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Maltoheptaose Promotes Nanoparticle Internalization by *Escherichia coli*

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**Abstract:** Nanoparticles conjugated with d-maltoheptaose (G7) showed a striking increase in the surface adherence and internalization by *E. coli*. This applies to silica nanoparticles (SNP), magnetic nanoparticles (MNP), silica-coated magnetic nanoparticles (SMNP) and silica-coated quantum dots (SQDs) ranging from a few to over a hundred nanometers in size, as well as wild type *E. coli* ATCC 33456, ORN 178, ORN 208 with the maltodextrin transport channel and the LamB mutant JW 3392-1 (Fig. 1). TEM images including the thin section samples revealed the uptake of nanoparticles in cell walls and inside the cytoplasm (Fig. 2). Unfunctionalized nanoparticles and nanoparticles functionalized with β-cyclodextrin (CD) showed little or no binding to the *E. coli* cell surface, and no obvious internalization of the nanoparticles was observed. D-Mannose-functionalized nanoparticles bound to the pili of *E. coli* ORN 178 through the well-known Man-binding lectin (FimH) rather than cell internalization. Surface ligands that can improve the uptake of nanomaterials to bacterial cells should provide a powerful means of targeting a payload delivery to a potential disease causing strain. Work is underway to develop nanomaterial delivery systems for multidrug resistance bacteria.²

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**Figure 1.** TEM images of G7-SMNP incubated with *E. coli* strain (a) ATCC 33456, (b) JW3392-1, (c) ORN 178, (d) ORN 208; G7-SQD incubated with *E. coli* strain (e) ATCC 33456, (f) JW3392-1, (g) ORN 178, (h) ORN 208; G7-SNP incubated with *E. coli* strain (i) ATCC 33456, (j) JW3392-1, (k) ORN 178, (l) ORN 208. Scale bars: 500 nm.

**Figure 2.** TEM thin section images of ATCC 33456 after treating with (a) G7-MNP and (b) CD-MNP. (c) TEM thin section image of ATCC 33456. Scale bars: 100 nm.

**References**