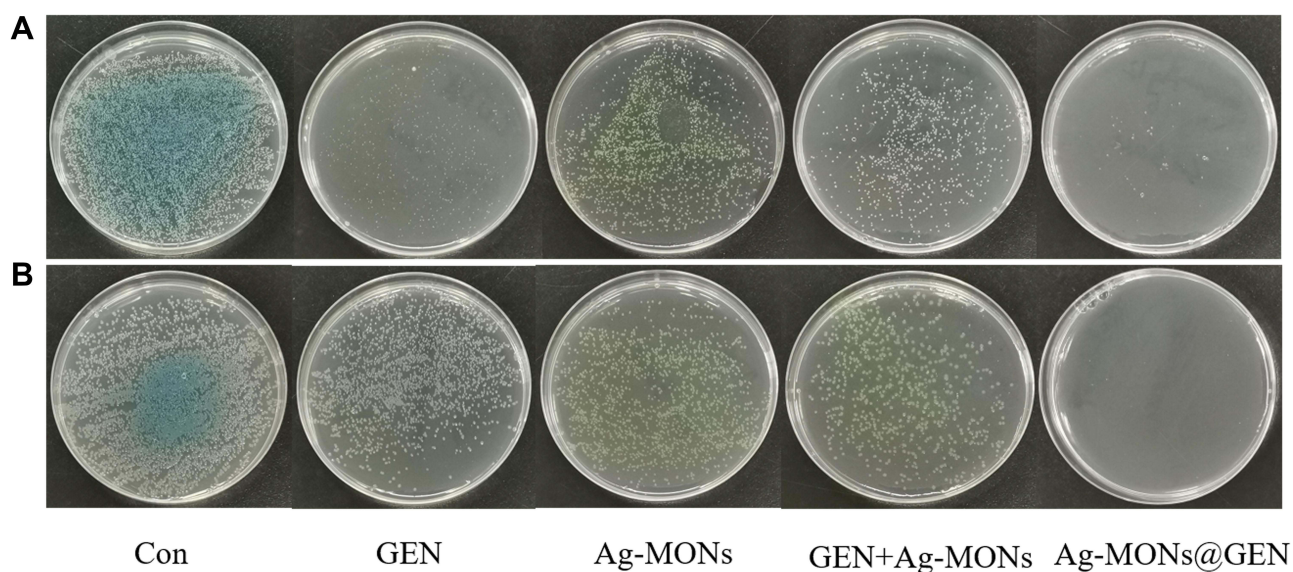


Figure 6 Synergistical antibacterial effect of Ag-MONs@GEN against sensitive/resistant *S. aureus*.

Notes: Photographs of LB-agar plates coated with (A) sensitive *S. aureus*. (B) resistant *S. aureus*.

Abbreviations: Ag-MONs@GEN, gentamicin-loaded nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; *S. aureus*, *Staphylococcus aureus*; CON, control; Ag-MONs, nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; GEN, gentamicin; LB, lysogeny broth.

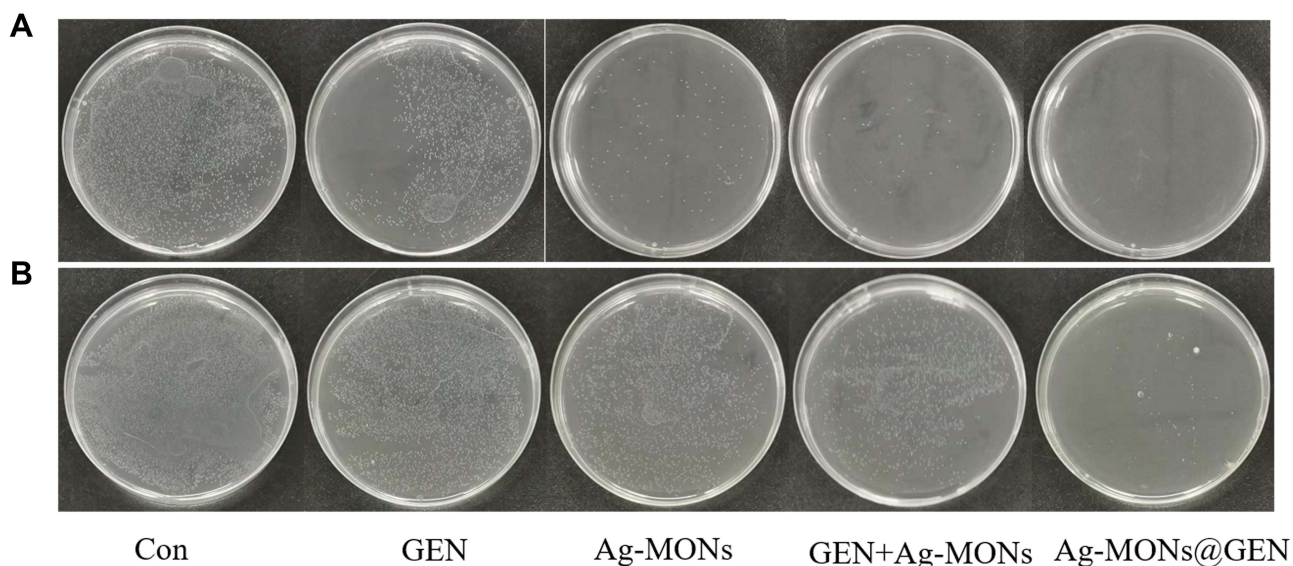


Figure 7 Synergistical antibacterial effect of Ag-MONs@GEN against sensitive/resistant *E. faecalis*.

Notes: Photographs of LB-agar plates coated with (A) sensitive *E. faecalis*. (B) resistant *E. faecalis*.

Abbreviations: Ag-MONs@GEN, gentamicin-loaded nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; *E. Faecalis*, *Enterococcus faecalis*; CON, control; Ag-MONs, nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; GEN, gentamicin; LB, lysogeny broth.

platform may help combat the growing resistance against antibiotics.

In previous works, we studied the different structures and chemical components of Ag-MSNs that affected the antibacterial activity.^{20,29} Compared with inorganic MSNs as carriers, Ag-MONs were degradable in response to bacterial metabolism to promote silver release and

enhance antibacterial effect.³⁴ But it still posed a challenge to the treatment of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Ag NP, combined with other antimicrobial agents such as antibiotics, could effectively enhance antimicrobial activity.^{41–43} The gentamicin promoted the interaction of silver and bacteria, indicating synergistic antibacterial.¹⁶ The large surface area of Ag-MONs was conducive to the

co-delivery of gentamicin, thus facilitating safer and synergistic therapy. Our results demonstrated that Ag-MONs@GEN had synergistic antibacterial effects and reversed the antibiotic tolerance of bacteria. The synergistic antimicrobial strategy significantly reduced the concentration of drug administration, expanded the safety window of drug administration, and improved the biosafety. However, antibacterial efficacy and biosafety need to be further validated in vivo. More efforts are needed to improve the bioavailability of silver nanoparticles and develop simpler synthesis methods for large-scale production and achieve broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity.

In light of the important impact of toxicology on the future clinical application of nanomedicine, we evaluated the effects of anti-bacterial agent exposure on normal cell growth. We incubated L929 and HUVECs with Ag-MONs@GEN, Ag-MONs, and GEN for 24 h, after which the cell viability was determined. As shown in Figure 8 and S5, GEN had no significant toxic effects on cells, while Ag-MONs@GEN and Ag-MONs showed similar dose-dependent cytotoxic profile. The IC₅₀ values of Ag-MONs@GEN in L929, HUVECs, and Raw 264.7 were 313.6 ± 15.9, 295.7 ± 12.3, and 192.5 ± 16.8 µg/mL, respectively, which were much higher than their corresponding MIC or MBC value. Our previous reports showed that the IC₅₀ values of Ag-MONs were 247.6 ± 3.799 µg/mL on HUVECs, and 328.2 ± 5.252 µg/mL on L929 cells.³⁹ The similar toxicities

indicate there was less difference of Ag-MONs after loading GEN, suggesting its good biocompatibility on the therapeutic dose.

Conclusions

In summary, biodegradable nanosilver-decorated MONs were fabricated for delivery GEN to achieve synergistic effects against antibiotic-resistant bacteria. The GSH-responsive matrix degradation of Ag-MONs@GEN endowed the controlled release of GEN and silver ions simultaneously. The nanoplatform of Ag-MONs@GEN exhibited synergistic antibacterial activity to Ag-MONs and GEN alone via inducing ROS generation, especially on four antibiotic-resistant bacteria including *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. aureus*, and *E. faecalis*. Furthermore, Ag-MONs@GEN exhibited good biocompatibility in L929, HUVECs, and Raw 264.7 cells. Our findings demonstrate that the integration of nanosilver and GEN into one biodegradable nanoplatform has synergistic and safe effects against antibiotic-resistant bacteria. With these abovementioned advantages, we believe that the Ag-MONs@GEN developed in this work will have promising effects against bacteria, particularly antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Gentamicin, as a commonly used antibiotic, can also promote the introduction of silver ions into bacteria. We speculate that the simultaneous delivery of gentamicin and nanosilver can enhance the antibacterial ability and kill antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

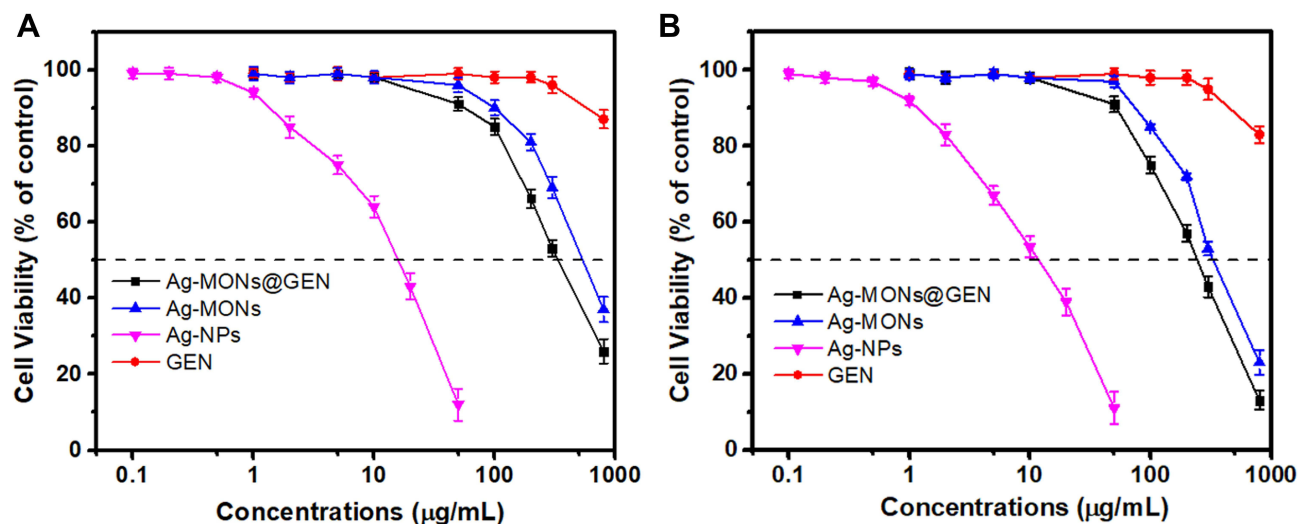


Figure 8 Cytotoxicity of Ag-NPs, GEN, Ag-MONs, or Ag-MONs@GEN.

Notes: Cell viabilities of (A) L929 and (B) HUVECs cells after treating Ag-NPs, GEN, Ag-MONs, or Ag-MONs@GEN at different concentrations for 24 h. Data are presented as mean value ± SD.

Abbreviations: Ag-NPs, nanosilver; GEN, gentamicin; Ag-MONs, nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; Ag-MONs@GEN, gentamicin-loaded nanosilver-decorated mesoporous organosilica nanoparticles; HUVEC, human umbilical vein endothelial cell; SD, standard deviation.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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