



**CHARACTERIZATION, PHARMACOKINETICS, IN VITRO CYTOTOXICITY
OF OXYTETRACYCLINE-LOADED CaCO_3 NANOPARTICLE AND ITS
ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTIBIOFILM EFFECTS AGAINST
Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis ISOLATED FROM GOATS**

IDRIS SHERIFAT BANKE

FPV 2020 10



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By

IDRIS SHERIFAT BANKE

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia,
in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

July 2020

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to the loving memory of my daughter Khadijah Abubakar Mayaki. You are always alive in my heart.....



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

CHARACTERIZATION, PHARMACOKINETICS, *IN VITRO* CYTOTOXICITY OF OXYTETRACYCLINE-LOADED CaCO₃ NANOPARTICLE AND ITS ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTIBIOFILM EFFECTS AGAINST *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis* ISOLATED FROM GOATS

By

IDRIS SHERIFAT BANKE

July 2020

Chairman : Associate Professor Arifah Abdul Kadir, PhD
Faculty : Veterinary Medicine

Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis is the causative agent of caseous lymphadenitis which is one of the most important bacterial diseases of goats causing significant economic losses with high prevalence worldwide. Currently, the treatment of the disease is via the administration of antibiotics combined with surgical excision, flushing and draining of the abscesses. This treatment protocol fails because the antibiotic does not get to the causative agent which is walled away in pus and excision further spreads the organism into the environment. For effective therapy, an improved method of drug delivery is therefore necessary. The main aim of the present study was to determine the effect of cockle shell derived calcium carbonate aragonite nanoparticle encapsulated oxytetracycline against *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis* isolated from goat caseous lymphadenitis. Calcium carbonate aragonite nanoparticle (CS-CaCO₃NP) was synthesized from cockle shell using top down method and oxytetracycline (OTC) was loaded into it. Characterization to ensure that the CS-CaCO₃NP and OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP produced had the desired properties was done using Zeta analysis, transmission electron microscopy (TEM), field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM), X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier transform infra-red spectroscopy (FTIR) and Brunauer-emmett-teller (BET) surface area analysis. Then, the *in vitro* cytotoxicity evaluation of CS-CaCO₃NP, OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP and OTC was explored using MTT and Trypan blue assay in NIH3T3 cells. The antibacterial and antibiofilm effects of CS-CaCO₃NP, OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP and OTC against *C. pseudotuberculosis* were also investigated using minimum inhibitory assay (MIC) and minimum biofilm eradication concentration (MBEC) assays. The antibacterial mode of action of OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP on planktonic *C. pseudotuberculosis* was assessed using high resolution transmission electron microscopy (HR-TEM) while the antibiofilm effect was investigated using

scanning electron (SEM) and fluorescent microscopy. Furthermore, for the pharmacokinetics study of OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP and OTC, a total of 100, 5-6 weeks old female *BALB/c* mice divided into two groups of 50 mice each were used. They were administered 10mg/kg of OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP and OTC, respectively. At specific time intervals of 0, 5, 10, 15, 30 minutes and 1, 2, 6, 24 and 48 hrs, five mice from each group were sacrificed. Blood, liver and kidneys were collected.

The results revealed that the synthesized CS-CaCO₃NP and OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP had a homogeneously spherical appearance on TEM with a mean diameter of 29.90 (nm) and -19.9 (mV) zeta potential which increased to 62.40 nm and -23.5 (mV), respectively after loading with OTC. OTC crystallinity and functionality within CS-CaCO₃NP were maintained as showed by XRD and FTIR spectral peaks. The formulation of OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP in ratio 1:4 with drug encapsulating efficiency (71%) was used for *in vitro* release study. OTC was sustainably released from OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP over a period of 96 hours with pH 4 having the highest drug release percentage (98.2%). Cytotoxicity assay revealed that OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP had significantly higher cell viability ($P < 0.05$) compared to OTC in NIH3T3 cells. Loading OTC into CS-CaCO₃NP reduced OTC cytotoxicity in NIH3T3 cells. MTT assay overestimated the cytotoxicity of CS-CaCO₃NP, OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP and OTC when compared to trypan blue assay. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) for OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP and OTC was 125 µg/ml and 500 µg/ml while the minimum biofilm eradication concentration (MBEC) was 250 µg/ml and >2000 µg/ml, respectively. However, CS-CaCO₃NP alone demonstrated no antibacterial activity. HR-TEM revealed that the antimicrobial mechanism of action of OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP was due to damage to the outer envelope of *C. pseudotuberculosis* while SEM and fluorescent microscope showed digestion and death of the bacteria cells within *C. pseudotuberculosis* biofilms. Pharmacokinetic studies demonstrated that OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP had a slower elimination rate (0.135 1/hr), longer half-life (5.133 hr), increased area under the curve (AUC) (46.68 µg/ml*h) and increased volume of distribution (1.587 mg/kg/µg/ml) than OTC. Thus, OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP is a safe and biocompatible alternative antibiotic delivery system whose antibacterial efficacy is more pronounced compared to OTC.

Keywords: caseous lymphadenitis, oxytetracycline, cockle shell derived nanoparticles, cytotoxicity, biofilms, *BALB/c* mice

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**PENCIRIAN, FARMAKOKINETIK, SITOTOKSISITI *IN VITRO*
NANOPARTIKEL CaCO_3 TERMUAT-OKSITETRASIKLINA, DAN KESAN-
KESAN ANTIBAKTERIAL DAN ANTIBIOFILEMNYA TERHADAP
Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis YANG TERISOLASI DARIPADA
KAMBING**

Oleh

IDRIS SHERIFAT BANKE

Julai 2020

Pengerusi : Profesor Madya Arifah Abdul Kadir, PhD
Fakulti : Perubatan Veterinar

Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis adalah agen penyebab penyakit limfadenitis kaseus yang merupakan salah satu daripada penyakit bakterial penting di dalam kambing, dengan kadar prevalens yang tinggi diseluruh dunia, secara langsung menyumbang kepada kerugian yang signifikan di dalam sektor penternakan. Pada ketika ini, kaedah rawatan penyakit ini adalah melalui pemberian kombinasi antibiotik dengan eksisi surgikal, pembersihan dan penyaliran abses tersebut. Protokol rawatan ini sering kali gagal kerana antibiotik tidak mampu sampai ke punca jangkitan, akibat daripada agen diselaputi oleh nanah dan pengeksisian abses akan menyebabkan penyebaran agen ke kawasan setempat. Oleh itu, bagi memberikan terapi yang efektif, satu kaedah penyampaian ubat yang dipertingkatkan adalah sangat diperlukan. Tujuan utama kajian ini adalah untuk menentukan kesan pengkapsulan oksitetrasiklina di dalam nanopartikel kalsium karbonat aragonit terbitan cengkerang kerang, terhadap *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis* yang diisolasi daripada limfadenitis kaseus kambing. Nanopartikel kalsium karbonat aragonit (CS- CaCO_3 NP) telah disintesis daripada cengkerang kerang menggunakan kaedah 'top down' dan oksitetrasiklina (OTC) telah dimuatkan ke dalamnya. Pencirian CS- CaCO_3 NP dan OTC-CS- CaCO_3 NP telah dilakukan melalui analisis Zeta, mikroskopi elektron transmisi (TEM), mikroskopi elektron pengimbasan pancaran medan (FESEM), difraksi sinar-X (XRD), spektroskopi inframerah penjelmaan Fourier (FTIR) dan analisis luas permukaan Brunauer-emmett-teller (BET), bagi memastikan produk tersebut mempunyai sifat-sifat yang diinginkan. Seterusnya, penilaian sitotoksisiti *in-vitro* terhadap CS- CaCO_3 NP, OTC-CS- CaCO_3 NP dan OTC telah dilaksanakan melalui ujian MTT dan Trypan biru di dalam sel kultur NIH3T3. Kesan antibakterial dan antibiofilm CS- CaCO_3 NP, OTC-CS- CaCO_3 NP dan OTC terhadap *C. pseudotuberculosis* turut dikaji menggunakan ujian kepekatan perencat minimum

(MIC) dan kepekatan eradikasi biofilem minimum (MBEC). Mod tindakan antibakterial OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP terhadap planktonik *C. pseudotuberculosis* telah dinilai melalui mikroskopi elektron transmisi beresolusi tinggi (HR-TEM), sementara kesan antibiofilem dinilai melalui mikroskopi elektromn pengimbasan (SEM) dan mikroskopi floresen. Selain itu, bagi kajian farmakokinetik OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP dan OTC, sejumlah 100 ekor tikus BALB/c betina berusia 5-6 minggu telah dibahagikan kepada dua kumpulan yang terdiri daripada 50 ekor tikus setiap satunya. Tikus-tikus tersebut telah diberikan OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP dan OTC pada dos 10 mg/kg. Pada selang masa 0, 5, 10, 15, 30 minit, dan 1, 2, 6, 24 dan 48 jam, lima ekor tikus daripada setiap kumpulan telah dimatikan. Darah, hati dan ginjal telah diambil.

Keputusan menunjukkan CS-CaCO₃NP dan OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP yang dihasilkan masing-masing mempunyai permukaan sferikal yang sekata di bawah TEM dengan purata diameter 29.90 (nm) dan keupayaan zeta -19.9 (mV), dan meningkat sehingga 62.40 nm dan -23.5 (mV) setelah dimuatkan OTC. Pengkristalan dan kefungsiian OTC di dalam CS-CaCO₃NP adalah kekal sama seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh puncak spektral XRD dan FTIR. Formulasi OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP dalam nisbah 1:4 dengan keberkesanan pengkapsulan ubat (71%) telah digunakan di dalam kajian pelepasan *in-vitro*. OTC telah dibebaskan secara berterusan sepanjang tempoh 96 jam, dengan pH 4 adalah peratusan pembebasan ubat yang tertinggi (92.2%). Ujian sitotoksiti menunjukkan OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP mempunyai viabiliti sel signifikan ($P < 0.05$) yang lebih tinggi berbanding OTC di dalam sel kultur NIH3T3. Pemuatan OTC ke dalam CS-CaCO₃NP telah mengurangkan tahap keracunan OTC di dalam sel kultur NIH3T3. Ujian MTT menjangkau sitotoksiti CS-CaCO₃NP, OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP dan OTC apabila dibandingkan dengan ujian Trypan biru. Kepekatan perencatan minimum (MIC) bagi OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP dan OTC, masing-masing adalah 125 µg/mL dan 500 µg/mL, manakala kepekatan eradikasi biofilem minimum (MBC) adalah 250 µg/mL dan >2000 µg/mL. Selain itu, CS-CaCO₃NP sahaja tidak menunjukkan sebarang aktiviti antibakterial. HR-TEM menunjukkan mekanisme tindakan antimikrobial OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP adalah berpunca daripada pemusnahan sarung luar *C. pseudotuberculosis*, manakala SEM dan mikroskop floresen menunjukkan pencernaan dan kematian sel bakteria di dalam biofilem *C. pseudotuberculosis*. Kajian farmakokinetik menunjukan OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP mempunyai kadar penyingkiran yang lebih lambat (0.135 L/jam), jangka separuh-hayat yang lebih panjang (5.133 jam), peningkatan kawasan di bawah lekuk (AUC) (46.68 µg/mL/jam) dan peningkatan isipadu penyebaran (1.587 mg/kg/µg/mL) berbanding OTC. Oleh itu, OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP adalah satu sistem penyampaian antibiotik alternatif yang selamat dan biokompatibel, di mana keberkesanan antibakterianya adalah lebih baik berbanding OTC sahaja.

Kata Kunci: Limfadeniti kaseus, oksitetrasiklina, nanopartikel terbitan cengkerang kerang, sitotoksiti, biofilem, tikus *BALB/c*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All praise to Almighty Allah the Lord of the worlds for His mercies bestowed upon me to successfully complete this project. My sincere and heart felt appreciation goes to the chairman of my supervisory committee, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arifah Abdul Kadir for her tireless efforts, guidance and unflinching support throughout the course of my PhD study. I equally want to thank the members of my supervisory committee, Professor Dr. Md. Zuki Abu Bakar@Zakaria, Professor Dr. Faez Jesse Firdaus Abdullah and Dr. Siti Zubaidah Ramanoon for teaching, mentoring, encouraging and assisting me throughout these years.

I thank Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto, Nigeria, for granting me study leave to pursue this degree. I would also like to give thanks to Mr Johari Ripin of the Veterinary Pharmacology and Toxicology Laboratory, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, U.P.M. I would also like to thank my lab mates Dr. Mohamed Abdul Basit, Dr Ibiyeye Kehinde and Alkhansa Mahmoud for their help over the years. My profound gratitude also goes to the staff of Microscopy unit, Institute of Bioscience Universiti Putra Malaysia, for their assistance during my laboratory work.

Special appreciation to my husband and son (Abu Musa and Musa) for their love, understanding and moral support throughout these years; I love you to the moon and back!

My sincere appreciation to my parents Alhaji Y. A, Idris and Hajia M. Idris for their prayers and support, may Allah bestow His mercy upon them as they did bring me up when I was small (Amen). To my ever loving siblings: Mrs Fatima, Mrs Khadija, Ismail, Shakira and Halima thanks for your support and understanding. To my uncles Prof. S.O Idris and Arch. Salman Idris, thank you for your support and encouragement. I am also grateful to my parent-in-laws for their understanding throughout my absence.

This thesis was submitted to the Senate of the Universiti Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The members of the Supervisory Committee were as follows:

Arifah Abdul Kadir, PhD

Associate Professor
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Chairman)

Md. Zuki Abu Bakar @ Zakaria, PhD

Professor
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

Faez Jesse Firdaus Abdullah, PhD

Professor
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

Siti Zubaidah Ramanoon, PhD

Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

ZALILAH MOHD SHARIFF, PhD

Professor and Dean
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Signature: _____
Name of Chairman
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Committee: Associate Professor Dr. Arifah Abdul Kadir

Signature: _____
Name of Member
of Supervisory
Committee: Professor Dr. Md. Zuki Abu Bakar @ Zakaria

Signature: _____
Name of Member
of Supervisory
Committee: Professor Dr. Jesse Faez Firdaus Abdullah

Signature: _____
Name of Member
of Supervisory
Committee: Dr. Siti Zubaidah Ramanoon

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

μg	Microgram
μl	Microlitre
%	Percent
Al	Aluminium
BET	Brunauer–Emmett–Teller
BHI	Brain Heart infusion
BS-12	Dodecyl dimethyl betaine
C	Carbon
Ca	Calcium
CaCO_3	Calcium carbonate
Cl	Chlorine
CLA	Caseous Lymphadenitis
cm^3/g	Cubic centimetre/gram
CS- CaCO_3	Cockle shell calcium carbonate powder
CS- CaCO_3 NP	Cockle shell calcium carbonate aragonite nanoparticle
Cu	Copper
DMEM	Dulbecco's modified Eagles Medium
DMSO	Dimethyl sulfoxide
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
EDX	Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy
EDTA	Ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid
EE	Encapsulation efficiency
EPS	Extracellular polysaccharide matrix
FESEM	Field emission scanning electron microscopy

FBS	Foetal Bovine Serum
FITC	Fluorescein isothiocyanate
FTIR	Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy
HPLC	High performance Liquid Chromatography
HR-TEM	High resolution transmission electron microscopy
ICDD	International Centre for Diffraction Data
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
K	Potassium
KDa	Kilodaltons
LC	Loading capacity
LOD	Limit of detection
LOQ	Limit of quantification
MBEC	Minimum biofilm eradication concentration
m ² /g	Square metre/gram
MFS	Major facilitator superfamily
Mg	Magnesium
MHB	Mueller Hinton broth
MIC	Minimum inhibitory concentration
ml	Millilitre
MTT	[3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide]
Na	Sodium
NADPH	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate hydrogen
NIH3T3	Mouse embryonic fibroblast cell line
Nm	Nanometre
O	Oxygen

OTC	Oxytetracycline
OTC-CS-CaCO ₃ NP	Oxytetracycline loaded cockle shell calcium carbonate aragonite nanoparticle
P	Phosphorus
PBS	Phosphate buffer saline
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PDI	Poly dispersity index
pH	Potential of Hydrogen
PLD	Phospholipase D
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
ROS	Reactive oxygen species
Rpm	Revolutions per minute
SEM	Scanning electron microscopy
Si	Silicone
TEM	Transmission electron microscopy
TRITC	Tetramethylrhodamine
tRNA	Transfer RNA
TSB	Tryptic Soy Broth
UV/Vis	Ultraviolet–visible
XRD	X-ray powder diffraction

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis (*C. pseudotuberculosis*) is a Gram positive, non spore forming, pleomorphic, intracellular facultative, animal pathogen in the family *Corynebacteriaceae* (Dorella et al., 2006; Oreiby, 2015). *C. pseudotuberculosis* is responsible for major economic losses in small ruminants due to decreased milk yield, reduced weight gain, poor wool and leather quality, high morbidity and mortality with condemnation of meat at slaughter (Soussa et al., 2011; Domenis et al., 2018). This bacterium is the causative agent of caseous lymphadenitis (CLA) or cheesy glands in sheep and goats (Oreiby, 2015; Osman et al., 2015). Caseous lymphadenitis is also known as cheesy gland because of the characteristic chronic suppurating abscess of the lymph node, along lymphatic tracts and or internal organs (Washburn, 2013).

Treatment of CLA with antibiotics have proven unsuccessful due to the ability of the organism to survive in macrophages covered by thick fibrous capsules (Pepin and Paton, 2010). Contributing to its non-response to antibiotics is the formation of biofilms by *C. pseudotuberculosis* which makes the disease chronic in affected animals (Sa et al., 2013). The use of nanoparticles to treat otherwise difficult infectious diseases due to bacterial resistance and/or biofilm formation is a new area in veterinary therapeutics (Aderibigbe, 2017). It is an area of interest because the advantages of the drug can be maximized to reduce its toxicity while increasing its efficacy (Soussa et al., 2011; Nicolosi et al., 2015; Aderibigbe, 2017; Min et al., 2019). This makes the use of nano-antibiotic a better option compared to the conventional antibiotics since the pharmacokinetic parameters/profile of the antibiotic can be altered (Tomuleasa et al., 2014).

Many materials have been used as nanoparticles for drug delivery (Zhang et al., 2010). One of which is the calcium carbonate aragonite nanoparticle derived from bivalve molluscs (*Anadara granosa*) a delicacy in Asian countries (Othman et al., 2013). The high rate of consumption of this seafood results in the deposition of cockle shell into the surrounding environment led to the development of ideas by researchers in applying this biodegradable waste product in the field of engineering and biomedicine (Muthusamy and Sabri, 2012; Islam et al., 2013). Calcium carbonate aragonite nanoparticles derived from cockle shells have been used to successfully to deliver gentamicin, ciprofloxacin and vancomycin, respectively against *Bacillus subtilis*, *Salmonella typhimurium* and methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (Isa et al., 2016; Saidykhan et al., 2016; Pan et al., 2018). Although gold and silver nanoparticles have been used by researchers to enhance *in vitro* intracellular antibacterial activity against *C. pseudotuberculosis* with promising results (Mohamed et al., 2017; Stanisic et al., 2018). The choice of calcium carbonate aragonite nanoparticles in this work was to design a treatment which is readily available and affordable.

One of the antibiotics used in the management of CLA in Malaysia is oxytetracycline (OTC) (Osman et al., 2015). OTC is a broad spectrum antibiotic effective against many Gram negative and Gram positive bacteria. It is produced by *Streptomyces* which belongs to the phylum *Actinobacteria*. OTC is bacteriostatic and acts by binding to the 30S ribosomal subunit to inhibit protein synthesis (Maaland et al., 2013). The therapeutic efficiency of OTC can be improved by designing an alternative method of delivery for it using nanoparticles (Georgescu et al., 2017).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

CLA is a zoonotic and chronic infection of small ruminants with severe economic implications (Mohammed et al., 2017; Santos et al., 2019). Conventional antibiotic therapy in the management of CLA is ineffective because the drug fails to penetrate the thick pus filled fibrous capsule surrounding *C. pseudotuberculosis* (Stanisic et al., 2018). Furthermore, the formation of biofilms have been implicated as a contributing factor to the antibiotic treatment failure seen in CLA (Olson et al., 2002; Sá et al., 2013). Therefore, newer alternative approach to treatment of CLA is necessary to combat the menace of this disease (Mohamed et al., 2017; Stanisic et al., 2018; Santos et al., 2019). Loading antibiotics into nanoparticles provides for the development of new alternative drug delivery methods with ability to overcome bacteria resistance mechanisms, increase the antibiotic residence time and sustained drug release profile (Mukherjee et al., 2019; Min et al., 2019; Idris et al., 2020).

1.3 Justification of the Study

The huge financial implications and economic losses caused by CLA in goats yearly makes research in this area necessary (Galvão et al., 2017). The development of newer methods of antibiotic delivery against *C. pseudotuberculosis* with higher volume of distribution, reduced toxicity, efficacy and therapeutic index is now the centre of focus in the search for effective treatment of CLA (Mohamed et al., 2017; Stanisic et al., 2018). With the right delivery method to bypass the protective mechanisms of *C. pseudotuberculosis*, then antibiotics perhaps would be the best method of treating and clearing this microbe completely.

Delivery of antimicrobials using nanoparticles is better compared to the conventional methods of antimicrobial delivery since the bacterial outer membrane plays a role in permeability of these drugs, hence the activity of these drugs would be improved (Torres et al., 2012). Resistance to tetracyclines is caused mostly by induction of cell membrane protein that blocks its entry into the cytosol to prevent its binding to the 30S ribosomal unit (Mukherjee et al., 2019). Developing newer antibiotic agents is capital intensive (Bai et al., 2019), therefore there is the need to rejuvenate older existing antibiotics by loading them into nanoparticles to combat antibiotic resistance and improve antibacterial activity (Mukherjee et al., 2019). Moreover, *C. pseudotuberculosis* a member of the heterogeneous Gram positive-CMNR-group of microorganisms (*Corynebacterium*, *Mycobacterium*, *Nocardia*, and *Rhodococcus* genus) which are zoonotic in nature and with it being able to multiply in macrophages,

thus remain undetected by the hosts immune system (Correa et al., 2018).

1.4 Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1

H₀ – Oxytetracycline loaded cockle shell calcium carbonate nanoparticle (OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP) will not have appropriate physicochemical properties for drug delivery and OTC cannot be sustainably released from it *in vitro*.

H_a - Oxytetracycline loaded into cockle shell calcium carbonate nanoparticle (OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP) has appropriate physicochemical properties for drug delivery and OTC can be sustainably released from it *in vitro*.

Hypothesis 2

H₀ - OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP is toxic to normal mouse fibroblast (NIH3T3) cells

H_a - OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP is not toxic to normal mouse fibroblast (NIH3T3) cells

Hypothesis 3

H₀ - OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP does not possess better antibacterial and antibiofilm activity against *C. pseudotuberculosis* *in vitro* than free OTC

H_a - OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP possess better antibacterial and antibiofilm activity against *C. pseudotuberculosis* *in vitro* than free OTC

Hypothesis 4

H₀ - *In vivo* release of OTC from OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP does not provide better plasma pharmacokinetic parameters in *BALB/c* mice than free OTC.

H_a - *In vivo* release of OTC from OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP provides better plasma pharmacokinetic parameters in *BALB/c* mice than free OTC.

1.5 Objectives

The main aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP against *C. pseudotuberculosis* isolated from goat CLA cases.

The specific objectives are to:

- i. synthesize and characterize OTC loaded CS-CaCO₃NP and evaluate the *in vitro* release of OTC.
- ii. evaluate the *in vitro* cytotoxicity of OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP in normal mouse fibroblast (NIH3T3) cell line using MTT and trypan blue assay.
- iii. determine the antibacterial and antibiofilm effect of OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP against *C. pseudotuberculosis in vitro*.
- iv. investigate the pharmacokinetics of OTC and OTC-CS-CaCO₃NP in a *BALB/c* mice model.

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