

# Effects of C<sub>60</sub> Fullerene and its Derivatives on Selected Microorganisms

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**Abstract** The contribution deals with preparation of C<sub>60</sub> fullerene derivatives (oxo derivative, bromo derivative, hydrolyzed bromo derivative, bromo-chloro derivative), their identification and pilot testing of their biological effects on unicellular organisms. The contribution describes effects of C<sub>60</sub> fullerene derivatives, both on prokaryotic organisms (bacteria, cyanobacteria) and eukaryotic organisms (algae) and assesses their potential use as biocides.

**Keywords** Fullerene C<sub>60</sub>, Fullerene Derivatives, Antimicrobial, Bacteria, Cyanobacteria, Algae, Biocide Effect

## 1. Introduction

Microorganisms represent an indispensable component of all ecosystems. They are at the beginning of food chains, participate in degradation of biomass and formation of soils and play an important role in biogeochemical cycles. As shown by recent research, microorganisms may be significantly influenced by nanomaterials. In addition to antimicrobial effects of nanoparticles of silver, titanium dioxide or zinc oxide, an ever increasing attention has been paid to fullerenes and their derivatives.

Thanks to nanotechnologies, buckminsterfullerenes (C<sub>60</sub>) are becoming more and more available. They are offered on the market as strong antioxidant agents, they are applied in cosmetics, sunscreens and lotions[1, 2]. From those preparations they may get into the environment and influence microorganisms. Although fullerene C<sub>60</sub> is only little soluble in water, it may form water suspensions with stable nano-aggregates nC<sub>60</sub>. Solubility of C<sub>60</sub> fullerene in water is strongly affected by its derivatization[3], at the same time, the derivatization also influences its toxicity or antimicrobial properties[4, 5].

The effects of water suspensions of C<sub>60</sub> and its derivatives on microorganisms were investigated in numerous studies. Antibacterial effects were reported for C<sub>60</sub>[3, 6], its hydroxylated derivatives[4]; amino-derivatives[5] or carboxy fullerenes[5]. The most frequently investigated bacteria were *E. coli* and *B. subtilis*[4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]. Results of the studies indicate that the level of antimicrobial effects depends on a

specific derivative of C<sub>60</sub> fullerene, on a selected testing organism and on environmental conditions (pH, electric charge, salinity).

Negative effects of C<sub>60</sub> fullerene and its derivatives on specific groups of living organisms could be used for biocide purposes in water treatment[10] or decontamination. Therefore we have conducted experiments in which we wanted to evaluate potential biocide effects of C<sub>60</sub> fullerene and its derivatives on selected microorganisms. The model organisms included both prokaryotic and eukaryotic microorganisms. All the selected microorganisms have cell wall of various compositions on their surfaces. From among the factors that may influence antimicrobial effects of fullerenes, we have focused on concentration and on incubation time. Neither the size nor the structure of the generated nanoparticles or their aggregates were measured or characterized.

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1. Preparation of Fullerene Derivatives (Simplified Description)

The pristine fullerene C<sub>60</sub> with 99.5% purity was obtained from SES Research, Houston, USA.

The oxoderivative of fullerene – C<sub>60</sub>oxi

It was prepared by a reaction of 500 mg of C<sub>60</sub> fullerene with 600 ml of 35 % peracetic acid[11]. After 30 minutes of continual stirring at the laboratory temperature we obtained a dark brown dispersion that was subsequently evaporated by heating to ca. 100 ml. Clayey modified fullerene was separated by centrifugation (5 min, 3 500 rev./min) and then washed with small quantities of water until the neutral pH was achieved. The presence of hydroxyl and carboxyl groups

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was demonstrated by FTIR spectrometry.

The bromoderivative of fullerene

It was prepared by a reaction of 27.5 ml (85.3g) of liquid bromine with 4 g of C<sub>60</sub> fullerene [12]. The obtained mixture was agitated at the laboratory temperature for 72 hours. The excess bromine was subsequently removed by drying at 75°C until a constant weight was achieved (ca. 24 hours). The resulting product was 9.9 g of a green-brown substance. Based on the weight increase its anticipated average composition was C<sub>60</sub>Br<sub>14</sub>. This composition was confirmed by elemental analysis of bromine.

The hydrolyzed bromoderivative of fullerene

It was subsequently prepared from the bromoderivative for experiments on green algae, and obtained by exposure of the bromoderivative to distilled water for 24 hours and by its subsequent drying.

The bromo-chloro derivative of fullerene

It was obtained by a mixing of 300 ml of tetrachloromethane and 5g of the prepared bromo derivative C<sub>60</sub>Br<sub>14</sub> [12]. The mixture was percolated with gaseous chlorine released from a pressure cylinder. The mixture was in kept for three days (during the incubation time additional 100 ml of tetrachloromethane was replenished). After evaporating the tetrachloromethane in a rotation evaporator the resulting red-brown powder was dried at 75°C until a constant weight was achieved, while the total product was 4.65 g. Based on a calculation and elemental analysis the summary formula was determined as C<sub>60</sub>Br<sub>10</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>.

## 2.2. Effects of Fullerenes on Prokaryotes

### 2.2.1. Effects on Bacteria

In order to obtain preliminary information about the effects of C<sub>60</sub> fullerene and its derivatives on selected bacterial strains a one-off pilot measurement was performed

with three types of bacteria, *Escherichia coli* (gram-negative), *Staphylococcus aureus* (gram positive) and *Bacillus cereus* (gram positive, sporulating). 100 µg of C<sub>60</sub> fullerene or its derivatives (C<sub>60</sub>oxi, C<sub>60</sub>Br<sub>14</sub>, C<sub>60</sub>Br<sub>10</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>) were weighted into test tubes with 10 ml of bacterial suspension in physiological solution with the concentration ca. 5x10<sup>4</sup> CFU/ml (measured by standard counting on Petri dishes); the resulting concentration of fullerenes was 10 mg/l). The mixture was stirred and left to incubate at the laboratory temperature, while the content of the test tubes was stirred. After 30 and 90 minutes of exposure to fullerenes a standard counting on Petri dishes was used to determine concentration of the bacterial suspension/viable cells.

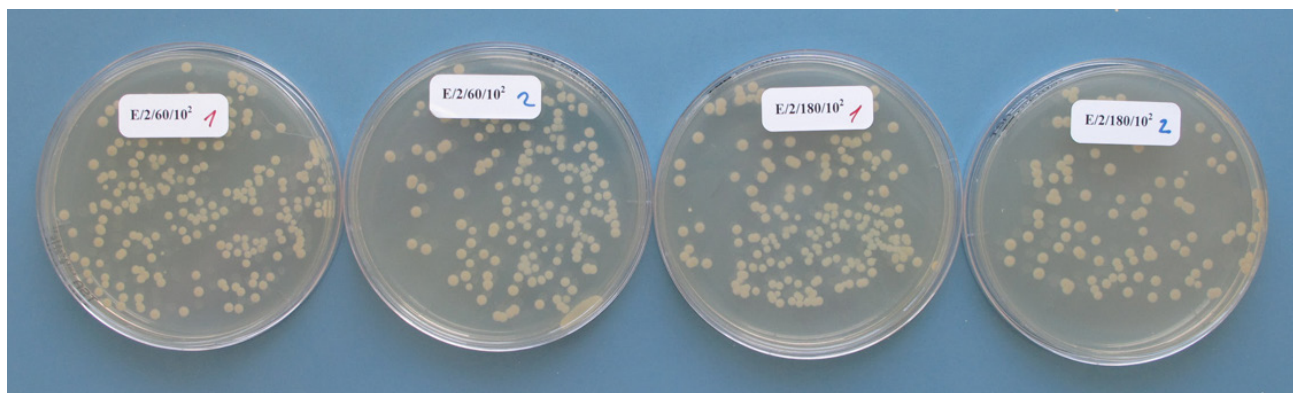
The preliminary results shown in **Table 1** indicate that an antibacterial effect may be expected for bromoderivatives and bromo-chloro derivatives (results marked by grey fields). Other experiments followed based on the obtained preliminary results, using all the previously used types of bacteria plus *Yersinia enterocolitica* (gram negative).

All the selected types of bacteria were cultivated on TSA agar (Oxoid, United Kingdom) at 37°C for 24 hours. The obtained colonies or spores were scraped off with a sterile inoculation loop and suspended in physiological solution. Sporulation of *B. cereus* was performed on BBL™ AK Agar #2 (Sporulating agar) (Becton Dickinson, France) at the room temperature for 14 days. During the preparation of spores the remaining vegetative cells were destructed by heating to 62.5°C for 15 minutes. The concentration of viable cells and spores (in CFU/ml) was determined by standard counting on Petri dishes with TSA agar after the cultivation at 37°C for 24 hours (**Fig. 1**). The obtained bacteria were diluted with physiological solution to the resulting concentration 1x10<sup>5</sup> CFU/ml and subsequently exposed to experimental conditions.

**Table 1.** The resulting values in cfu/ml after the incubation with C<sub>60</sub> fullerene and its derivatives

Bacteria	Sample	30 min	90 min
E. coli 3954	No fullerene	n/a	442
E. coli 3954	F1 [C60]	472	412
E. coli 3954	F2 [C60 oxi]	404	416
E. coli 3954	F3 [C60 Br <sub>x</sub> ]	62	0
E. coli 3954	F4 [C60 Br <sub>x</sub> Cl <sub>y</sub> ]	46	0
B. cereus 2010T spores	No fullerene	n/a	720
B. cereus 2010T spores	F1 [C60]	950	510
B. cereus 2010T spores	F2 [C60 oxi]	770	650
B. cereus 2010T spores	F3 [C60 Br <sub>x</sub> ]	680	640
B. cereus 2010T spores	F4 [C60 Br <sub>x</sub> Cl <sub>y</sub> ]	870	680
S. aureus 5670T	No fullerene	n/a	1200
S. aureus 5670T	F1 [C60]	1240	1160
S. aureus 5670T	F2 [C60 Oxi]	1520	996
S. aureus 5670T	F3 [C60 Br <sub>x</sub> ]	1208	1120
S. aureus 5670T	F4 [C60 Br <sub>x</sub> Cl <sub>y</sub> ]	400	232

Legend: n/a – not measured; gray fields indicate documented lower CFU/ml compared to a control sample (without statistical analysis)



**Figure 1.** Examples of growing colonies of viable cell on TSA agar

In agreement with the conditions to which the bacteria were exposed in the preliminary tests and in agreement with data in the published works[9, 13] the concentrations of fullerenes used for the experiments were 1 mg/l and 10 mg/l. The bacteria were exposed to those fullerene concentrations for 60 min and 180 min. Since C<sub>60</sub> fullerene and some of its derivatives are very little soluble in water the test tubes were in the course of incubation placed on a stirrer. After 60 and 180 minutes 100 µl of sample was taken from each test tube. Each sample was diluted three times and 100 µl was subsequently spread on a Petri dish with TSA agar. The samples were then cultivated at 37°C for 24 hours. The resulting concentration of viable cells was determined by standard counting on Petri dishes (CFU/ml).

The experiments were performed three times for all the concentrations and all the times. The individual measurements were statistically evaluated using the *Student's t-test* program with the confidence interval 95% (the confidence interval is shown in the diagrams as a line segment) - **Fig. 2-7**. A suspension of the respective bacteria in physiological solution was used as a control sample.

#### 2.2.2. Effects on Cyanobacteria (Blue-green Algae)

Testing water was from a fire reservoir in the municipality Milín near Příbram. The water contained mostly blue-green algae, particularly the *Microcystis* genus (*Microcystis flos-aquae*, *Microcystis aeruginosa*, *Microcystis wesenbergii*; the concentration of 1 213 333 cells /ml was determined by an accredited method under ČSN 75 7717<sup>1</sup>), the *Anabaena* genus was less abundant (its concentration was 84 490 cells /ml). The sample also contained green algae in small quantities (*Chlorophyta*). The quantity of blue-green algae (or phytoplankton) in the water sample was determined at the beginning of testing with an accredited method under ČSN ISO 10260<sup>2</sup> as a concentration of chlorophyll-a at 702.5 µg/l.

100 ml water samples were placed into bottles. Quantities of C<sub>60</sub> fullerene or its derivatives (C<sub>60</sub>oxi, C<sub>60</sub>Br<sub>14</sub>, C<sub>60</sub>Br<sub>10</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>)

added to the samples were determined to achieve the resulting concentrations in the samples of 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 mg/l. Two bottles were used as control samples without treatment.

The samples were left exposed to light at 23.5 – 25.9°C. Concentration of chlorophyll-a was measured in the samples 24 hours later.

#### 2.2.3. Effects of Fullerenes on Eukaryotic Organisms

Green microscopic algae *Chlorella kessleri* was selected as a representative of eukaryotic organisms. The first experiment investigated effects of concentration of the oxo derivative on individual phases of algae growth (adaptation phase, exponential growth phase, stationary phase and death phase). Solutions were prepared with concentrations of 13.3 mg/l, 26.7 mg/l and 40 mg/l. The solutions were inoculated with the algae culture and cells in 1 ml of solutions with selected concentrations were counted during the following 10 days.

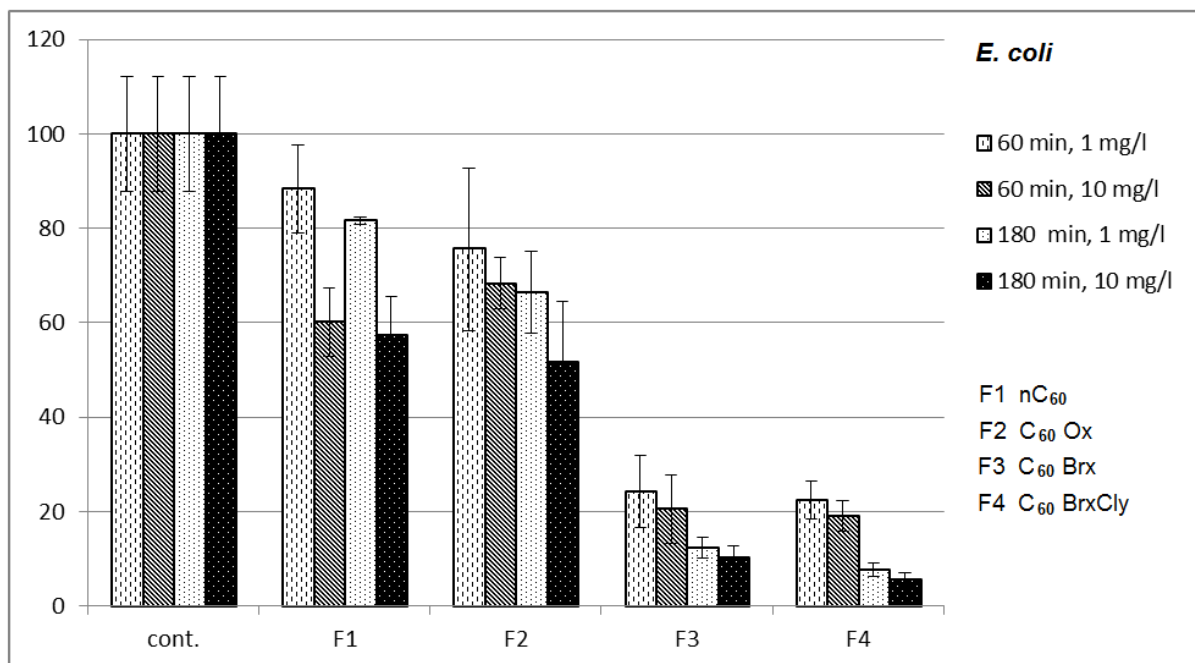
## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. Effects on Bacteria

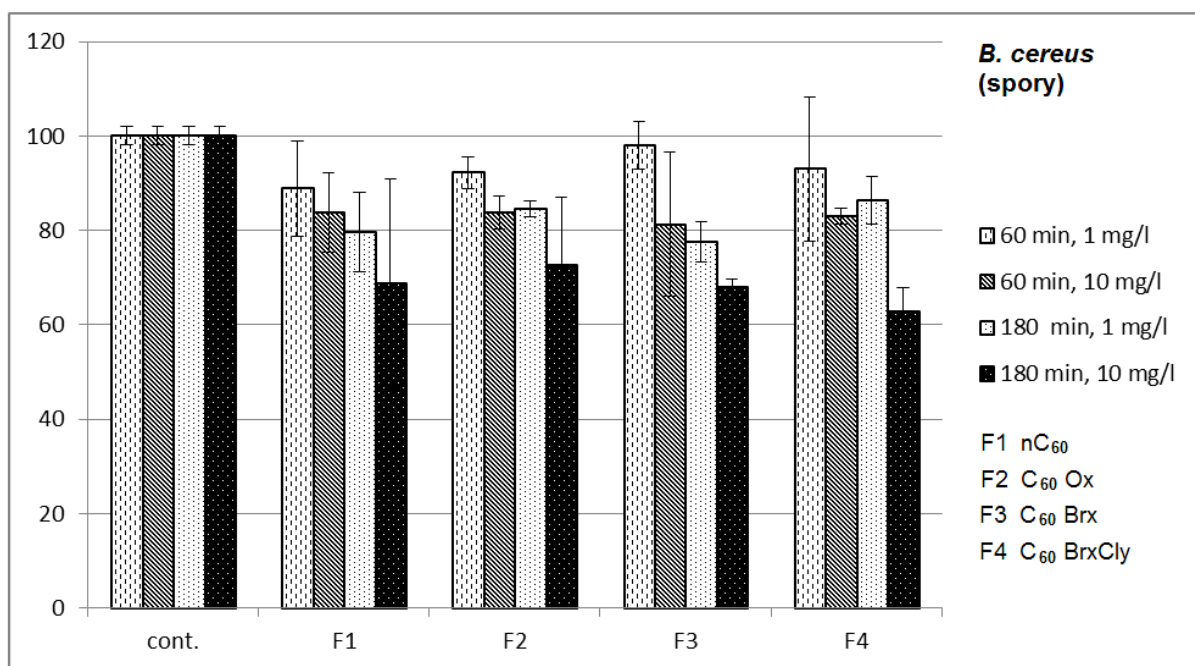
Diagrams in **Fig. 2 – 5** indicate that the individual types of bacteria are affected by presence of fullerenes differently. The effect of fullerenes was the lowest in case of *Y. enterocolitica* and spores of *B. cereus*; on the contrary, the effect was the highest on *E. coli*, which is e.g. for C<sub>60</sub>oxi in conflict with some published results[5]. Since fullerene derivatives influenced representatives of both gram positive (*S. aureus*) and gram negative (*E. coli*) bacteria the effect was not dependent on the cellular wall structure. According to [9], water suspensions of C<sub>60</sub> fullerene do not disturb integrity of the bacterial cell but they cause oxidizing stress, loss of membrane potential and they prevent respiration. Based on the obtained, it is possible to assume that different C<sub>60</sub> derivatives influence membrane proteins responsible for membrane potential with different intensities.

1 ČSN 75 7717 (757717) Water quality - Determination of planctonic cyanobacteria

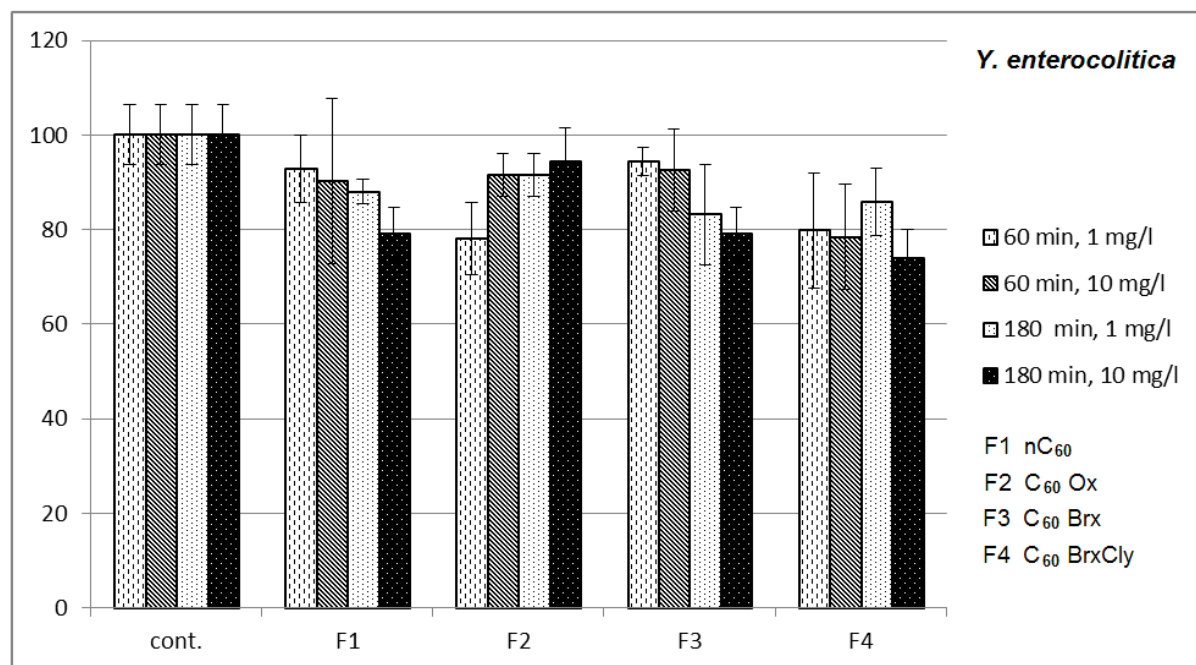
2 ČSN ISO 10260 (757575) Water quality - Measurement of biochemical parameters - Spectrometric determination of the chlorophyll-a concentration



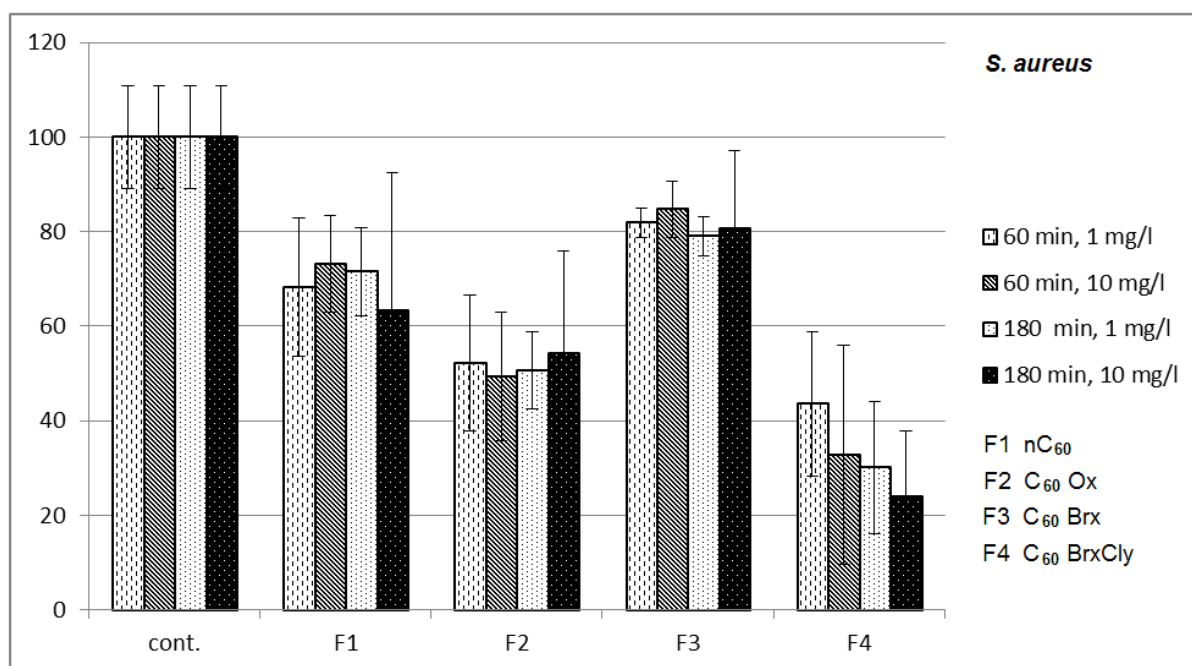
**Figure 2.** Evaluation of effects of C<sub>60</sub> fullerene and its derivatives on *E. coli* at 37°C; for exposure times and fullerene concentrations; y axis - concentrations reading in CFU/ml recalculated to percents. (cont. = control samples)



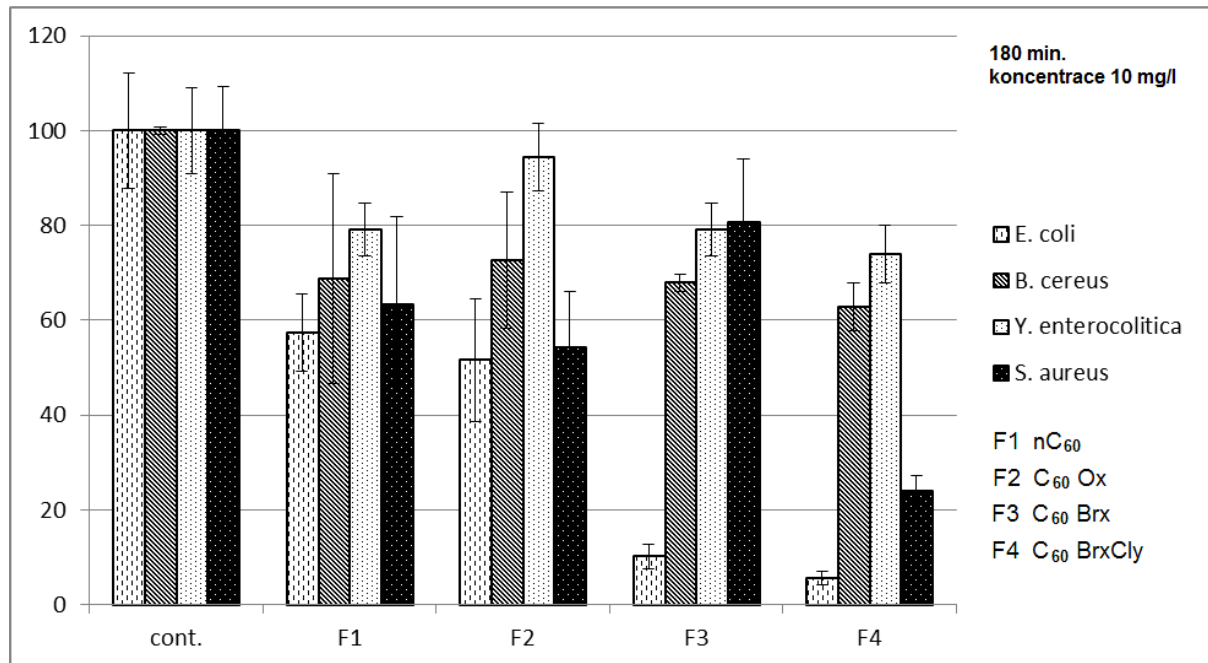
**Figure 3.** Evaluation of effects of C<sub>60</sub> fullerene and its derivatives on spores of *B. cereus* at 37°C; for exposure times and fullerene concentrations; y axis - concentrations reading in CFU/ml recalculated to percents. (cont. = control samples)



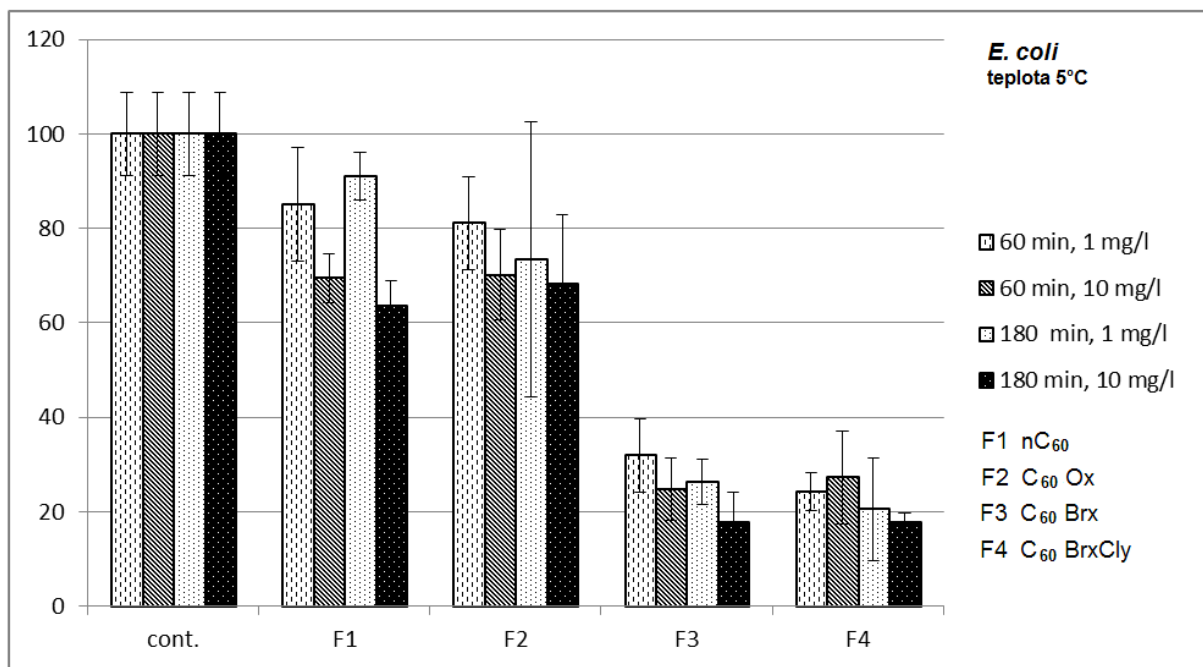
**Figure 4.** Evaluation of effects of C<sub>60</sub> fullerene and its derivatives on *Y. enterocolitica* at 37°C; for exposure times and fullerene concentrations; y axis - concentrations reading in CFU/ml recalculated to percents. (cont. = control samples)



**Figure 5.** Evaluation of effects of C<sub>60</sub> fullerene and its derivatives on *S. aureus* at 37°C; for exposure times and fullerene concentrations; y axis - concentrations reading in CFU/ml recalculated to percents. (cont. = control samples)



**Figure 6.** Comparison of effects of fullerenes with the concentration of 10 mg/l on individual types of bacteria for 80 min at 37°C; y axis - concentrations reading in CFU/ml recalculated to percents. (cont. = control samples)



**Figure 7.** Comparison of effects of both the selected concentrations of fullerenes on *E. coli* at 5°C for 60 min and 180 min; y axis - concentrations reading in CFU/ml recalculated to percents. (cont. = control samples)

### 3.2. Effects on Cyanobacteria (Blue-green Algae)

A significant decrease of concentration of chlorophyll-a was measured in the sample containing 500 mg/l of bromoderivative (C<sub>60</sub>Br<sub>14</sub>) and in the sample containing 500 mg/l of bromo-chloro derivative (C<sub>60</sub>Br<sub>10</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>). *Microcystis* sp. cells were counted in those two samples and the values were compared with the control sample. (Fig. 8 and 9). The counting failed to demonstrate a significant decrease of the number of blue-green algae cells. The fluctuation of value may be attributed only to the uncertainty of the method. *Microcystis* sp. cells were inspected under optical microscope with magnification 200 x, 400 x and 1000 x. In comparison with the control sample no deformations or other significant differences were found. Therefore the results failed to provide a reliable evidence of whether the decrease of chlorophyll-a concentration was caused by a decrease of algae or blue-green algae or both.



Chlorophyll-a concentration was measured after 72 hours in the samples with the highest concentrations of C<sub>60</sub> fullerene and its derivatives (100 mg/l and 500 mg/l) and the obtained values were compared with the control sample. A decreased content of chlorophyll-a was measured again only in the two above mentioned samples (Fig. 10 and 11).

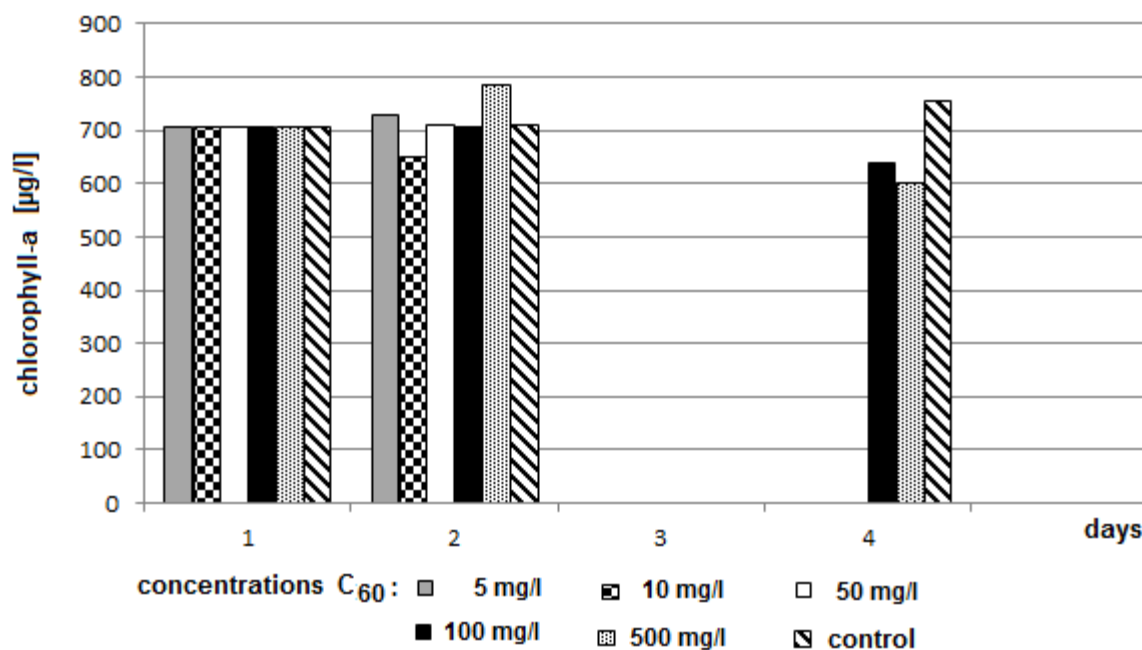


Figure 8. Dependence of concentration of chlorophyll-a on the exposure time and on concentrations of fullerene C<sub>60</sub> (axis y: chlorophyll-a; axis x: days)

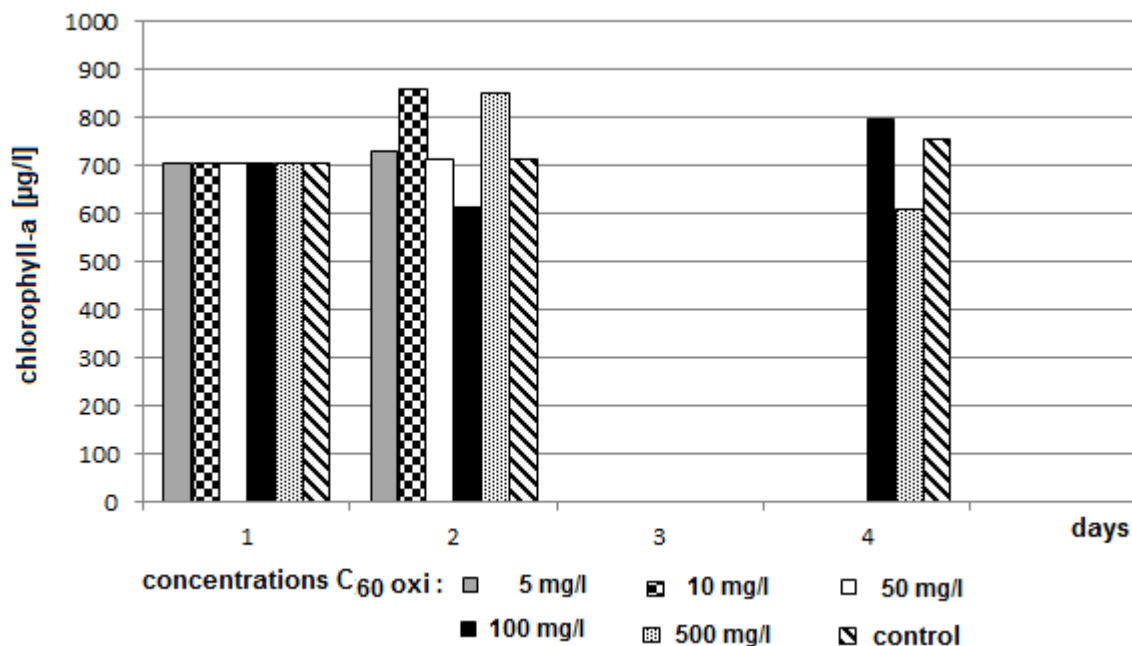
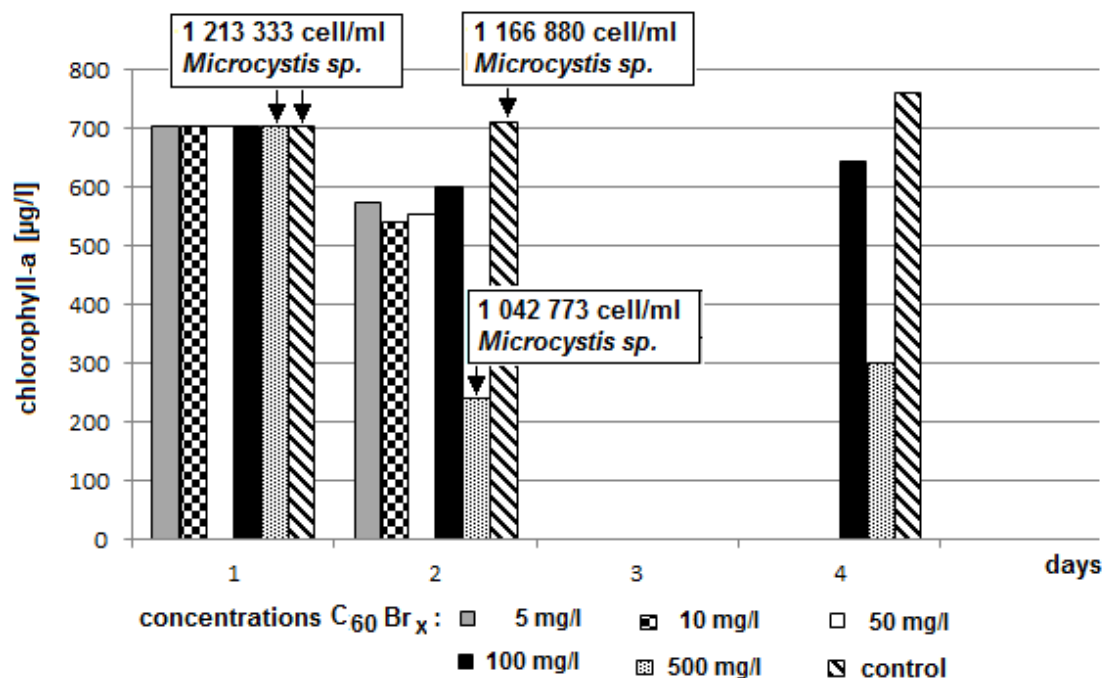
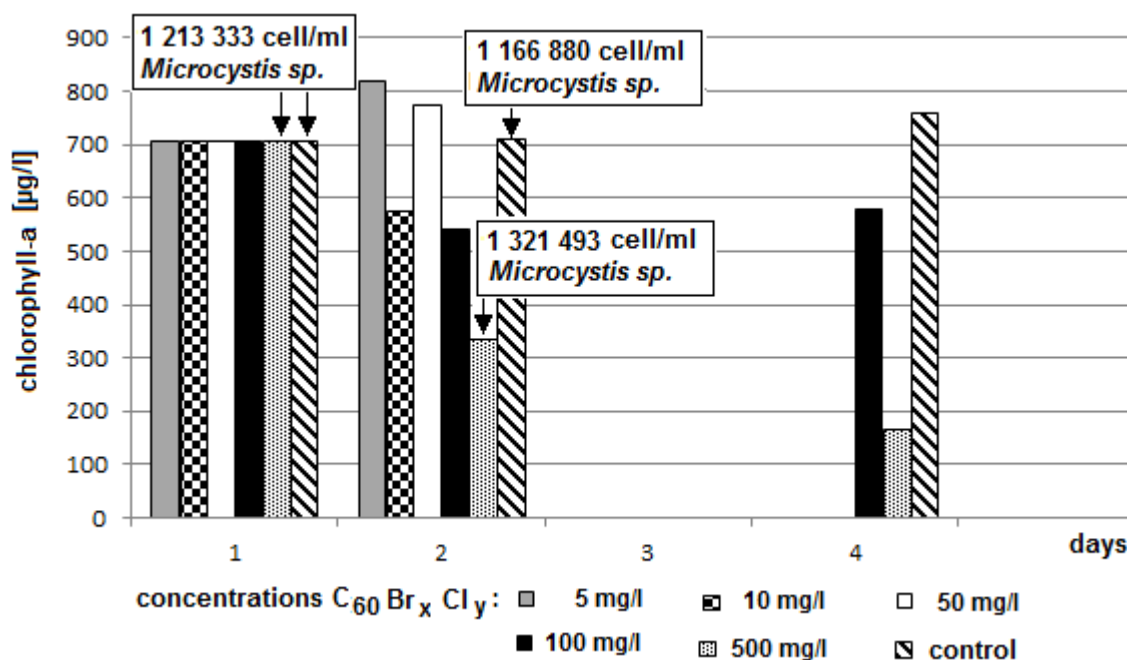


Figure 9. Dependence of concentration of chlorophyll-a on the exposure time and on concentrations of fullerene derivative C<sub>60</sub>oxi (axis y: chlorophyll-a; axis x: days)



**Figure 10.** Dependence of concentration of chlorophyll-a on the exposure time and on concentrations of fullerene derivative  $C_{60}Br_{14}$  (axis y: chlorophyll-a; axis x: days)

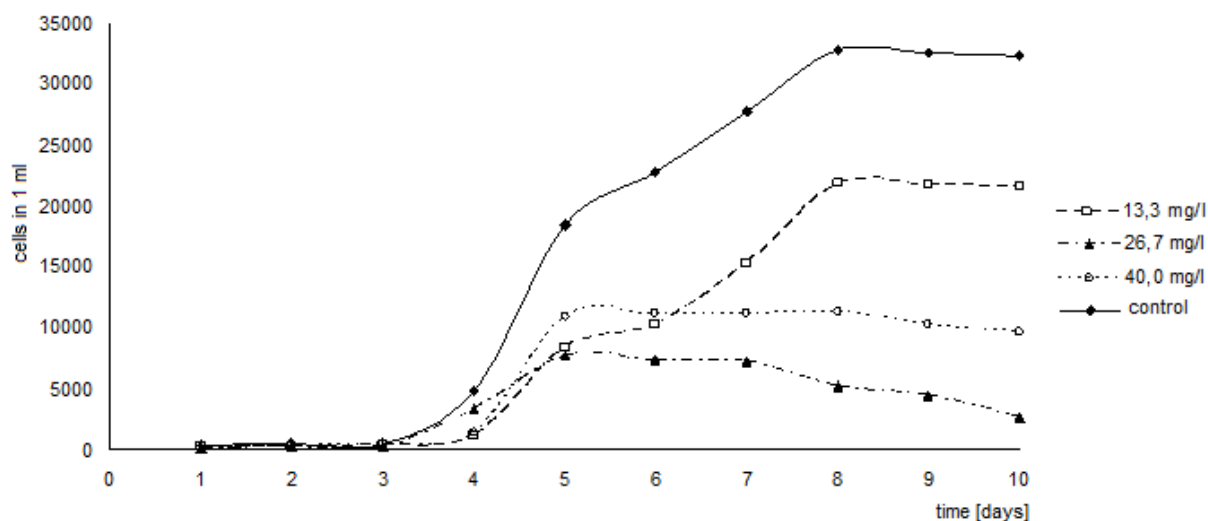


**Figure 11.** Dependence of concentration of chlorophyll-a on the exposure time and on concentrations of fullerene derivative  $C_{60}Br_xCl_y$  (axis y: chlorophyll-a; axis x: days)

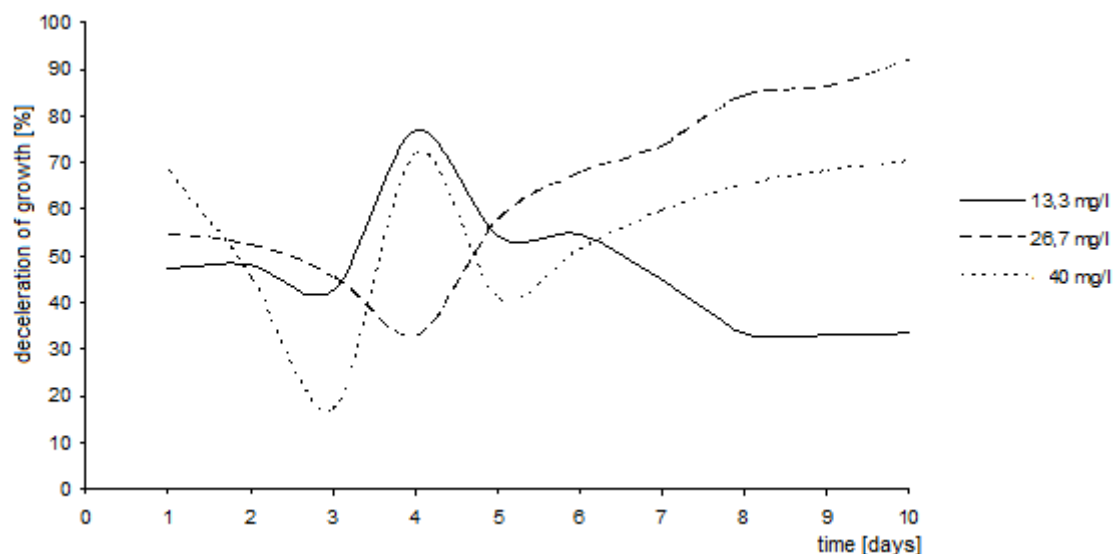
### 3.3. Effects of Fullerenes on Eukaryotic Organisms

The diagram in **Fig. 12** indicates that all the three selected concentrations of the oxo derivative had a negative effect on the algae growth. For concentrations of 13.3 mg/l and 40 mg/l the phase of adaptation extended by one day. On the contrary, the phase of exponential growth was shorter for both the higher concentrations - for algae cultivated in the concentration of 26.7 mg/l the exponential growth phase lasted two days, for the concentration of 40 mg/l it lasted only one day and subsequently the culture entered a stationary phase. The algae culture cultivated in the concentration of 26.7 mg/l demonstrated a fast onset of the death phase. Quite surprising was the negative effect of the concentration of 26.7 mg/l, in comparison with the concentration of 40 mg/l, which appeared after the fourth day of cultivation.





**Figure 12.** Effects of the oxoderivative on the growth of *Chlorella kessleri* algae. (axis y: number of cells in 1 ml; axis x: time (days))



**Figure 13.** Deceleration of growth of *Chlorella kessleri* algae caused by various concentrations of the oxoderivative. (axis y: growth deceleration (%); axis x: time (days))

Negative effects of the oxoderivative on the growth of *Chlorella kessleri* algae may be expressed also with a dependence of the growth deceleration (in percents) on the exposure time. The diagram in **Fig.13** indicates that the concentrations of 26.7, 40 and 13.3 mg/l deceleration the growth 91.9%, 70.2% and 33.3% respectively.

Adaptation of the cells probably occurred in the lowest concentration of the oxoderivative (13.3 mg/l) because after the 4<sup>th</sup> day the decrease of the algae growth slowed down. On the contrary, both the higher concentrations (26.7 and 40 mg/l) inhibited the growth of algae with the advancing time ever more and no stabilization was observed, not even after 10 days. Therefore it is possible that the entire culture may die out after a sufficiently long period of time.

Subsequently, experiments were performed to compare effects of the same concentrations of various C<sub>60</sub> fullerene derivatives on algae growth. Solutions of the oxoderivative, bromoderivative and hydrolyzed bromoderivative were

separately prepared with the concentration of 10 mg/l.

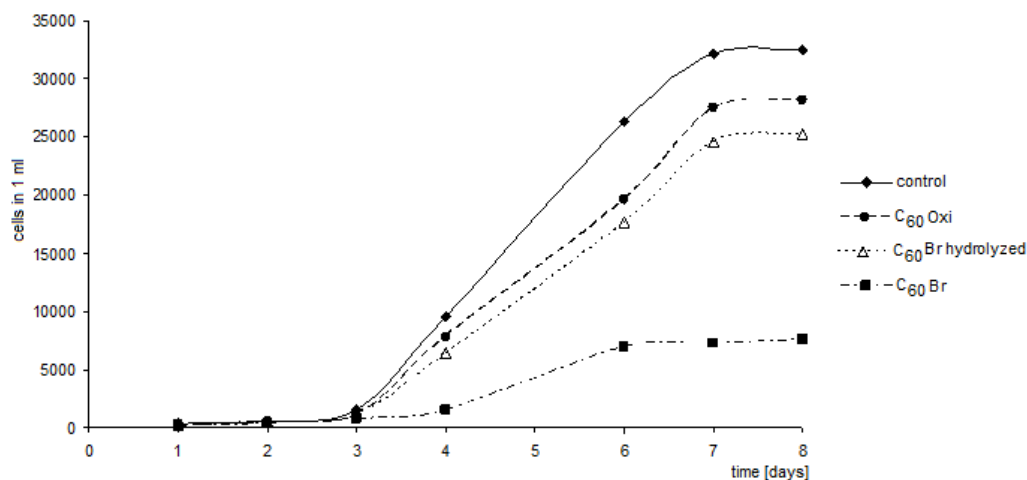
The diagram in **Fig. 14** indicates that the algae growth was significantly affected with the bromoderivative (76.7%) more than hydrolyzed bromoderivative (22.5%) and oxoderivative (13.4%). Negative effects of the bromoderivative on the algae growth was demonstrated also by a change of the cell color: during the first 4 days of cultivation the cells were pink-brown and only subsequently they turned green which suggests a partial adaptation of the cells to presence of the bromoderivative. The adaptation of the cells to presence of the bromoderivative is also evidenced by the result showed that after the 4<sup>th</sup> day the growth did not slow down any further (**Fig.14** and **15**).

Algae cells cultivated in presence of the oxoderivative and the hydrolyzed bromoderivative did not demonstrate any changes in the coloring of the culture, showing only the green chlorophyll color. The diagram in **Fig. 15** indicates algae cells adapted to presence of the oxoderivative and the

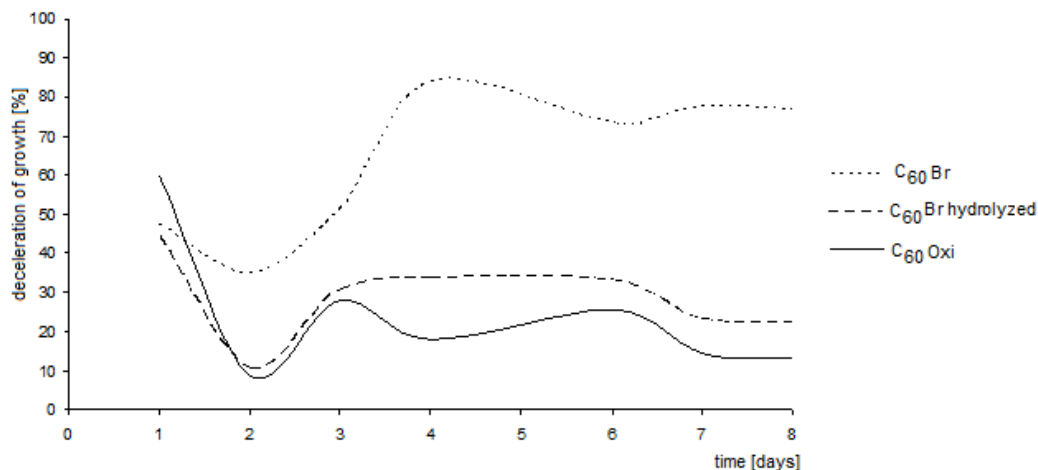
hydrolyzed bromoderivative, as early as in the first day of the cultivation.

Effects of  $C_{60}$  fullerene derivatives were investigated also by means of tests on Petri dishes. Individual derivatives in crystalline form were placed on Petri dishes with nutrient

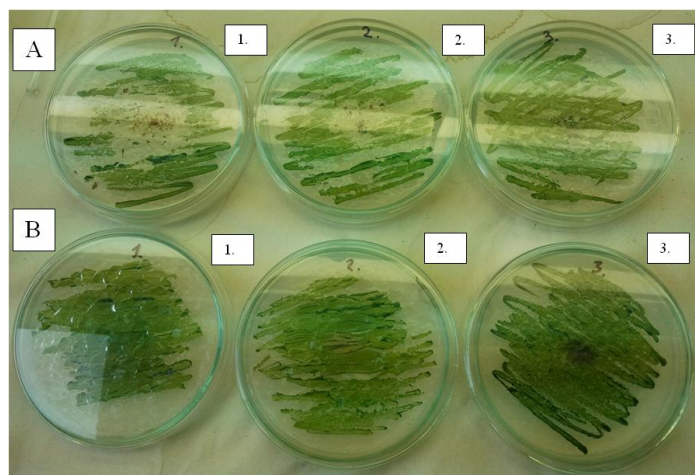
agar and inoculated algae. The algae demonstrated no growth in the proximity of crystals of the derivatives (**Fig. 16A**). It is interesting to note that when we dissolved crystals of the derivatives in water and add the solution to the agar, no change of the algae growth was observed (**Fig. 16B**).



**Figure 14.** Growth curves of *Chlorella kessleri* algae in presence of  $C_{60}$  fullerene derivatives. (axis y: number of cells in 1 ml; axis x: time (days))



**Figure 15.** Inhibition of the algae growth in presence of various  $C_{60}$  fullerene derivatives. (axis y: growth deceleration (%); axis x: time (days))



**Figure 16.** Effect of  $C_{60}$  derivatives on algae inoculated into nutrient agar. Results of the tests on agar: A – after adding derivatives in crystalline form, B – after adding suspension of crystals of the derivatives in distilled water (1 - bromoderivative, 2 – hydrolyzed bromoderivative, 3 – oxoderivative)

## 4. Conclusions

The described experiments demonstrate that, despite the diverse methods, all the investigated C<sub>60</sub> fullerene derivatives had negative effects on the selected groups of unicellular organisms. The most noticeable negative effect was found for the bromoderivative, while the oxoderivative had the smallest effect. This fact suggests an opportunity to use the bromoderivative as a biocide in laboratories, however, its release into the environment shall be prevented or it shall be degraded.

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