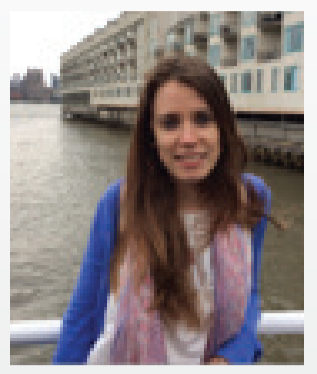


CO-IMMOBILIZATION OF LIPOSOMAL AMPHOTERICIN B AND ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES TO PREVENT MULTI-KINGDOM INFECTIONS

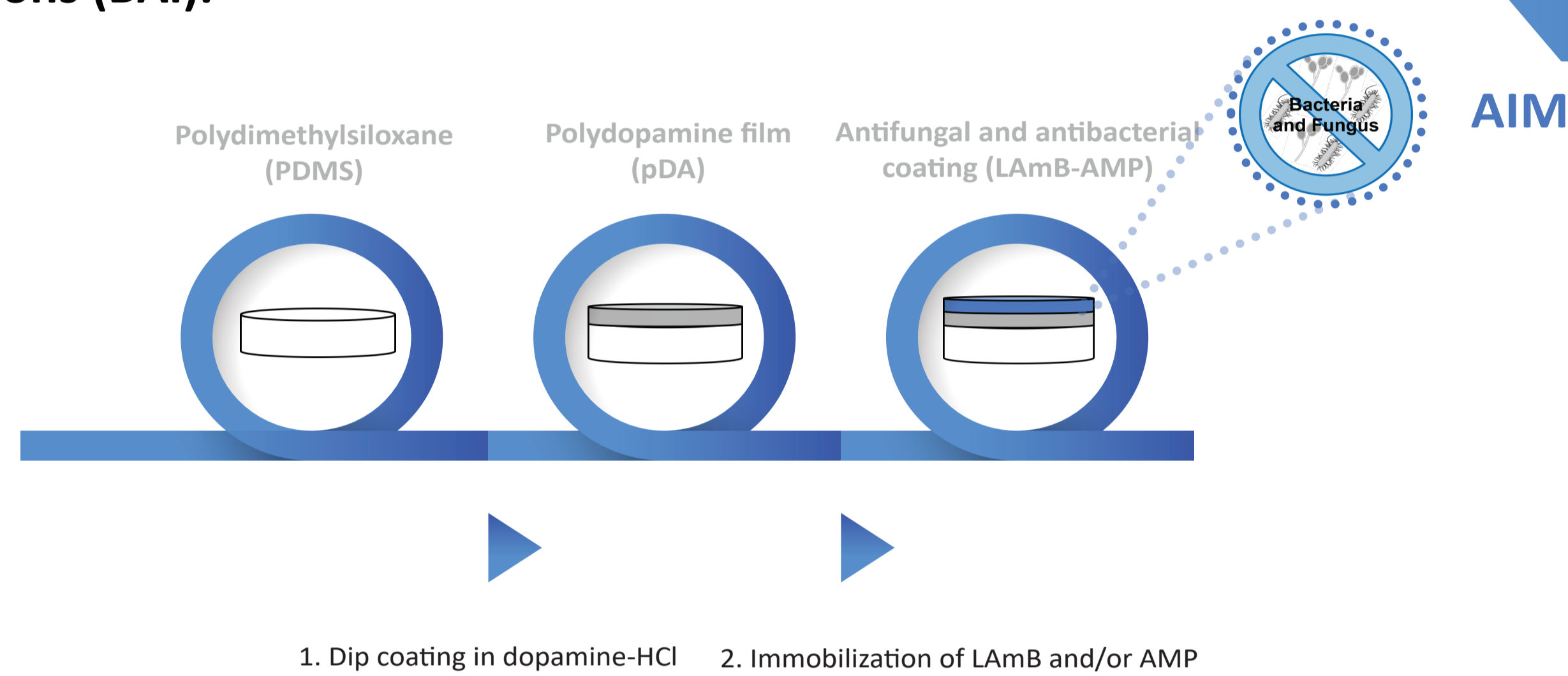


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INTRODUCTION

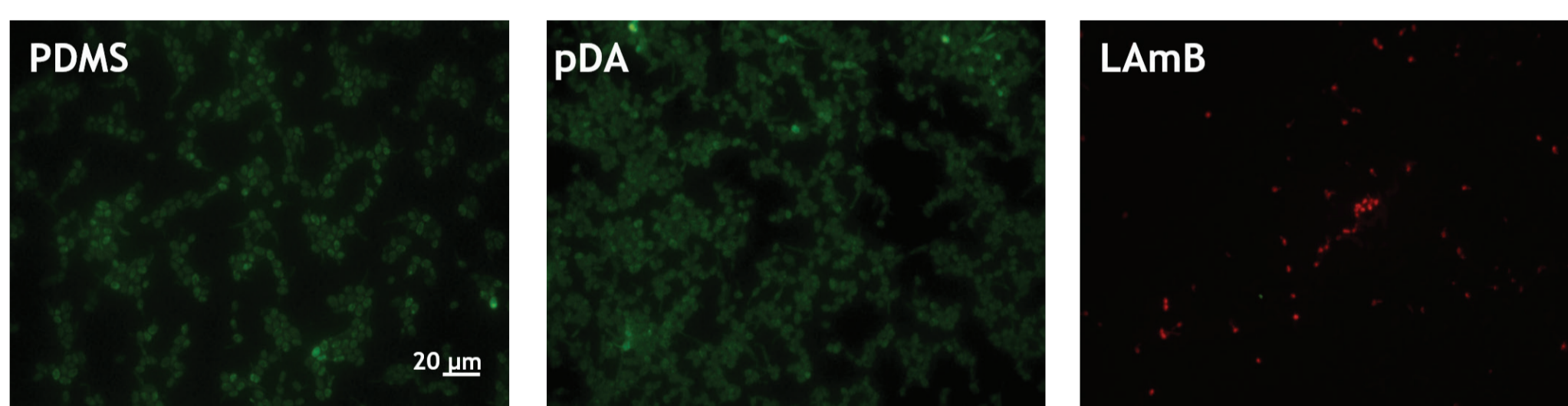
Most of antimicrobial strategies are designed to target bacterial biofilms. Nevertheless, in real-life settings, **fungi** are inevitably and increasingly found in **consortium with bacteria**, so the development of antifungal coating strategies to be combined with antibacteria approaches will be pivotal for the fight of **biomaterial-associated infections (BAI)**.

METHODS

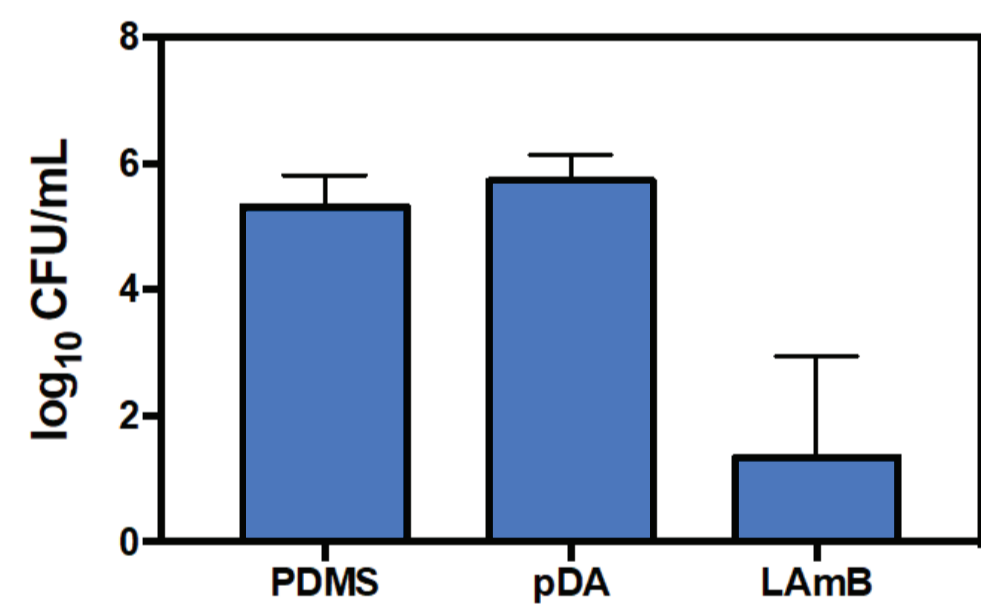


RESULTS

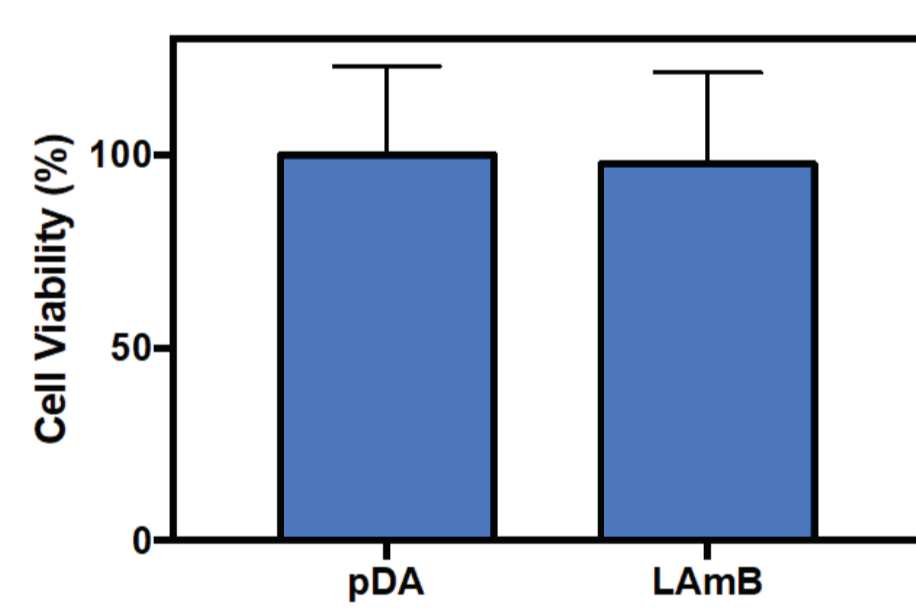
1 LAmB



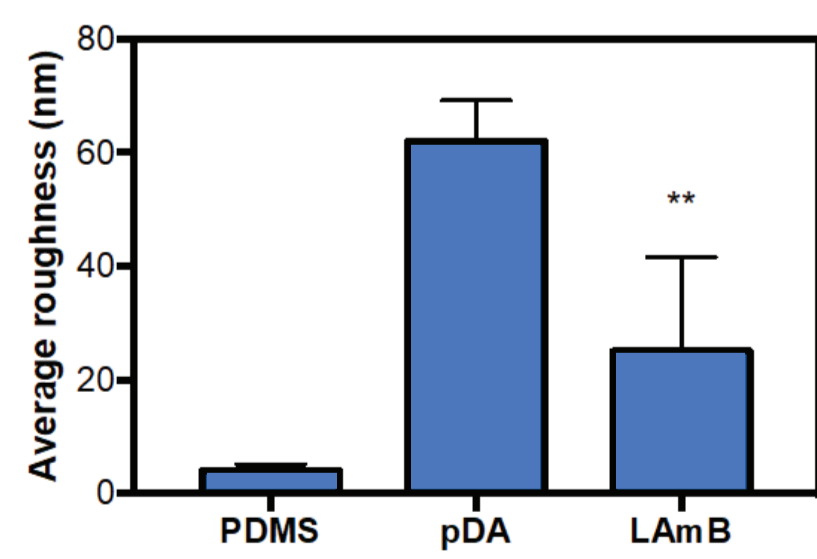
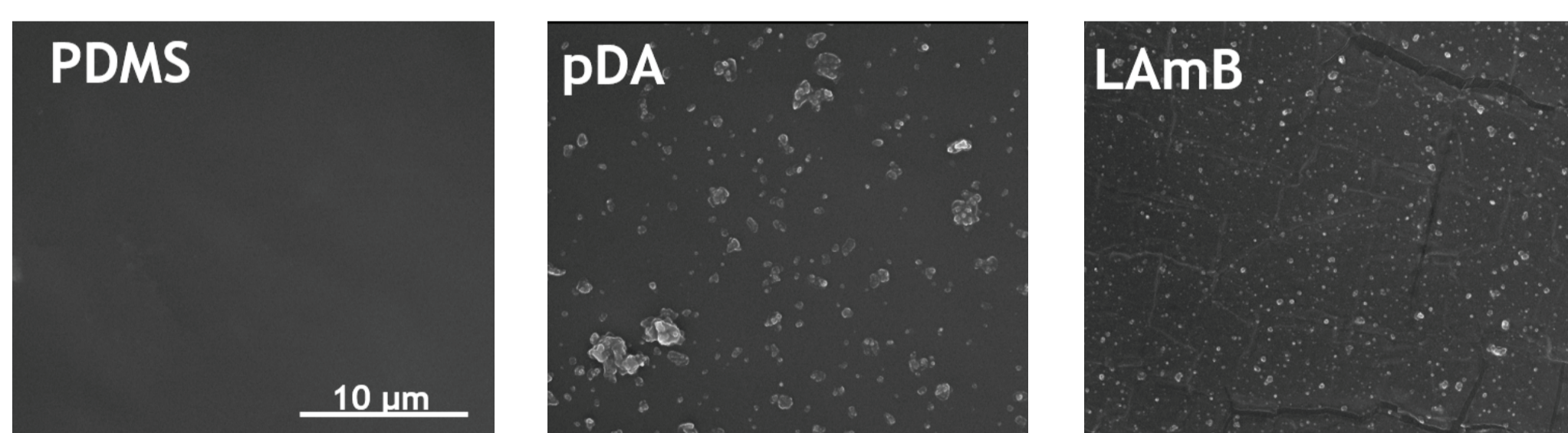
4h Adhesion



24h Biofilm

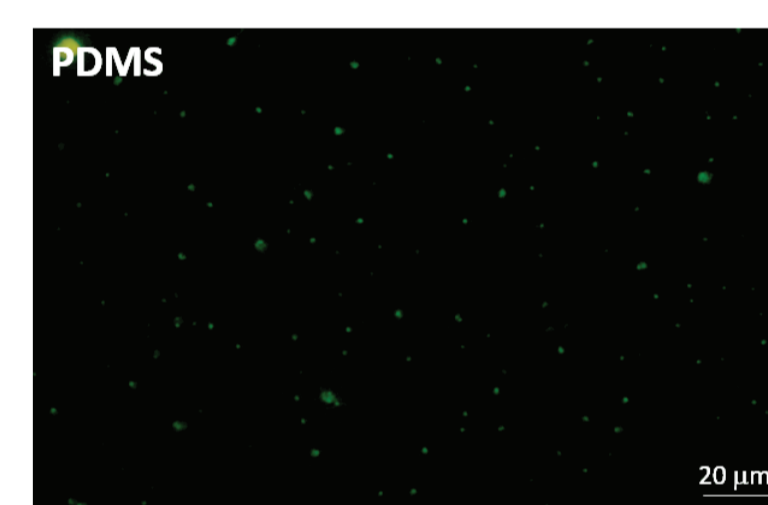


Cytotoxicity

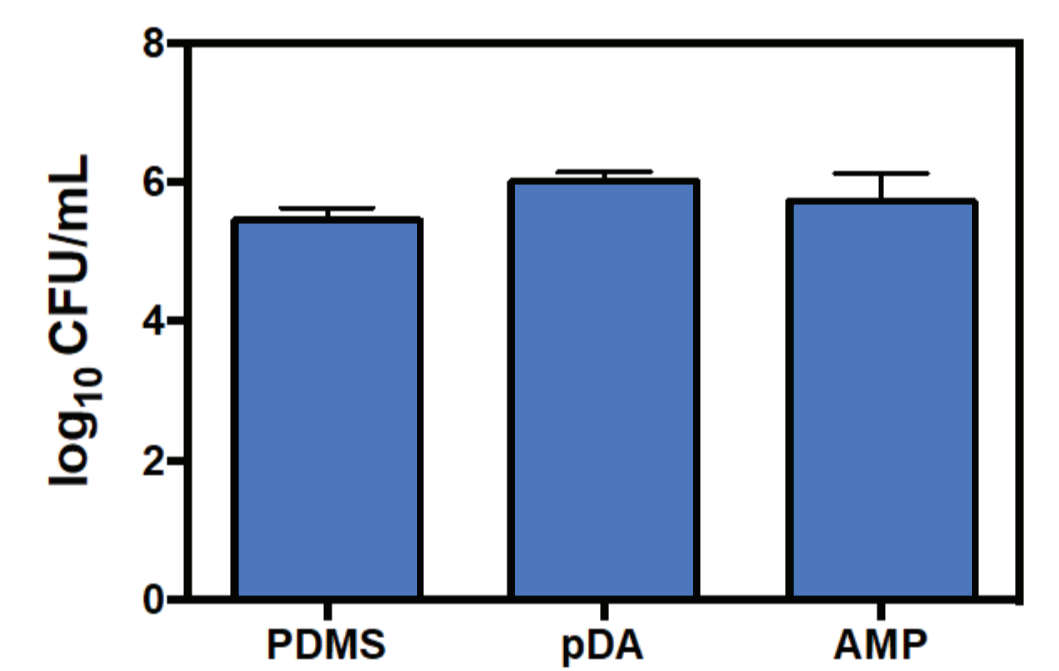
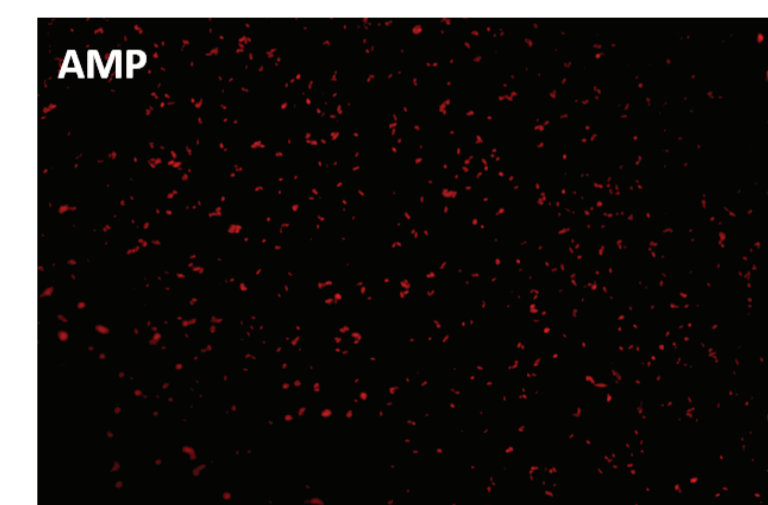
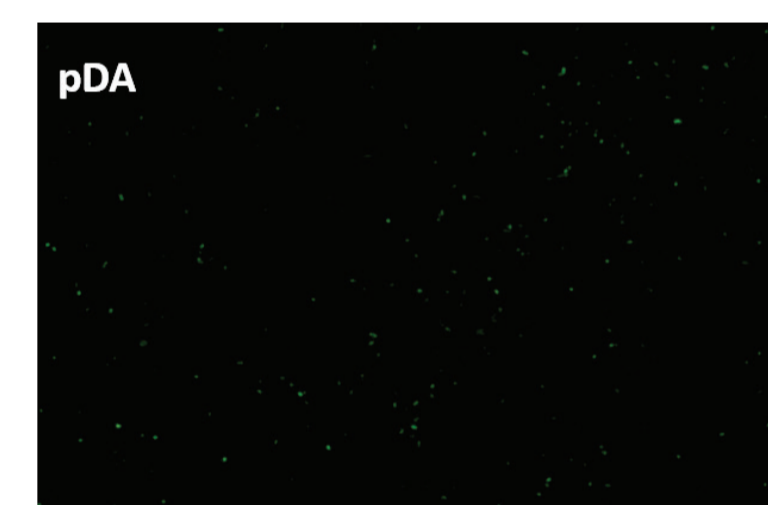


Surface characterization

2 AMP

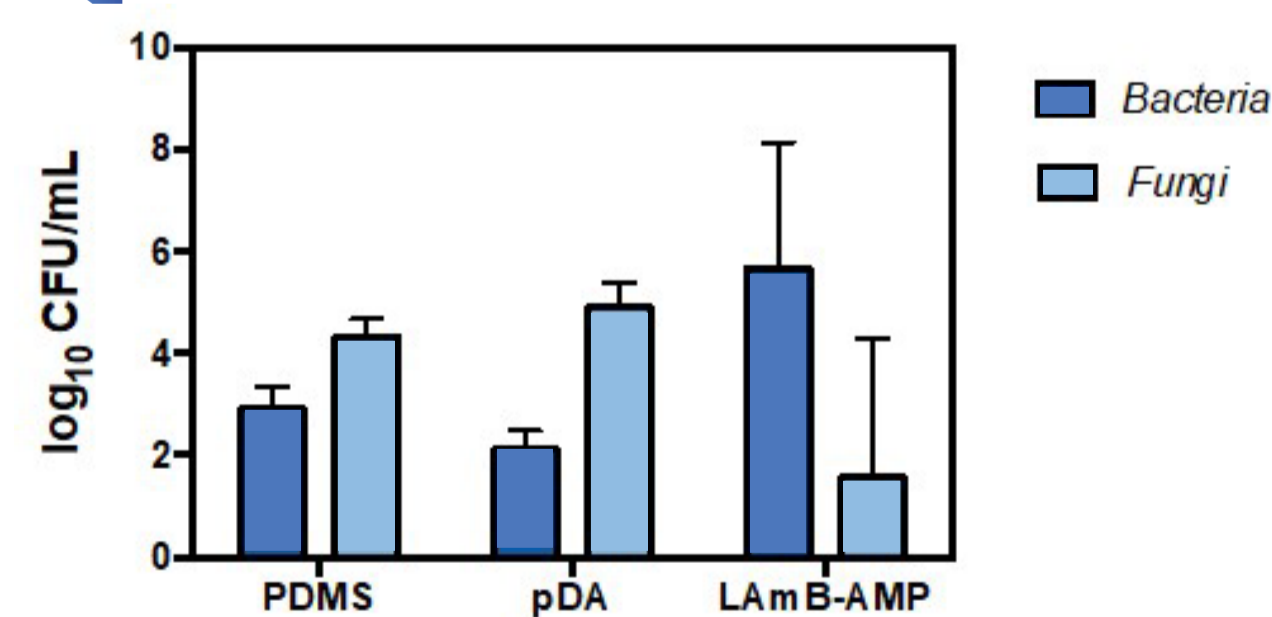


4h Adhesion



24h Biofilm

2+1 LAmB-AMP



24h Dual-Species Biofilm

CONCLUSIONS

- LAmB functionalization yielded surfaces with less roughness and with the ability to prevent the attachment of *Candida albicans* and kill the adherent cells, with no cytotoxicity.
- AMP immobilization provided PDMS surfaces with contact-killing activity towards *Proteus mirabilis* only in the first 4h of colonization.
- Co-immobilization of both LAmB and AMP showed that LAmB retained its antifungal activity towards *C. albicans*, even when challenged by a multi-kingdom consortium.