

Tris-NAC® (Tris-EDTA + N-acetylcysteine) activity against biofilm production, an *in vitro* study

N. MILANESI¹ G. GHIBAUDO^{2*}, T. DELLA MURA¹,

¹ICFSrl, Palazzo Pignano (CR), Italy ²Clinica Veterinaria Malpensa-Anicura, Samarate (VA) Italy

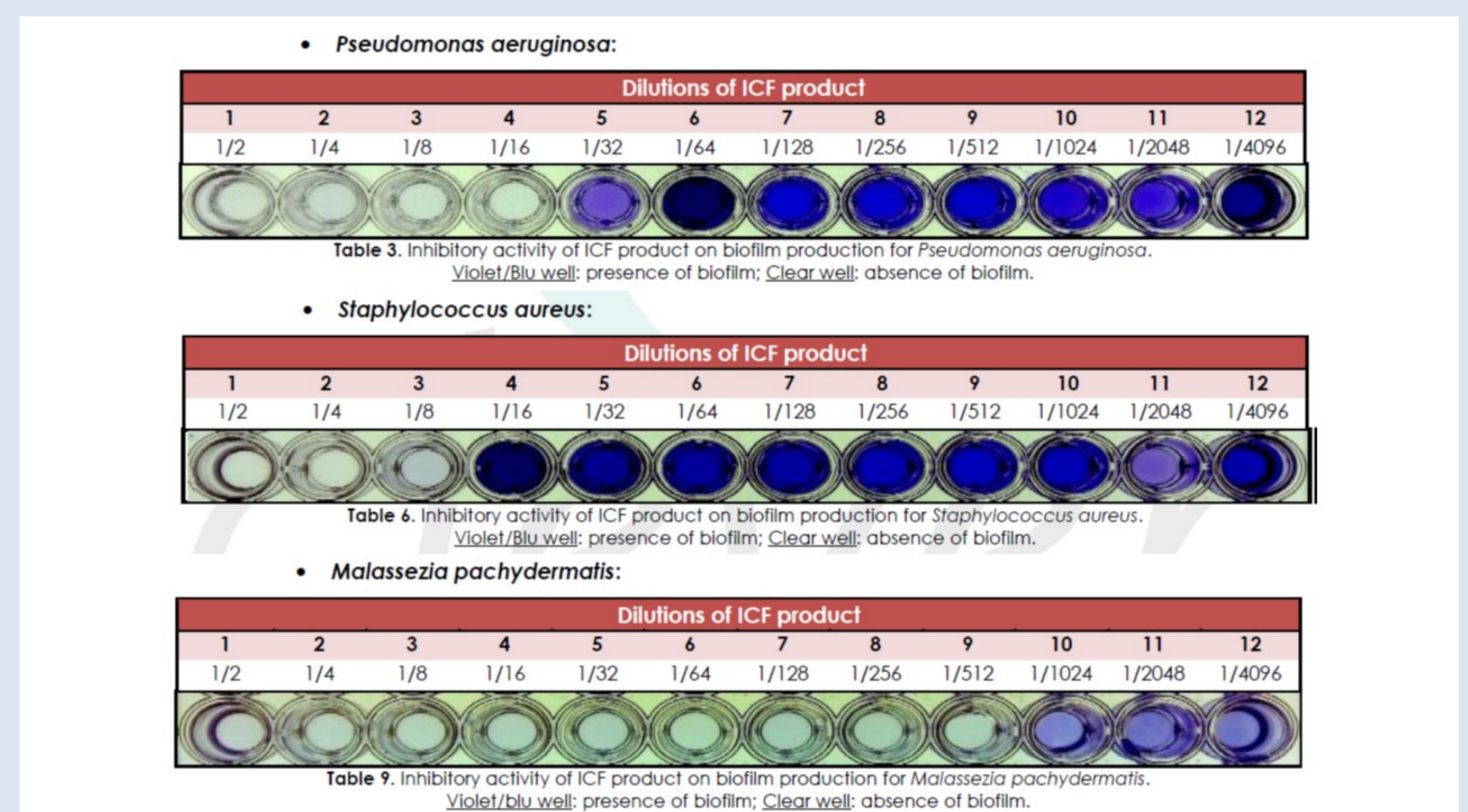
A biofilm is a structured consortium of bacteria embedded in a self-produced polymer matrix consisting of polysaccharides, protein and DNA. Bacterial and yeast biofilms cause chronic infections because they show increased tolerance to antibiotics, antifungals and disinfectant chemicals, as well as resisting phagocytosis and other components of the body's defense system.

The aim of the study was to assess the **efficacy** of a product containing N-acetylcysteine + Tris-EDTA (**Tris-NAC®**: ICF Srl, Palazzo Pignano, Italy) in *preventing the formation of biofilm and aiding its disintegration*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study of biofilm growth inhibition, conducted by the Clever Bioscience Srl laboratory in Pavia (Italy), was evaluated using the microplate biofilm formation test against three microorganism strains: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC 27853), *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 25923), *Malassezia pachydermatis* (DSM 6172). The same three microorganisms were used to study the formulation's action on the biofilm breakdown: for this study, the microorganisms were grown in microtiter plates, and the method to evaluate the growth of the biofilm is called Microtiter Dish Biofilm Formation Assay. Biofilm growth and production were assessed at two different times (8 hours and 24 h) for bacteria and at three different times for yeasts (8 h, 24 h, and 48 h).

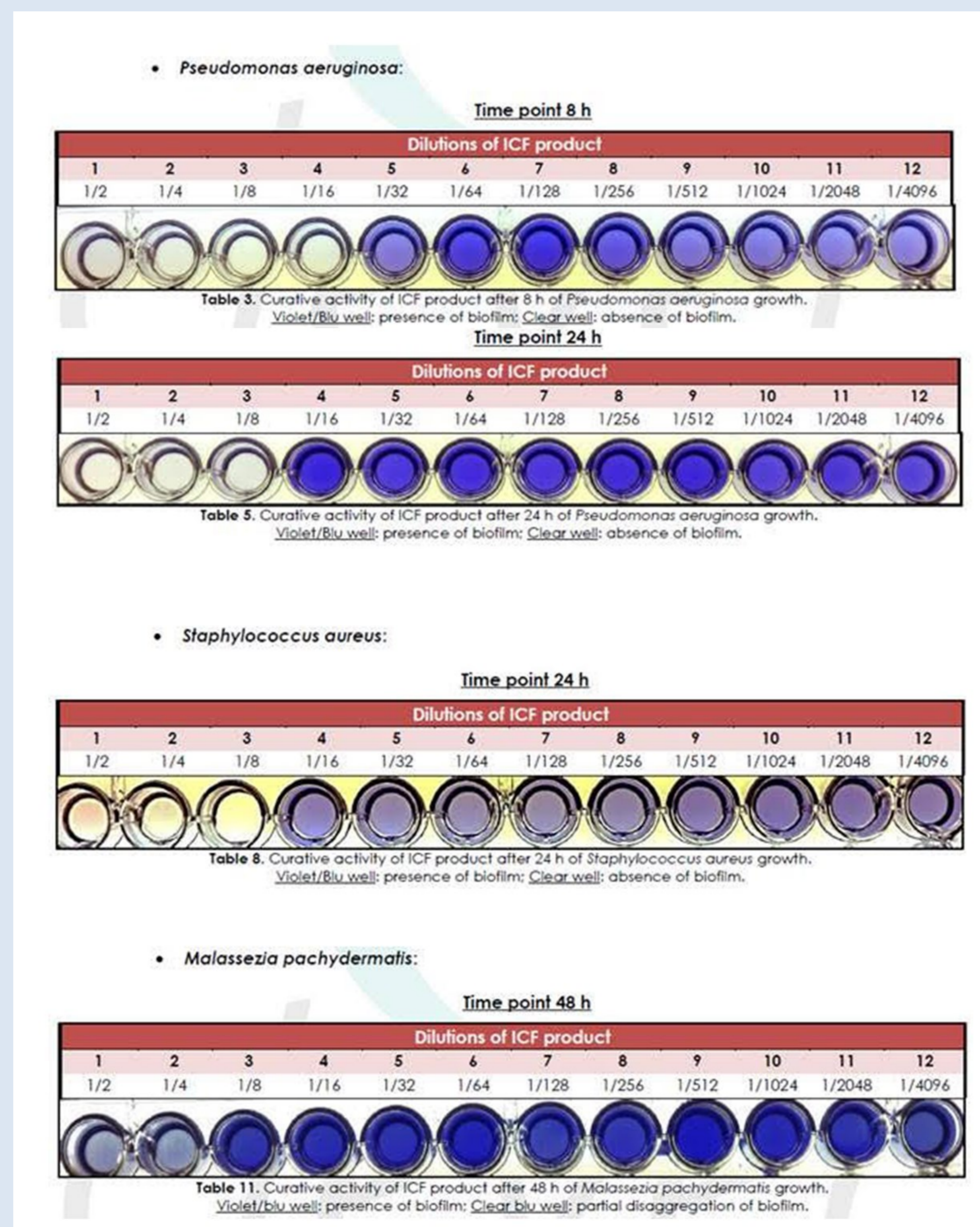
Subsequently, at different dilutions, the Tris-NAC® formulation was added to the same plates to evaluate the ability to desegregate the biomass during the 24 hours. The test was carried out in triplicate to obtain reliable results



RESULTS

The data show that **Tris-NAC®** can disaggregate *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* biofilm both at 8 hours and at 24 hours. *Staphylococcus aureus* biofilm at 24 hours (in this case, at the 8th hour, the biofilm was still absent), and it was not able to completely disaggregate the *Malassezia pachydermatis* biofilm at 48 hours (at the 8th hour and at the 24th hour the biofilm was absent).

Furthermore, the formulation can *inhibit the biofilm formation* of all three microorganisms.



CONCLUSIONS: The use of topical products, such as **Tris-NAC®**, to prevent microbial biofilm formation is primary prevention in the management of skin and ear infections in dogs and cats. And the biofilm's breaking capacity makes the product useful as a therapy combined with other topical antimicrobials to treat diseases and avoid their chronicity and relapses.