

Antibacterial effects of caffeic acid phenethyl ester on oral cariogenic bacteria and multispecies biofilm Xiaohui Lv<sup>1</sup>, Yumei Niu<sup>2</sup>, KunWang<sup>1</sup>, Zening Feng<sup>1</sup>, Sili Han<sup>1</sup>, Linglin Zhang<sup>1\*</sup> <sup>1</sup> Department of Cariology and Endodontics, West China School of Stomatology, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China <sup>2</sup>Key Laboratory of Shaanxi Province for Craniofacial Precision Medicine Research, College of Stomatology, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China



# Introduction

**Dental caries is widely perceived to be caused by oral ecological imbalance** when cariogenic bacteria obtain an ecological advantage. Caffeic acid phenethyl ester(CAPE) is a significant component of propolis which is reported the potential to inhibit cariogenic bacteria. However, the role of **CAPE** on its effects against oral bacteria was still ambiguous.

# Objective

The purpose of this study was to investigate antibacterial effects of CAPE on oral cariogenic bacteria and multispecies biofilm.







# **Culture Medium:** BHI for bacteria BHIS for Biofilm

**Multispecies model:** Streptococcus mutans Actinomyces naeslundii Streptococcus gordonii



Live Bacteria **Dead Bacteria CAPE** inhibited S.mutans biofilm formation and EPS production.

Furthermore, the biofilms treated with CAPE became looser with less live bacteria than those in the control.

4. Effect of CAPE on the multispecies biofilm



# Result

#### **1.Antibacterial effect of CAPE on oral bacteria**

Microbial strains	CAPE MIC (mg/ml)	CAPE MBC (mg/ml)
<i>S.mutans</i> UA159	0.08	0.32
<i>A.naeslundii</i> ATCC 12104	0.08	0.16
S.sobrinus 6715	0.16	0.32
A.viscosus ATCC 15987	0.16	0.32
<i>S.gordonii</i> ATCC10558	0.08	0.16



CAPE exhibited a strong short-term bactericidal activity against S. mutans and inhibited acid production and acid tolerance of S. mutans.

**CAPE** effectively reduced live bacteria in the biofilm and lessened the proportion of S. mutans and A. naeslundii.

#### Conclusion

# **3.** Antibacterial effect of CAPE on *S. mutans* biofilm CHX 1x103mg/ml CAPE 0.04mg/ml 5%DMSO DDW 80 C X000

In summary, CAPE exhibited a strong inhibitory activity against S. mutans and its biofilm, reducing their cariogenic ability. What's more, CAPE eradicated and modulated mature biofilm by reducing flora ratio of. S. mutans and A.naeslundii and increasing flora ratio of S.gordonii. Antibacterial effects of CAPE against the oral cariogenic bacteria and biofilm endowed its application potential in preventing and treating dental caries.

# Acknowledgement

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China grants (81970931), West China Hospital of Stomatology Sichuan University grants (RD-03-202011).

# Reference

[1] Niu Y, Wang K, Zheng S, et al. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2020, 64(9). [2] He J, Hwang G, Liu Y, et al. Journal of Bacteriology, 2016:2651-2661. [3] Oliveira R, FSS Bonafé, Spolidorio D, et al. Microorganisms, 2020, 8(2).