

Combination of AgNPs and Domiphen is Antimicrobial Against Biofilms of Common Pathogens

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Purpose: The aim was to evaluate the antimicrobial potential of AgNPs synthesized with *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract and investigate the antimicrobial synergistic effects of AgNPs combined with domiphen and provide an efficient and broad-spectrum combination drug strategy.

Methods: AgNPs synthesized with *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract were studied using UV-vis spectroscopy, FTIR spectroscopy and particle size analysis. Then, *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs and domiphen were tested against *Acinetobacter baumannii* (ATCC 19606), *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 6538), *Escherichia coli* (8099) and *Candida albicans* (ATCC 10231), respectively. Then, we explore synergistic antimicrobial effect and synergistic anti-biofilm effect through combined drug susceptibility test and combined drug minimum biofilm eradication concentration (MBEC₅₀) test.

Results: Characteristic absorption bands of AgNPs were found near 430 nm in the UV-vis spectrum. Particle size analysis results revealed that the average particle size of *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs was 77.6 nm. *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs showed high antimicrobial activity against the above four strains. Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs against strains was 1 µg/mL for *Acinetobacter baumannii*, 2 µg/mL for *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli* and *Candida albicans*. MBEC₅₀ of *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs against strains was 2 µg/mL for *Acinetobacter baumannii*, 4 µg/mL for *Staphylococcus aureus*, 1/2 µg/mL for *Escherichia coli* and 2 µg/mL for *Candida albicans*. The combination of *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs and domiphen has synergistic antimicrobial effect and synergistic anti-biofilm effect. Fractional inhibitory concentration (FIC) was ≤0.5.

Conclusion: *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs had antimicrobial activity against the above four strains. The combination of *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs and domiphen has synergistic antimicrobial effects to reduce the dosage of each antimicrobial drugs. *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs and domiphen have synergistic anti-biofilm effects.

Keywords: AgNPs, domiphen, synergy, pathogenic biofilm, combination medication

Introduction

Pathogens can invade the human body, especially the respiratory system and brain, resulting in various diseases such as tuberculosis, acute lower respiratory tract infection, and bacterial meningitis.^{1,2} Due to the constant changes of pathogens, pathogenic diseases are difficult to treat. The misuse or overuse of antimicrobial agents are the main drivers in the development of drug-resistant pathogens, which

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brings out direct or potential threats to public health.^{3–5} Pathogenic biofilms are complex, mono- or poly-microbial communities adhering to biotic or abiotic surfaces. Characteristically, gradients of nutrients and oxygen exist from the top to the bottom of biofilms and these gradients are associated with decreased bacterial metabolic activity and increased doubling times of the bacterial cells. It is these more or less dormant cells that are responsible for some of the tolerance to antibiotics. Conventional resistance mechanisms such as chromosomal β -lactamase, upregulated efflux pumps and mutations in antibiotic target molecules in bacteria also contribute to the presence of biofilms.⁶ Furthermore, the formation of pathogenic biofilms is positively correlated with microbial resistance.⁷

The intricate clinical conditions have led to the fact that the use of antimicrobials alone can no longer meet the needs of treatment. Accordingly, these multiple infections or highly resistant pathogens are usually treated with combined drugs in clinical practice.^{8–10} However, irrational use of antimicrobial drugs in combination may reduce the efficacy. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the potential mechanism underlying the formation of drug-resistant pathogens, so as to provide guidance for screening out antimicrobial drugs with potential synergistic effects.

Metal nanoparticles are a new type of antimicrobial agent, which are mostly used for in vitro sterilization, surface disinfection, and purification of daily drinking water. Recently, as the most commonly used metal nanoparticles, AgNPs have drawn increasing attention and their physical and chemical properties, antimicrobial activities, and toxicity to mammalian cells have been characterized.^{11–13} However, the molecular mechanisms of their bacteriostasis and sterilization have not been clearly described.^{14,15} Notably, the large-amount use of AgNPs may cause sedimentation and aggregation, which then reduces their antimicrobials effects. In contrast, as a cationic surfactant, domiphen exerts broad-spectrum antimicrobials effects, inhibit microbial growth at a low concentration,¹⁶ and fully disperses AgNPs. The combined use of both drugs may produce synergistic effects, and act as a new strategy for the selection of antimicrobial drugs and clinical treatment.

Generally, different physical and chemical methods are employed for the synthesis of AgNPs,¹⁷ such as chemical reduction,¹⁸ photochemical reduction,¹⁹ electro-irradiation,²⁰ ultraviolet (UV) irradiation²¹ and laser-mediated synthesis.²² However, most techniques used for

the synthesis of AgNPs are expensive or have adversely affect the environment and biological systems.²³ Green synthesis of AgNPs using extracts of plants as reducing and stabilizing agents offers comparatively safer and eco-friendly and biological-mediated approach. *Artemisia argyi* leaf as traditional Chinese medicine have various biological activities, including neuroprotective,^{24,25} anticancer,²⁶ antiplasmodial^{27,28} and antioxidant.^{29–31} The strong antioxidant activity and the biosynthetic potential of this species for phenolics and flavonoids^{32–35} may be considered as potential factors for reducing Ag^+ to AgNPs.

In the current study, the present work was aimed to evaluate the antimicrobial potential of *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract and silver nitrate to synthesize biologically stable silver nanoparticles. We intend to investigate the antimicrobial synergistic effects of AgNPs combined with domiphen and explore related inhibitory mechanisms. The results will provide theoretical evidence for the prevention and treatment of many pathogens, providing guidance for rational design of products with high antimicrobial performance and improving the safety of antimicrobial agents.²

Materials and Methods

Reagents

Acinetobacter baumannii (ATCC 19606), *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 6538), *Escherichia coli* (8099) and *Candida albicans* (ATCC 10231) were purchased from Shanghai Luwei Technology Co., Ltd (China). AgNO_3 (99.8%) and domiphen (97%) were purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd (China) and Shanghai Yien Chemical Technology Co., Ltd (China), respectively. *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract was purchased from Xi'an Runxue Bio-technology Co., Ltd (China). Mueller-Hinton Broth (MHB) and Tryptose Soya Agar (TSA) were purchased Qingdao Hope Bio-Technology Co., Ltd (China). Crystal violet staining solution was purchased from Jiangsu KEYGEN Bio-Technology Co., Ltd (China). Mc's turbidimetric tubes were purchased from Jiangsu KEYGEN Bio-Technology Co., Ltd (China).

Preparation of AgNPs

Briefly, 8.5 mg of silver nitrate and 10 mg of *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract were weighed using an analytical balance of 1/10,000, which were then dissolved in 5.0 mL distilled water, and soaked in boiling water at 100°C for 40 min to prepare 1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ AgNPs solution. The resultant product was dried away from light for storage.

Characterization of AgNPs

UV–Visible Spectroscopic Characterization of AgNPs

The formation of AgNPs was observed under an UV–visible spectrophotometer (UV 1601, Shimadzu) in the wavelength range of 250–850 nm.

Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopic Studies

Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopic studies were performed using spectrum RX 1 instrument. The obtained samples were mixed with KBr, made into pellets, and analyzed to determine the presence of functional groups in the phytoconstituents on the extract of *Artemisia argyi* leaf and the synthesized AgNPs. FT-IR spectra were scanned between 4000 cm^{-1} and 500 cm^{-1} at a resolution of 4 cm^{-1} in the transmittance mode.

Particle Size Analysis

DLS method was used to measure the particle size of AgNPs (NICOMP 380NLS, Santa Barbara, California, USA).

Microbial Culture

An appropriate amount of nutrient broth medium was added into a freeze-dried strain tube with a sterile pipette. A little strain suspension was dropped into a test tube containing 5.0–10.0 mL nutrient broth medium, and incubated at 37°C for 18–24 h. The diluent of the third to fourteenth generation fresh culture of the nutrient agar slant (3.0–5.0 mL) was sucked into the oblique tube, and repeatedly pipetted and washed. Then, the washing solution was transferred to another sterile test tube, and mixed with a vortexer for 20 s, or shook 80 times to make a uniform suspension. The microbial concentration was measured using Mc’s turbidimetric method. The suspension of microbial propagules should be stored at 4°C for later use.

The Inhibition Zone Assay

First of all, 20 μL of AgNPs or domiphen at different concentrations or sterile distilled water was added on sterile and dry filter paper. Then, placed on a clean sterile plate and dried in an incubator at 37°C , or naturally dried at room temperature before use. Secondly, a sterile cotton swab was dipped into *Acinetobacter baumannii* suspension (5×10^5 – 5×10^6 CFU/mL) and evenly smeared on the surface of the nutrient agar medium plate for three times. The petri dish was covered and dried at room temperature for 5 min. The sample piece was placed on the surface of the plate, which was covered and incubated at 37°C for 16–18 h. The diameter of the antimicrobial ring (including the patch) was

measured and a bacteriostatic ring with uniform growth was selected. Those reagents with a diameter of the antimicrobial ring greater than 7 mm were defined as having antimicrobial effects.^{36,37} The test procedures of AgNPs and domiphen against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli* and *Candida albicans* are the same as those of *Acinetobacter baumannii*.

Single Drug Susceptibility Test

Briefly, AgNPs were separately added into seven sterile test tubes with dilution of MHB, to achieve the concentration of 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, and 0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. Then, 0.5 McGill’s turbidity of *Acinetobacter baumannii* (ATCC 19606) was prepared and diluted 100 times with sterile distilled water to achieve a concentration of about 1×10^6 CFU/mL. Next, 50 μL volume of bacterial suspension with an equal volume of AgNPs were mixed and incubated at 37°C for 18–24 h. The turbidity of the solution in each test tube was measured. The minimum concentration of AgNPs without microbial growth (obviously clear) was the MIC of AgNPs acting on *Acinetobacter baumannii*. The test procedures of AgNPs and domiphen against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli* and *Candida albicans* are the same as those of *Acinetobacter baumannii*.

Combined Drug Susceptibility Test

Briefly, 0.5 McGill’s turbidity was prepared and diluted with sterile distilled water 100 times. AgNPs and domiphen were diluted with sterile MHB times from $8 \times \text{MIC}$ concentration. Six dilutions and 50 μL of each were taken and arranged on a sterile 96-well plate. To the plate, 100 μL of microbial solution was added to make a final microbial inoculum amount of 5×10^5 CFU/mL, and a final drug concentration of $2 \times \text{MIC}$. The plate was then placed in an incubator at 37°C for 18–24 h. The minimum drug concentration without microbial growth (obviously clear) was recorded as MIC’ (the MIC’ of AgNPs and domiphen may be different). The FIC calculation uses the following equation.

$$\text{FIC} = \text{MIC}' (\text{AgNPs})/\text{MIC} (\text{AgNPs}) + \text{MIC}' (\text{Domiphen})/\text{MIC} (\text{Domiphen}).$$

Minimum Bactericidal Concentration Test

The concentration of the test drug was set according to the MIC of the pathogens. Briefly, AgNPs were separately added into eight sterile test tubes with dilution of MHB, to achieve the concentration gradient, before incubation at 37°C for 18–24 h. Then, a sterile cotton swab was dipped into the solution and evenly smeared on a petri dish containing TSA medium, followed by being incubated at 37°C

for 18–24 h. The number of pathogen colonies in the petri dishes was less than five, which was recorded as the minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC).

Identification of the Ability of Each Pathogen to Form Pathogenic Biofilm

0.5 McGill's turbidity of microbial solution was prepared and diluted 100 times with MHB (final concentration 10^6 CFU/mL). Then, 100 μ L of the microbial dilution was added in a sterile 96-well plate, and incubated at 37°C for 1 h to form the pathogenic biofilm. Aspirate the sterilization solution and wash with PBS to remove planktonic bacteria. Add 100 μ L of MHB to each well and incubate in a 37 °C constant temperature incubator for 18 h to 24 h. Aspirate MHB and wash with PBS to remove residue. MHB, add 100 μ L methanol to fix for 15 min. Aspirate the methanol, dry, and stain with crystal violet for 10 min. Aspirate the crystal violet solution and wash with PBS 3 times. Measure the OD value with a microplate reader at 595 nm. Taking 2 times the ODc value (ODc equal to the average OD value of the blank hole plus 3 times the standard deviation of the OD value) as the limit value, the strains are divided into: non-film-forming strains ($ODc \leq OD \leq 2ODc$); weak strains with film-forming ability ($2ODc \leq OD \leq 4ODc$); strains with medium film-forming ability ($4ODc \leq OD \leq 6ODc$); strains with strong film-forming ability ($6ODc \leq OD$).³⁸

Pathogenic Biofilm Eradication Concentration Test and Combined Drug MBEC₅₀ Test

Briefly, 0.5 McGill's turbidity of *Acinetobacter baumannii* was prepared and diluted 100 times with MHB (final concentration 10^6 CFU/mL). Then, 100 μ L of the diluted *Acinetobacter baumannii* was added in a sterile 96-well plate, and incubated at 37°C for 1 h to form the pathogenic biofilm. The sterilization solution was aspirated and washed with PBS to remove planktonic pathogens. AgNPs and domiphen were diluted with sterile MHB up to two times of the MIC, respectively, and six dilutions were taken. Next, 100 μ L of AgNPs or domiphen was arranged in a sterile 96-well plate, and incubated at 37°C for 24 h. Then AgNPs solution was aspirated, and washed with PBS. After drying, 100 μ L of methanol was added to fix for 15 min. After removal of methanol, the samples were covered with crystal violet solution for 10 min. The OD value was measured by a microplate reader at 595 nm.

Biofilm biomass (% of control) = $(1 - OD_{\text{test}}/OD_{\text{control}}) \times 100\%$.

The minimum AgNPs concentration of biofilm biomass (% of control) greater than 50% is MBEC₅₀.^{39,40}

Using the micro checkerboard dilution method to test the combined drug MBEC₅₀, the drug concentration and dosage have been modified as follows: AgNPs and domiphen were diluted with sterile MHB up to four times of the MBEC₅₀ respectively, and six dilutions were taken. Next, 50 μ L of AgNPs and domiphen was arranged in a sterile 96-well plate, and incubated at 37°C for 24 h. The minimum drug concentration of biofilm biomass (% of control) greater than 50% is MBEC'₅₀ (the MBEC'₅₀ of AgNPs and domiphen may be different). The FIC calculation uses the following equation.

$$FIC = MBEC'_{50} (AgNPs)/MBEC_{50} (AgNPs) + MBEC'_{50} (Domiphen)/MBEC_{50} (Domiphen).$$

Statistical Analysis

All experimental results (expressed as mean \pm SD) represent at least three discrete findings. The data were evaluated with one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by LSD post-hoc analysis. *P* values (<0.05) are considered as statistically significant.

Results

AgNPs Characterization

The absorption of AgNPs was near 440 nm in the UV–vis spectrum (Figure 1), due to surface plasmon resonance of AgNPs. No additional peaks were seen in the spectrum, which suggests that the biosynthesized products are silver alone.

Figure 2 shows the FT-IR spectra of the *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs. The strong band at 3437.15 cm^{-1} and 3439.14 cm^{-1} was attributed to the O–H stretching band of alcohols and phenols.⁴¹ Absorption peaks located at 2927.94 cm^{-1} and 2,927.99 cm^{-1} corresponded to alkane C–H stretching vibrational modes.⁴² A medium-intensity peak was observed at 1,639.49 cm^{-1} and 1636.62 cm^{-1} , signifying the presence of carbonyl (C=O) stretching vibrations.⁴³ The medium-intensity peak at 1,384.88 cm^{-1} and 1387.80 cm^{-1} was assigned to the C–N stretching vibrations of aromatic amines, and the band at 1,029.98 cm^{-1} , which is characteristic of glycoside or ether (C–O–C) groups, shifted to 1,056.04 cm^{-1} in AgNPs. Based on the earlier investigation, we may conclude that functional groups such as hydroxyl, amide, and carbonyl present in the *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract might be responsible for the

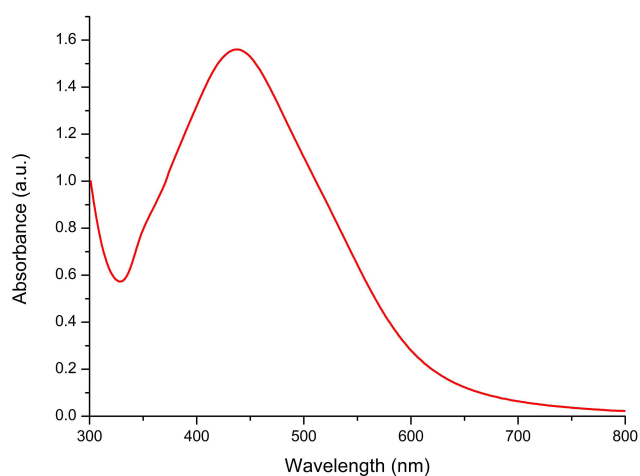


Figure 1 UV-vis spectroscopy of *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs.

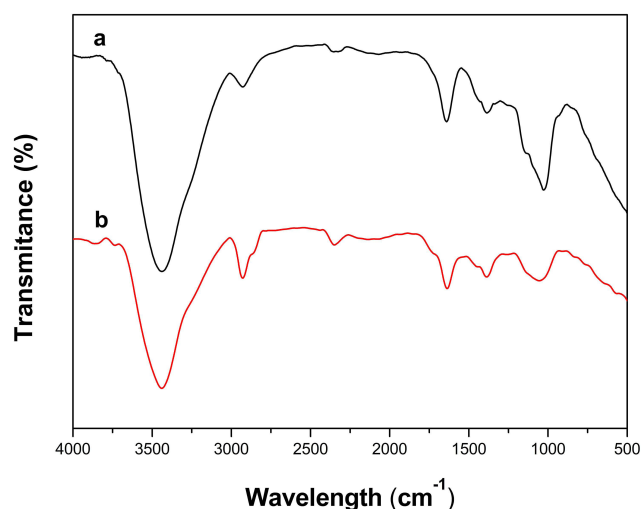


Figure 2 FT-IR spectroscopy of *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract and *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs.

Notes: (A) *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract, (B) *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs.

bioreduction of Ag^+ to AgNPs. The FTIR spectral results indicate the characteristic functional groups in *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract as reducing and capping agents for AgNPs.

It was showed that the particle size of *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs was about 77.6 nm (Figure 3), with the variance [P.I.] of 0.295.

The Inhibition Zone Result of AgNPs and Domiphen

In order to confirm the bacteriostatic properties of synthetic *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs and domiphen, we did the inhibition zone test and single-drug susceptibility test. According to Figure 4, compared with the control group, the AgNPs (60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) group showed

a significantly larger inhibition zone against *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 6538), *Escherichia coli* (8099), *Acinetobacter baumannii* (ATCC 19606) and *Candida albicans* (ATCC 10231). It indicated that 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ AgNPs produced obvious antimicrobial effects against these pathogens. In addition, compared with the control group, the domiphen (60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) group presented a larger antimicrobial circle against the above pathogens. It suggested that 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ domiphen was effective against the above pathogens. Then, the diameter of the bacteriostatic ring was measured. As shown in Table 1, the ring diameter of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Acinetobacter baumannii* and *Candida albicans*, which was treated with the AgNPs (60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) group was 19 ± 2 mm, 16 ± 1 mm, or 13 ± 1 mm, correspondingly. In addition, the antimicrobial rings diameters of the domiphen (60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) group were 12 ± 3 mm, 10 ± 3 mm, and 11 ± 3 mm, respectively. The result indicated that AgNPs and domiphen have good antibacterial effects on the 4 strains.

Single Drug Susceptibility Test

The MICs of AgNPs and domiphen against *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli* and *Candida albicans* were determined by the microdilution method based on CLSI standards. As shown in Figure 5A, the *Acinetobacter baumannii* microbial solution was turbid without AgNPs. When the concentration of the AgNPs solution was 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ or more, the *Acinetobacter baumannii* microbial solution was clear. The minimum concentration of AgNPs (2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) without microbial growth (obviously clear) was the MIC of AgNPs against *Acinetobacter baumannii*. As shown in Figure 5B–D, the MICs of AgNPs against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli* and *Candida albicans* were 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ and 4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, respectively. As shown in Figure 6A–D, the MICs of domiphen against *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli* and *Candida albicans* were 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, 4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, 8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, and 4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, respectively. The results indicated that AgNPs and domiphen can inhibit the growth of pathogens at lower concentrations.

Combined Drug Susceptibility Test

In order to determine the synergistic antimicrobial ability of *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs and domiphen, we did combined drug susceptibility test. The checkerboard microdilution method was used to determine the combined drug sensitivity of AgNPs and domiphen at

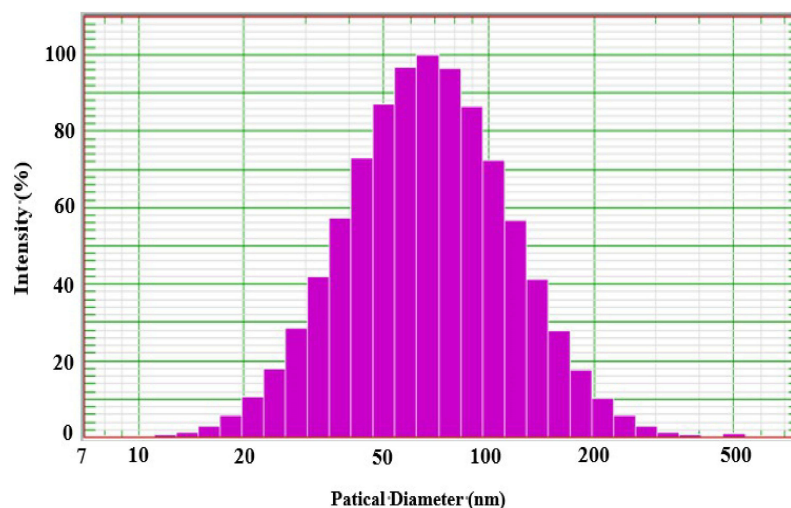


Figure 3 Particle size analysis of *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs.

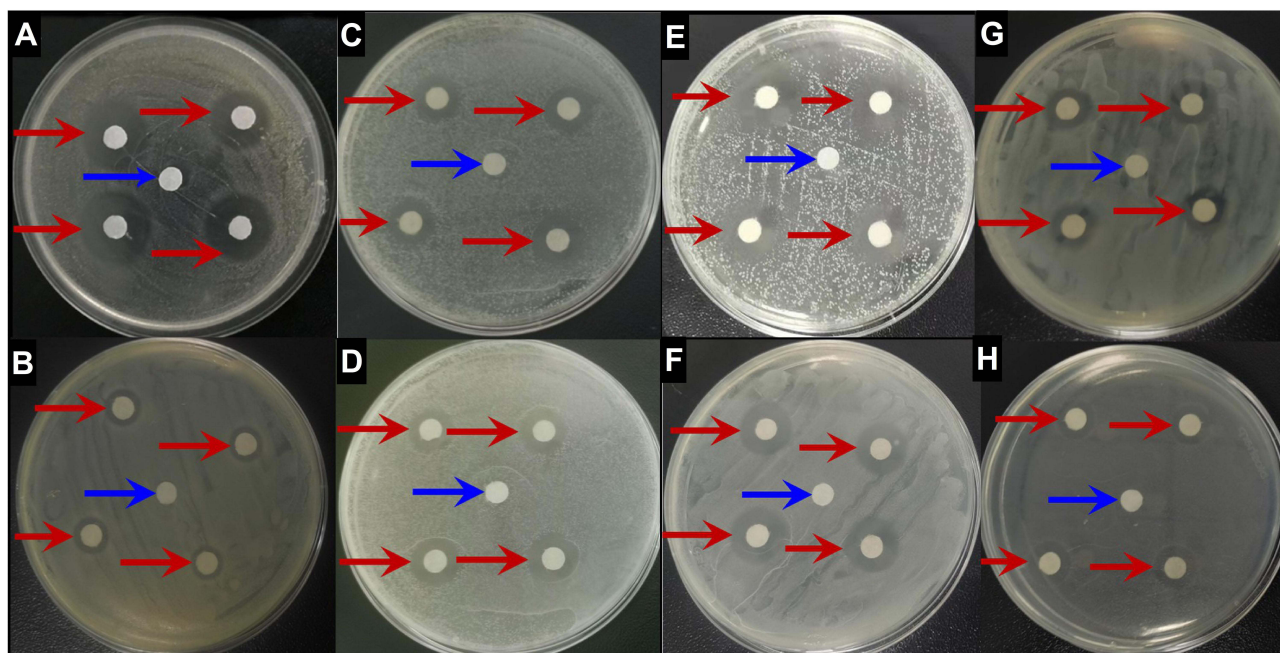


Figure 4 The results of the antimicrobial loop test of the control group and the 60 µg/mL AgNPs and 60 µg/mL domiphen.

Notes: (A) AgNPs against *Staphylococcus aureus*, (C) AgNPs against *Echerichia coli*, (E) AgNPs against *Candida albicans* and (G) AgNPs against *Acinetobacter baumannii*. (B) domiphen against *Staphylococcus aureus*, (D) domiphen against *Echerichia coli*, (F) domiphen against *Candida albicans* and (H) domiphen against *Acinetobacter baumannii*. The red arrow indicates the 60 µg/mL antimicrobial agent group, and the blue arrow indicates the control group.

different concentrations towards four strains of pathogens. The results of FIC judgement could be expressed as synergistic, additive, antagonistic and irrelevant effects. As shown in Table 2, the combined use of AgNPs and domiphen produced synergistic effects against the above four pathogens (FIC \leq 0.5). The results suggested that the synergistic effects of AgNPs combined with domiphen could enhance the effectiveness of antimicrobial drugs. It

could not only reduce the dose of drugs but also reduce the toxicity of drugs.

Minimum Bactericidal Concentration Test

In order to confirm the bactericidal properties of synthetic *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs and domiphen, we did the minimum bactericidal concentration test. As shown in Figure 7A, a large number of *Acinetobacter*

Table 1 Antimicrobial Ring Diameter of AgNPs and Domiphen

Diameter of Antimicrobial Ring (mm)	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Candida albicans</i>	<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>
AgNPs	19±2	13±1	16±2	13±1
Domiphen	10±1	12±1	16±1	12±1

baumannii cells grew in the control group. Compared with the control group, the petri dishes treated with 8 µg/mL AgNPs grew aseptic. Therefore, the MBC of AgNPs against *Acinetobacter baumannii* was 8 µg/mL. As shown in Figure 7B–D, the MBC of AgNPs against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Candida albicans* were 32 µg/mL, 32 µg/mL and 32 µg/mL, respectively. As shown in Figure 8A–D, the MBC of domiphen against *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Candida albicans* were 8 µg/mL, 16 µg/mL, 256 µg/mL and 512 µg/mL, respectively. The result suggested that AgNPs have a good bactericidal effect, while the bactericidal effect of domiphen varies with the type of pathogen.

Identification Results of the Ability of Each Pathogen to Form Pathogenic Biofilm

Meanwhile, the ability of biofilm formation of the four strains was tested. The crystal violet staining was used to test the biofilm-forming ability of the pathogens (Table 3). With respect to the ODC value, *Acinetobacter baumannii* was a strain with strong membrane forming ability ($OD_{600} \geq 6ODc$); *Staphylococcus aureus* was a strain with strong membrane forming ability ($OD_{600} \geq 6ODc$); *Escherichia coli* was a strain with medium membrane forming ability ($4ODc \leq OD_{600} \leq 6ODc$); and *Candida albicans* was a medium film-forming ability strain ($4ODc \leq OD_{600} \leq 6ODc$).

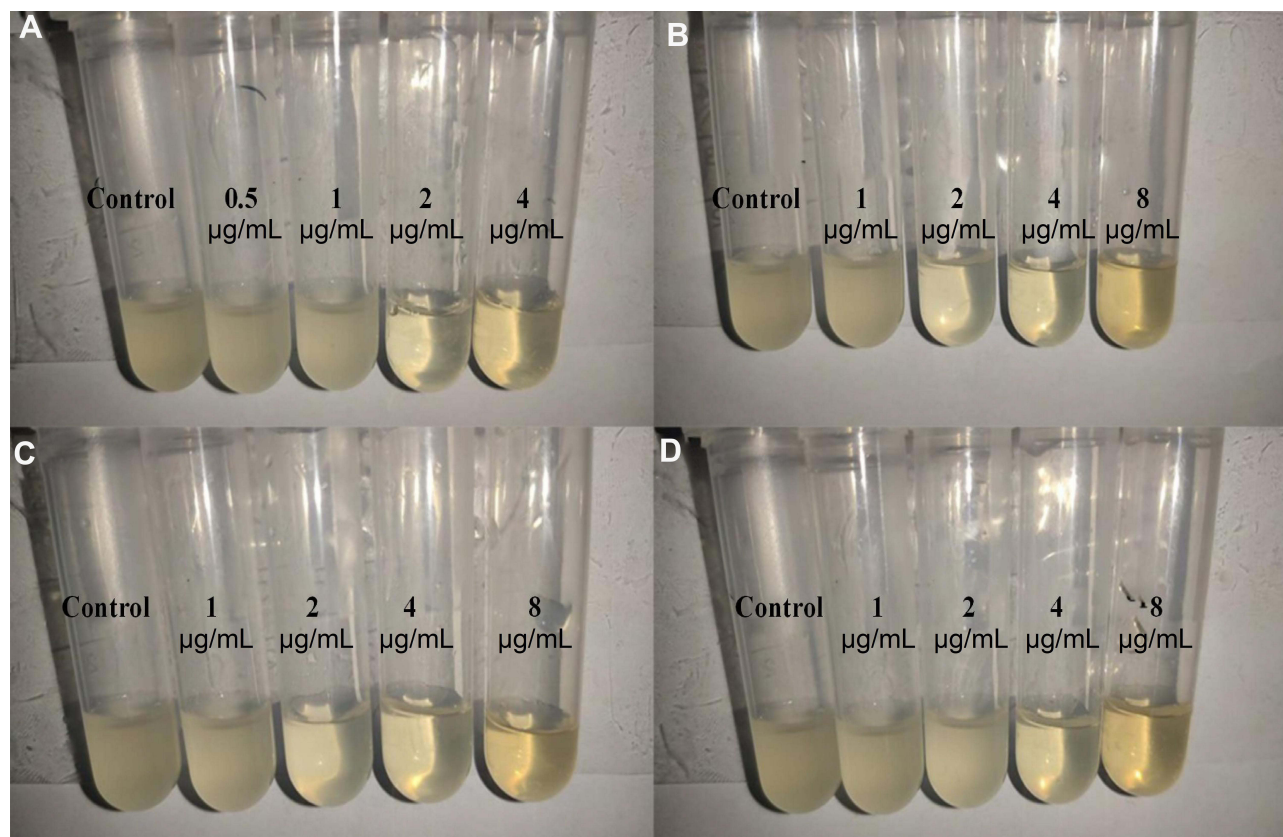


Figure 5 The MIC (µg/mL) test results of the control group and different concentrations of AgNPs group.

Notes: (A) *Acinetobacter baumannii*, (B) *Staphylococcus aureus*, (C) *Escherichia coli* and (D) *Candida albicans*. The corresponding AgNPs concentration of each centrifuge tube is shown in the figure.

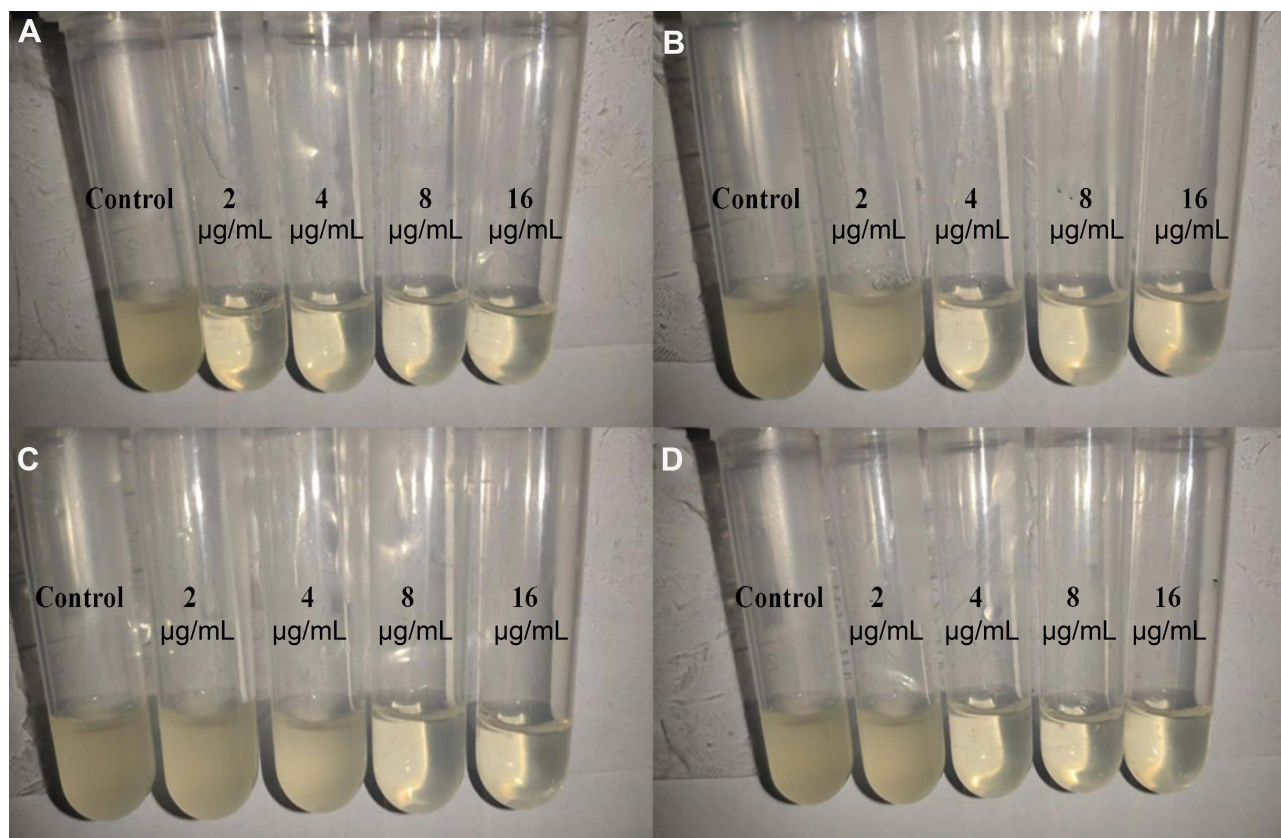


Figure 6 The MIC ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) test results of the control group and different concentrations of domiphen group.

Notes: (A) *Acinetobacter baumannii*, (B) *Staphylococcus aureus*, (C) *Escherichia coli* and (D) *Candida albicans*. The corresponding domiphen concentration of each centrifuge tube is shown in the figure.

Pathogenic Biofilm Eradication Concentration Test

In order to confirm the anti-biofilm abilities of synthetic *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs and domiphen, we did the biofilm eradication concentration test. As shown in Figure 9A, compared with the control group, there were no changes in the pathogenic biofilm of the AgNPs group at a concentration of $1 \times \text{MIC}$. What's more, the biofilm of *Acinetobacter baumannii* cells was reduced by 50% after treating with $2 \times \text{MIC}$ of AgNPs. And the difference was significant ($P <$

0.01). The MBEC_{50} (the minimum antimicrobial concentration that eradicates more than 50% of the pathogenic biofilm biomass) of AgNPs against *Acinetobacter baumannii* was $2 \times \text{MIC}$. As shown in Figure 9C, E, and G, the MBEC_{50} of AgNPs against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Candida albicans* were $2 \times \text{MIC}$, $1/4 \times \text{MIC}$, and $1 \times \text{MIC}$, respectively. As shown in Figure 9B, D, F and H, the MBEC_{50} of domiphen against *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli* and *Candida albicans* were $2 \times \text{MIC}$, $1/2 \times \text{MIC}$, $1 \times \text{MIC}$ and $1 \times \text{MIC}$, respectively.

Table 2 Drug Susceptibility Test of AgNPs and Domiphen Combined

Strains	MIC ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)		MIC' ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)		FIC
	AgNPs	Domiphen	AgNPs	Domiphen	
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> (ATCC19606)	2	2	1/2	1/2	0.5
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (ATCC6538)	2	4	1/2	1/2	0.375
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (8099)	2	8	1/8	1	0.1875
<i>Candida albicans</i> (ATCC10231)	4	4	1/4	1	0.3125

Abbreviations: MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration; FIC, fractional inhibitory concentration.

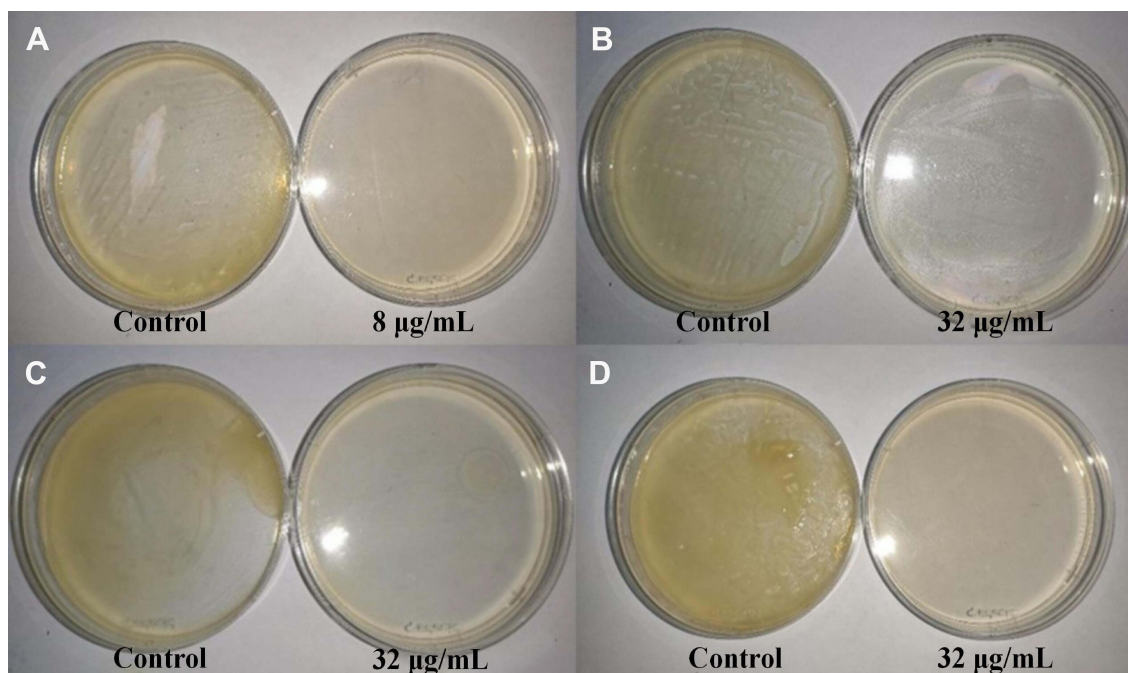


Figure 7 The MBC ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) test results of the control group and the different concentrations of AgNPs group.

Notes: (A) *Acinetobacter baumannii*, (B) *Staphylococcus aureus*, (C) *Escherichia coli* and (D) *Candida albicans*. The corresponding AgNPs concentration of each petri dish is shown in the figure.

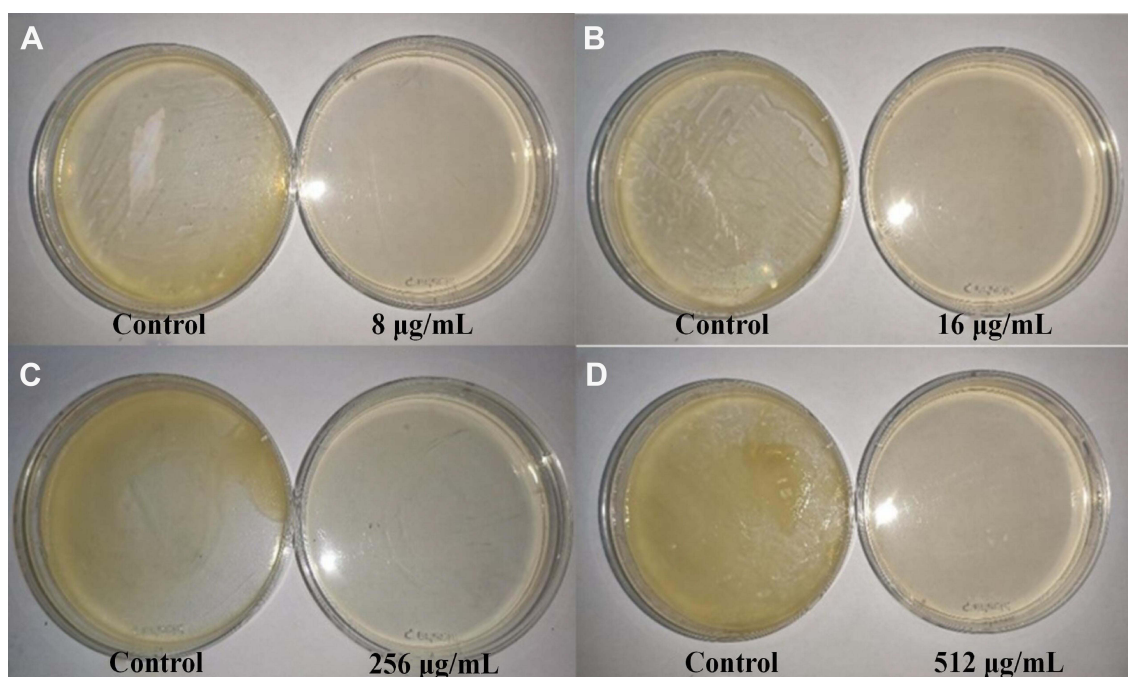


Figure 8 The MBC ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) test results of the control group and different concentrations of domiphen group.

Notes: (A) *Acinetobacter baumannii*, (B) *Staphylococcus aureus*, (C) *Escherichia coli* and (D) *Candida albicans*. The corresponding domiphen concentration of each petri dish is shown in the figure.

Table 3 Identification of Strains' Biofilm Forming Ability

Strains	OD ₆₀₀	Identification of Film Forming Ability
Control	0.210	–
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	1.396	Strong
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	2.553	Strong
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	0.989	Medium
<i>Candida albicans</i>	0.902	Medium

Combined Drug MBEC₅₀ Test

In order to determine the synergistic interaction between AgNPs and domiphen on the amount of pathogenic biofilms, the combined drug MBEC₅₀ test was conducted. According to Table 4, after being treated by the combination of AgNPs and domiphen, the biofilms of the above four pathogens have been partially eradicated, especially for *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Candida albicans*. And the combined drugs had a synergistic effect.

Discussion

There has been a long and complicated struggle for human beings and pathogenic microorganisms. Various diseases caused by pathogens are difficult to treat and inappropriate use of antimicrobial drugs may cause acquired drug resistance, which seriously endangers public health and environmental safety.¹⁶ The current study found that, after AgNPs or domiphen being used alone, it produced antimicrobial activity against common pathogens (*Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Candida albicans*). However, when drugs used in combination, they could play synergistic antimicrobial effects. The drug resistance of these above-mentioned strains that formed biofilms were increased. The combined use of AgNPs and domiphen could eradicate of pathogenic biofilms, deactivate common pathogens, and suppress the development of drug resistance. These findings suggested that the combination of AgNPs and domiphen could exert good synergistic effects at low concentrations, which inhibited the growth of pathogens and reduced the use of drugs. The combination of drugs could become a new method to prevent and treat various common pathogens in clinical infection, and provide theoretical evidence for the prevention and treatment of various pathogens.

Acinetobacter baumannii, a gram-negative bacterium, is highly resistant to the antibiotics currently used in clinical practice. The predicament of clinical treatment of *Acinetobacter baumannii* infection is mainly the lack of low-toxic and effective antimicrobial drugs.⁵ *Staphylococcus aureus*, a common food-borne pathogenic microorganism, can

produce enterotoxins under appropriate conditions, causing food poisoning and becoming the third largest microbial pathogen.⁴⁴ *Candida albicans*, a conditional pathogen, when the body's resistance is reduced or the flora becomes imbalanced, can multiply and change its growth form to invade human cells and cause diseases.⁴⁵ *Escherichia coli*, a conditional pathogen, can cause gastrointestinal infections or local tissue and organ infections in humans and animals.⁴⁶ In this study, *Acinetobacter baumannii* (ATCC 19606), *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 6538), *Escherichia coli* (8099) and *Candida albicans* (ATCC 10231) as the representative strains of common pathogens were selected and treated with 60 µg/mL AgNPs and 60 µg/mL domiphen. In order to accurately evaluate the antimicrobial activity of AgNPs or domiphen alone on the experimental strains, the single-drug sensitivity test and the minimum antimicrobials concentration of AgNPs and domiphen against the above-mentioned strains test were performed based on the CLSI standard. The above experimental results show that both AgNPs and domiphen can exert good antimicrobial effects on the experimental strains, but the antimicrobial effect of AgNPs and domiphen on common pathogens needs further verification.

Moreover, the chessboard microdilution method was used to determine the combined drug susceptibility test of AgNPs and domiphen. The results showed that when AgNPs and domiphen were used in combination, they produced synergistic effects against the above four pathogens. This finding suggested that combination medication have significant synergistic antimicrobial effects on common pathogens, enhancing the effectiveness of antimicrobial drugs, and reducing the dosage of each drugs and the toxic effects.

Microbial pathogenic biofilm is a unique life phenomenon of pathogens in order to protect their own existence during the growth process, which can escape the body's immune defense and inactivate the effect of antimicrobial drugs, and often cause chronic infection and prolonged healing.⁴⁷ Studies have shown that the formation of pathogenic biofilms is positively related to the drug resistance of pathogens, and pathogenic biofilms can reduce the sensitivity of pathogens to drugs.⁶ It was

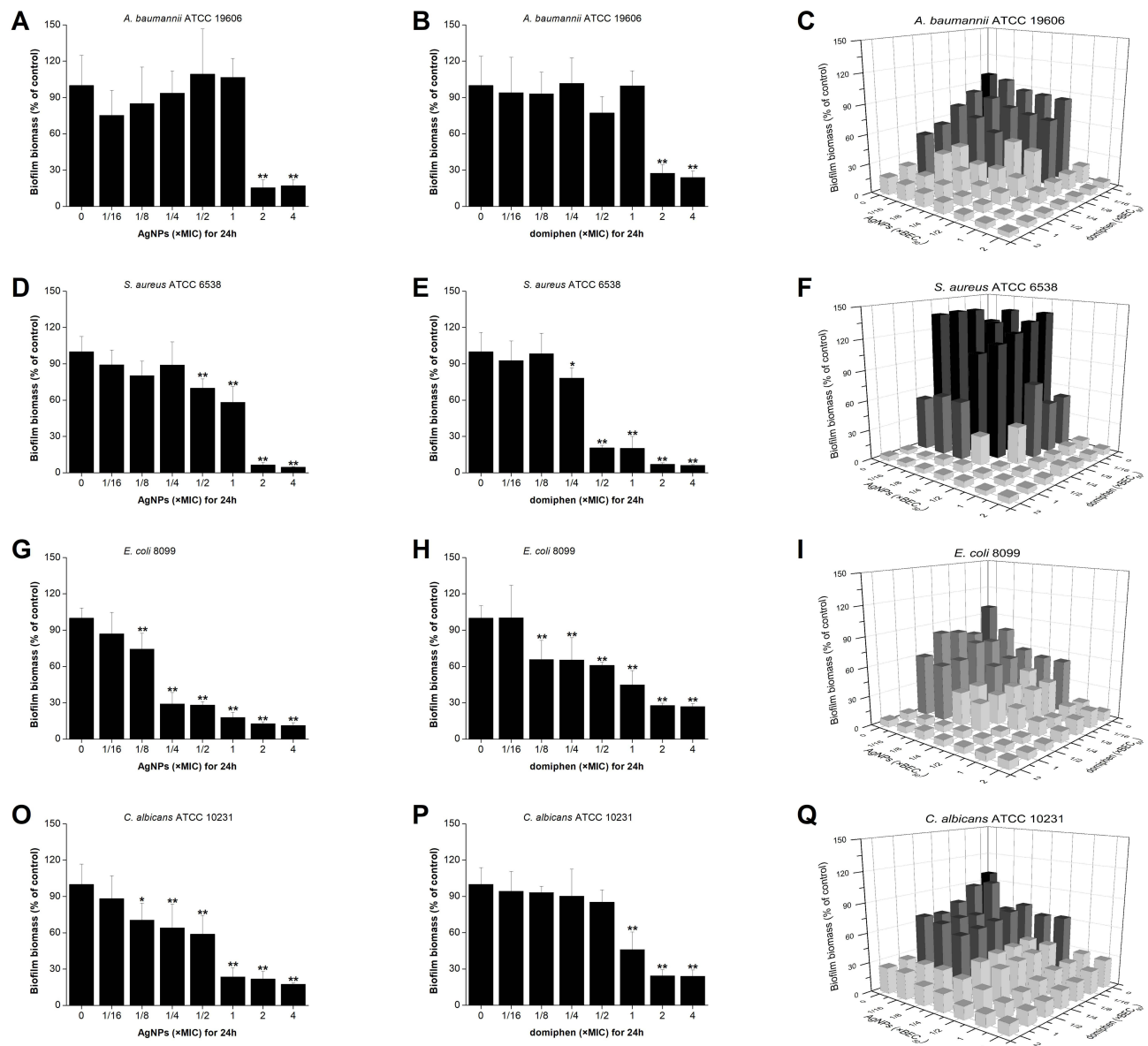


Figure 9 The control group and different concentrations of AgNPs and domiphen group eradicate the pathogenic biofilm. And AgNPs combined with domiphen to eradicate biofilm.

Notes: AgNPs against (A) *Acinetobacter baumannii*, (D) *Staphylococcus aureus*, (G) *Escherichia coli* and (O) *Candida albicans*. Domiphen against (B) *Acinetobacter baumannii*, (E) *Staphylococcus aureus*, (H) *Escherichia coli* and (P) *Candida albicans*. AgNPs and domiphen combination against (C) *Acinetobacter baumannii*, (F) *Staphylococcus aureus*, (I) *Escherichia coli* and (Q) *Candida albicans*. Data are represented as mean \pm SD. *Indicates $P < 0.05$; **Indicates $P < 0.01$.

indicated that the drug resistance of the pathogen strains could easily enhance through the formation of bacterial biofilms. MBEC₅₀ referred to the minimum antimicrobial concentration that eradicates more than 50% of the pathogenic biofilm biomass. Similarly, Kaat De Cremer³⁹ verified the use of artemisinin or miconazole alone against the biofilm of *Candida albicans* SC5314 through the MBEC₅₀ assay. The inhibitory effect was verified by the pathogenic biofilm checkerboard method to have a synergistic interaction when the two drugs were used in combination. In addition, domiphen and

miconazole could play synergistic effects against drug-resistant *Candida*.⁴⁰ In order to determine the synergistic effects of AgNPs and domiphen on the biomass of pathogenic biofilms, the MBEC₅₀ test was conducted. It showed that, after AgNPs and domiphen being used in combination, they produced synergistic inhibitory effects on the eradicating biofilms of *Acinetobacter baumannii* (FIC = 0.1875), *Staphylococcus aureus* (FIC = 0.5), *Escherichia coli* (FIC = 0.1875), and *Candida albicans* (FIC = 0.3125). This finding indicated that the combination of AgNPs and domiphen could exert

Table 4 AgNPs and Domiphen Eradicate the Pathogenic Biofilms

Strains	MBEC ₅₀ (µg/mL)		MBEC ₅₀ ' (µg/mL)		FIC
	AgNPs	Domiphen	AgNPs	Domiphen	
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> (ATCC19606)	4	4	1/4	1/2	0.1875
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (ATCC6538)	4	2	1	1/2	0.5
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (8099)	1/2	8	1/16	1/2	0.1875
<i>Candida albicans</i> (ATCC10231)	4	4	1	1/4	0.3125

Abbreviations: MBEC₅₀, the minimum antimicrobial concentration that eradicates more than 50% of the pathogenic biofilm biomass; FIC, fractional inhibitory concentration.

antimicrobial synergistic effects by eradicating the biomass of pathogenic biofilms. We boldly speculate that as a surfactant, domiphen disperses the biofilm matrix and increases the permeability of AgNPs,⁴⁸ thereby improving the bactericidal effect of AgNPs and achieving a synergistic antibacterial effect.

In summary, this study verified that the antimicrobial activity of AgNPs or domiphen being used alone. Furthermore, the combined use of AgNPs and domiphen produced synergistic antimicrobial effects, which may be associated with reducing biomass of pathogenic biofilms.

Conclusion

1. *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs and domiphen alone had antimicrobial activity against *Acinetobacter baumannii* (ATCC 19606), *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 6538), *Escherichia coli* (8099) and *Candida albicans* (ATCC 10231).
2. The combination of *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs and domiphen has synergistic antimicrobial effects to reduce the dosage of each antimicrobial drugs.
3. *Artemisia argyi* leaf extract-synthesized AgNPs and domiphen have synergistic anti-biofilm effects.

Abbreviations

AgNPs, silver nanoparticles; MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration; FIC, fractional inhibitory concentration; MBC, minimum bactericidal concentration; MBEC₅₀, the minimum antimicrobial concentration that eradicates more than 50% of the pathogenic biofilm biomass.

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Disclosure

The authors report a patent CN112471174B licensed to Ruolin Xu, Longhao Hu, Xi Yang, Jing Yin, Xuan Rong, Xinlei Huang, Yipeng Pang, Yi Liu. No other competing interests exist.

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