

新型多功能季铵化抗菌材料的制备与应用

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摘要: 综述了近年来在抗污、超滑/超亲水、可降解、促凝血、促细胞生长等新型多功能季铵化抗菌材料的分子设计和潜在应用方面取得的研究进展, 指出在抗菌的同时并具有以上所提及的多种功能是抗菌材料发展的一大趋势。举例说明通过原子转移自由基聚合 (ATRP) 技术, 合成的星状聚合物 (POSS-g-PDMA), 在季铵化后具有了极高的抗菌活性、相对非血溶性和可降解性。高度季铵化的基于二甲基癸基铵壳聚糖-接枝-聚(乙二醇)甲基丙烯酸酯(DMDC-Q-g-EM)和聚(乙二醇)二丙烯酸酯的抗菌水凝胶兼具抗菌和抗真菌活性、生物相容性和可重复使用性。最后对新型多功能季铵化抗菌材料的未来发展方向进行了展望。

关键词: 季铵化高分子; 多功能抗菌材料; 抗污; 超亲水; 促凝血; 促细胞生长

中图分类号: TG174; R613 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1001-3660(2019)07-0220-09

DOI: 10.16490/j.cnki.issn.1001-3660.2019.07.024

Preparation and Application of Novel Multifunctional Quaternary Ammonium Polymers Antibacterial Materials

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ABSTRACT: The research progress in molecular design and potential application of novel multifunctional quaternary ammonium antibacterial materials in recent years, such as anti-fouling, super-slippery/super-hydrophilic property, degradation, blood coagulation promotion, cell growth promotion, etc., was reviewed. The multiple functions mentioned above were also the major trend in the development of antibacterial materials while resisting bacteria. An example was given to illustrate that the star polymer (POSS-g-PDMA) synthesized by atom transfer radical polymerization (ATRP) technology had extremely high antibacterial activity, relatively non-blood solubility and degradability after quaternization. Highly quaternized antibacterial hydrogels based on dimethyl decyl ammonium chitosan-graft-poly (ethylene glycol) methacrylate (DMDC-Q-g-EM) and poly (ethylene glycol) diacrylate had antibacterial and antifungal activities, biocompatibility and reusability. Finally, the future development direction of new multifunctional quaternary ammonium antibacterial materials is prospected.

KEY WORDS: quaternary ammonium polymers; multifunctional antibacterial materials; anti-fouling; super-hydrophilic; blood coagulation; cell proliferation

收稿日期: 2018-11-08; 修订日期: 2019-01-24

Received: 2018-11-08; **Revised:** 2019-01-24

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (51573014, 21504006)

Fund: Supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (51573014, 21504006)

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近几十年来，抗生素的滥用导致了大量耐药菌株的产生，逐渐威胁人类的健康。据统计，仅在美国，每年就有90 000人死于金黄色葡萄球菌相关的感染，因此寻找新型的抗菌材料，对抗临床细菌（特别是耐药菌）感染，成为日益迫切的需求^[1]。季铵化高分子抗菌材料具有广谱抗菌且不易产生耐药性的优势。

1935年，德国药理学家Gerhard Domagk首次发现带有长链烷基的季铵盐具有较强的杀菌功能。二战时期，德军使用季铵盐处理军服，防止伤口感染^[2]。近些年来，季铵化在抗菌方面得到了广泛的应用。例如将聚季铵涂层置于磁铁矿纳米粒子表面，达到便于回收和易于控制的抗菌效果。也有实验室合成具有高取代度的季铵化凝胶多糖，在利用凝胶多糖免疫调节作用和抗肿瘤活性的同时^[3-5]，被证实由于季铵化，实现了良好的稳定性、生物降解性和抗菌活性^[5-7]。目前针对季铵化材料抗菌的机理主要有三种理论解释^[8]：第一种是“高分子链穿膜效应”，该理论认为，通过带正电的季铵化高分子链与带负电的细菌外膜的静电引力作用，季铵化合物中的长链脂肪烃插入细菌外膜，并促使其破膜、解体；第二种是“磷脂海绵效应”，即通过季铵化合物与细菌外膜上磷脂分子的静电相互作用吸附磷脂分子，从而瓦解细胞膜结构；第三种是“阳离子置换效应”，通过季铵化合物中的季铵盐阳离子与细菌外膜稳定作用的二价阳离子（如Ca²⁺、Mg²⁺等）发生离子交换，从而促使细菌外膜破损，并导致细菌死亡。表面正电荷密度已经被证实是季铵修饰表面的抗菌作用的决定因素，且最高效杀菌的电荷密度在1×10¹⁵~5×10¹⁵ groups/cm²^[7,9]。

以单一抗菌功能的季铵化高分子材料作为医疗器械的表面抗菌修饰涂层时，由于季铵化高分子材料的生物相容性较差，通常会引起溶血、局部炎症等副作用^[10]。同时，接触性杀菌会导致杀死的细菌附着在材料表面，使季铵化高分子材料丧失持续抗菌的能力^[11]。因此，构建具有表面抗污、超滑/超亲水、可降解、促凝血、促细胞生长等多功能的新型季铵化高分子材料，研究医疗器械的多功能化表面修饰具有重要意义。

季铵化抗菌材料应用也存在着一些不足，例如由于交换稳定外膜离子的抗菌机理与季铵盐的正电性相关，在高浓度Ca²⁺、Mg²⁺的环境中，会丧失大部分抗菌功能^[12]。将具有良好杀菌活性的β-肽聚合物置于补充Ca²⁺、Mg²⁺的测定培养基后，降低了80%的抗菌效力，而在加入二价离子螯合物后，抗菌效力显著恢复。基于此，在解决抗菌功能本身具有的弊端的同时，构建多功能并将多种功能集于一体的季铵化新型抗菌材料将是抗菌材料发展的一大趋势。

制备季铵化抗菌材料主要有两种分子设计思路：一种是首先制备抗菌功能性单体，然后通过聚合反应制备超支化或侧链悬垂季铵盐基团的聚合物；另一种

方法是首先制备高分子骨架，之后通过化学反应与聚合物链上的活性官能团反应进行抗菌功能化修饰。文中将重点讨论近年来多功能季铵化抗菌材料的研究成果及其具体的制备方法和潜在应用。

1 多功能季铵化抗菌材料

1.1 季铵化抗污抗菌材料

细菌在材料表面的粘附是形成细菌生物被膜至关重要的一步，细菌生物被膜一旦形成，普通的抗生素和抗菌材料难以将细菌清除^[13]。另一方面，被杀死的细菌残骸如果吸附在材料表面，不仅影响抗菌材料持续抗菌的效果，细菌外膜的内毒素也会作为外源性热源，对人体造成损害。微生物对导管粘附所产生的感染是医院最常见的并发症，细菌感染中约有40%是导管相关的尿路感染^[14]。因此设计具有抗污能力的抗菌高分子材料具有重要意义。亲水表面比疏水表面更能抵抗蛋白质污垢和细菌粘附，故亲水修饰成为了提高抗污能力的思路，常用的技术包括表面着色^[15-16]和表面涂层等^[17]。目前在含有抗污功能的抗菌材料上也展开了很多工作，例如通过季铵化得到聚(甲基丙烯酸2-二甲基氨基乙酯)接枝的二氧化硅纳米粒子(SiO₂-g-PDMAEMA NP)，该两性离子的聚醚砜膜(PES)和阳离子膜表现出了优异的亲水性、透水性、溶质排斥性和蛋白质防污性^[18]。

目前抗污材料的思路主要有三种：

1) 使材料在一定条件下具有杀菌-释放的双重功能^[10]，能够将被杀死的细菌残骸从材料表面脱离，从而起到“自清洁”的作用。例如，有研究者对β-环糊精进行季铵化修饰作为抗菌基元(CD-QAS)，并通过偶氮苯与β-环糊精的超分子相互作用将CD-QAS修饰于材料表面。当环境中的大肠杆菌被CD-QAS杀死后，浸泡在十二烷基硫酸钠中几乎可以将全部死亡细菌除去^[19]，也可以利用偶氮苯化合物的光致异构效应，将上述材料在紫外光(365 nm)下照射，使偶氮苯化合物从反式结构转化为顺式结构，从而促使CD-QAS和死亡细菌从表面脱离，实现光控自清洁(如图1所示)。上述光致转换抗菌/抗粘附智能抗菌

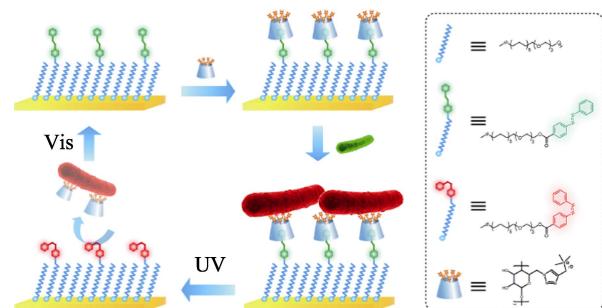


图1 光致转换抗菌/抗粘附智能抗菌表面^[10]
Fig.1 Smart antibacterial surface with photoswitchable biocidal activity and bacteria-releasing ability^[10]

表面为解决死亡细菌在抗菌材料表面的粘附,进而降低材料表面的抗菌性能这一问题提供了较为理想的解决方案。另一方面,如何使上述光致转换表面在细菌生物被膜形成的条件下仍保持“自清洁”及持续抗菌的能力,是仍需进一步研究的重要课题。

2) 通过引入温敏聚合物,在光诱导杀菌后,通过改变温度,去除材料表面的细菌残骸。例如,在基板上通过共振红外基质辅助脉冲激光蒸发(RIR-MAPLE)技术构建齐聚苯乙炔(OPE)和温敏响应聚合物聚(N-异丙基丙烯酰胺,PNIPAAm)复合涂层,其中OPE在紫外光(UVA)照射下具有优异的抗菌性能,PNIPAAm具有温敏响应性。由于温度变化会引起PNIPAAm表面亲水-疏水性质的转变,从而影响对蛋白质、细菌等在表面的粘附性能,达到通过温度控制细菌吸附及释放的功能。该混合薄膜在37℃、紫外线A光辐照下杀死细菌后,将溶液温度降低到PNIPAAm的低临界溶解温度(LCST)以下,细菌在材料表面的粘附性能会降低,因此可以在25℃下用水冲洗去除材料表面的细菌^[20-22]。与第一种设计思路类似,这一类温敏响应性抗菌/抗粘附材料的优势在于,可以通过控制接枝温敏聚合物的种类与接枝量来精确调控聚合物涂层的LCST,从而根据具体需要,设计具有不同温度响应性的抗菌/抗粘附智能材料。

3) 在最初就防止细菌的定植,实现这一点通常有两种策略。一种是抑制表面细菌粘附,可以通过表面涂覆防污层,依靠水合屏障防止细菌附着来驱除细

菌;另一种是涂覆非浸出的杀菌层,通过接触杀菌^[21]。材料的低粘附性和自清洁性是目前抗污性能的重要特征^[13]。更进一步,可以将以上两种设计方案进行整合。目前大多数双功能涂层依赖于抗生素和防污聚合物的结合,但是抗生素由于容易使得细菌产生抗药性,其在抗菌领域的使用日益受到限制。为了解决上述问题,可以将聚磺基甲基丙烯酸甲酯(pSBMA)共聚到季铵盐修饰的壳聚糖表面,形成两性聚合物。由于pSBMA可以抑制蛋白质和细菌在水相介质中的吸附,季铵化壳聚糖具有优异的抗菌性能^[23]。由于二者的协同作用,使其抗菌性能优于单独的抗菌或抗污。这一设计思想的优势在于,可以利用天然高分子优良的生物相容性,并通过在天然高分子骨架中引入抗菌、抗污基团,对其进行抗菌功能化改性,从而赋予或提升原有天然高分子的抗菌、抗污性能。上述材料的分子结构设计与合成路线如图2所示。

此外,可以通过星状聚甲基丙烯酸缩水甘油酯(s-PGMA)的开环反应合成不同类型的富羟基阳离子聚合物,经碳链长度的卤代烷烃(溴己烷或碘甲烷)进行季铵化处理后,所得产物经硝酸银溶液处理,并利用聚多巴胺粘合层进行抗菌聚合物的表面修饰,制备高效广谱抗菌、抗污涂层,如图3所示^[24]。该方法使用的抗菌聚合物对革兰氏阴性菌(如大肠杆菌、绿脓杆菌)、革兰氏阳性菌(如金黄色葡萄球菌、枯草芽孢杆菌)都具有较高的抗菌活性,且合成路线简单,表面修饰涂层易于制备,因此在医疗器械及健康护理产品的表面抗菌修饰领域具有较大的应用前景。

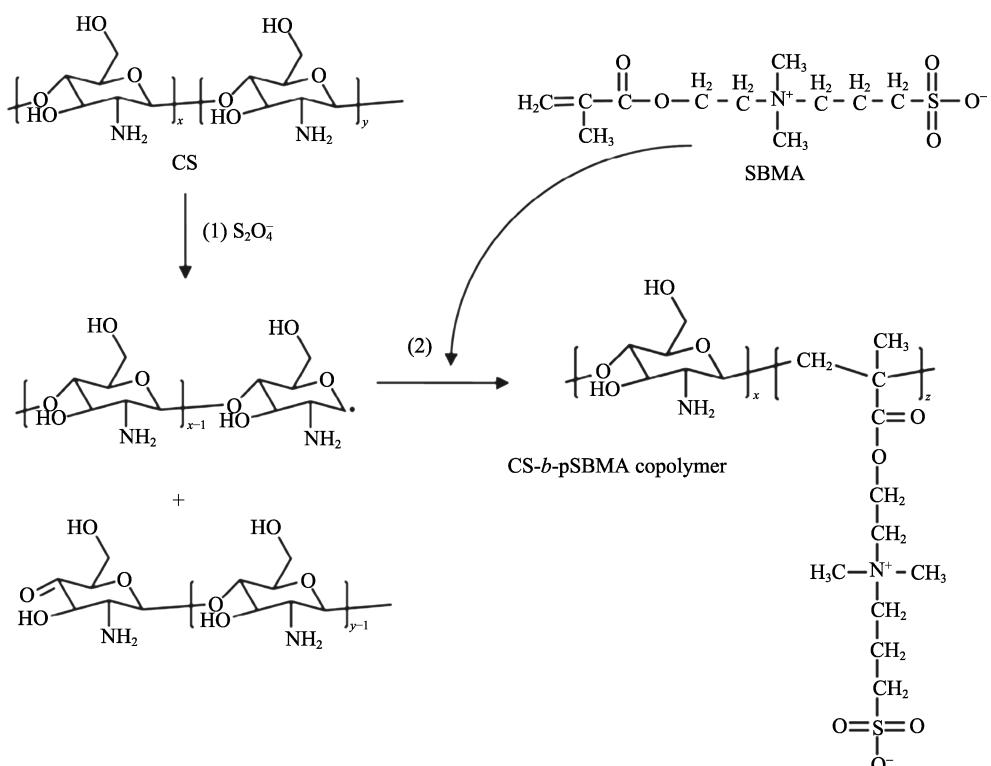


图2 聚磺基甲基丙烯酸甲酯季铵化壳聚糖的合成^[23]
Fig.2 Synthesis of CS-b-pSBMA copolymer^[23]

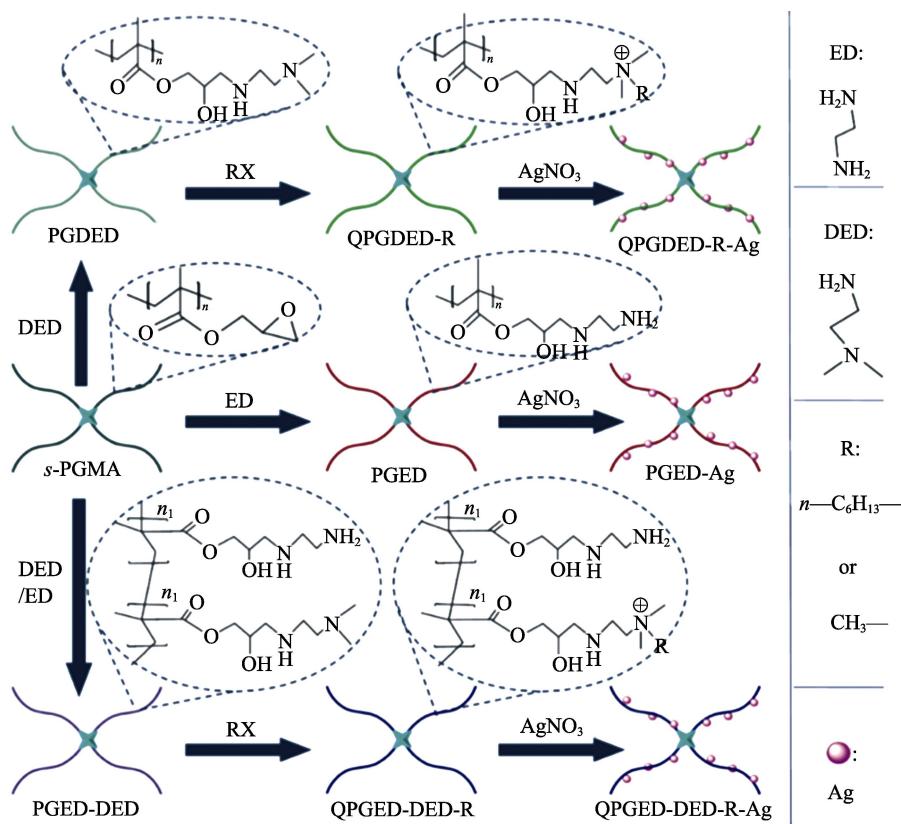


图3 通过星状聚甲基丙烯酸缩水甘油酯(*s*-PGMA)开环反应制备富羟基阳离子抗菌聚合物合成路线^[24]
Fig.3 Synthetic routes of the different hydroxyl-rich antibacterial polymers via ring opening reactions of *s*-PGMA^[24]

另外,还可以采用自由基聚合法合成季铵盐(QAS)官能化的含氟共聚物。将含有活性羟甲基的聚甲醛脲醛纳米粒子与六亚甲基二异氰酸酯交联,制备出新型的疏水性和抗菌性纳米复合涂料。该材料在个人卫生产品和医疗器械生产等领域具有广阔的应用前景^[25]。例如,有研究者通过点击化学成功地制备了季铵化聚甲基丙烯酸二甲氨基乙酯修饰的氧化石墨烯(GO-QPDMAEMA),并对GO-QPDMAEMA的抗菌性和防污活性进行了研究,结果表明,该材料修饰的表面表现出显著的抗菌和防污性能^[26-27]。

1.2 季铵化超滑/超亲水抗菌材料

超亲水抗菌材料在工业和医学领域有诸多应用,诸如工业生产中所使用的半透膜等膜类材料,医学领域中所使用的导尿管等医疗器械,这些材料表面进行季铵化超滑/超亲水改性后,会大幅度提高其使用性能。例如,超滑/超亲水改性的导尿管可以大幅减轻患者在使用过程中的疼痛,而抗菌涂层修饰的导尿管可以大大减小导管留置时导致的泌尿系统感染风险^[28]。采用润滑剂(如聚乙烯吡咯烷酮等)和加载可洗脱抗生素的导尿管能明显降低患者的感染率,但采用抗生素的方法会使细菌产生耐药性,同时释放型抗菌的方法并不能长时间保持良好的抗菌效果,且释放的抗菌剂对人体具有一定的毒性。因此,在导尿管表面制备兼具超滑/超亲水、抗菌的聚合物涂层具有重要的科

学意义和应用前景。

研究表明,材料表面的化学组成和形态是影响材料亲疏水性的重要因素^[29]。在材料表面修饰具有季铵基团的超亲水配体可以调控材料的亲水与抗菌性能^[30-31]。一方面,季铵盐阳离子所带有的疏水烷基链会降低材料的亲水性;另一方面,季铵盐的阳离子效应会提高材料的亲水性和抗菌性^[31-32]。因此,通过对引入的季铵盐基团加以调控,或通过调节引入其他基团或聚合物网络,可以达到控制材料表面超滑/超亲水、抗菌性能的目的(如图4所示)^[33]。例如,有研究者

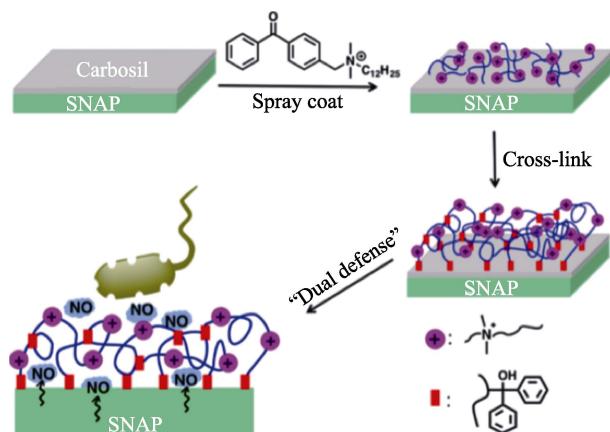


图4 SNAP-BPAM CarboSil薄膜的制备及其抗菌作用^[34]
Fig.4 Fabrication of the SNAP-BPAM CarboSil film and its biocidal action^[34]

将一氧化氮(NO)供体[S-亚硝基-N-乙酰基-青霉胺(SNAP)]掺入医用级热塑性聚氨酯-聚碳酸酯基弹性体 CarboSil®聚合物中，并利用光交联在聚合物表面修饰二苯甲酮基季铵化合物(BPAM)来制备抗菌聚合物复合材料 SNAP-BOAM 膜。对比于普通的 SNAP 膜，该复合膜展现了良好的亲水性和更高的 NO 通量^[34]。研究表明，该材料对革氏阳性菌和革氏阴性菌杀菌率高达 99.98%，这对于可植入生物医用导管材料的抗菌功能化修饰，抑制导管表面细菌生物被膜的形成具有显著效果，因此能够有效降低因控制细菌感染而需要注射的抗生素剂量。

1.3 季铵化可降解抗菌材料

可降解材料在生物医学领域有着重要应用，例如药物递送、生物结合和组织工程、细菌产生耐药性机会的降低^[35]。实现季铵盐抗菌材料的可降解性，可以在聚合物基体上引入可降解的官能团，也可以在如聚丙交酯等脂族聚酯可降解材料上修饰季铵基团^[36]，或者在聚合物上引入脂类或酰胺类等官能团^[37]。典型的几类如下：

1) 聚乳酸类(PLA)抗菌材料。乳酸是一种清洁、对环境没有污染的环保材料，具有非常广泛的应用前景。乳酸来源广泛、原料易得、成本低廉。研究者将乳酸做成纳米纤维膜，再将具有抗菌性能的季铵化涂料和 TiO₂ 与之复合，对大肠杆菌和金黄葡萄球菌具有良好的抗菌性能^[38-39]。聚乳酸-羟基乙酸共聚物(PLGA)是由乳酸和乙醇酸按一定比例共聚得到的一种对人体无毒害、无积累、可降解的新型高聚物材料，具有广泛的应用前景^[28-31]。目前应用前景良好的新型季铵类可降解抗菌材料的合成方法主要有两种，即将构成聚合物的单体在不影响其可聚合性质的条件下对其季铵化，再进行聚合反应，或者是先将单体聚合，再将得到的材料进行季铵化修饰。

2) 季铵盐表面修饰共聚物类抗菌材料。有研究者合成了可降解的马来酸季铵盐可聚合表面活性剂与甲基丙烯酸的共聚物(QADM14)，在实现良好的可降解性的同时(如图 5 所示)，研究通过其对氨基青霉素具有抗性的 pET22b 载体修饰的遗传重组大肠杆菌的作用，展现了对于耐药细菌的杀灭效率(如图 6 所示)^[40]。

3) 聚己内酯(PCL)类抗菌材料。聚己内酯是一种无毒、具有良好生物相容性和血液相容性的生物可降解材料，以己内酯为原料聚合而成，但它的缺点是热稳定温度较低，在高温环境并不适用^[41-43]。

1.4 季铵化促凝血抗菌材料

抗菌材料的促凝血功能在该领域有着极大意义的应用，不仅在降低死亡率方面起着关键作用，也对实现理想治疗有着重要意义^[44-46]。通过季铵盐基团的修饰，可以实现抗菌材料在促凝血方面的作用^[47-48]。

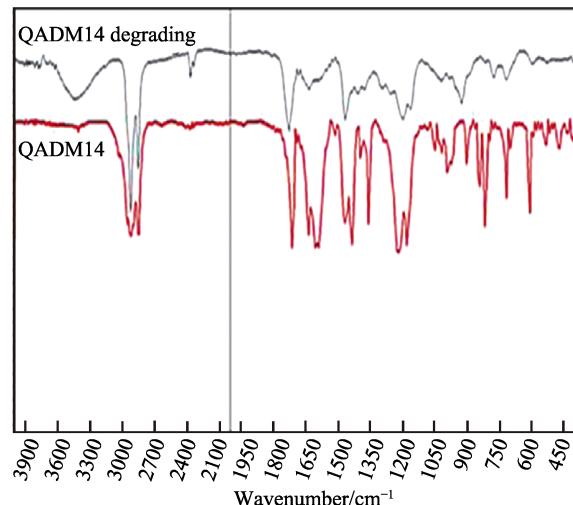


图 5 季铵盐二烷基马来酸盐的降解研究^[40]
Fig.5 Degradable studies of QADM14^[40]

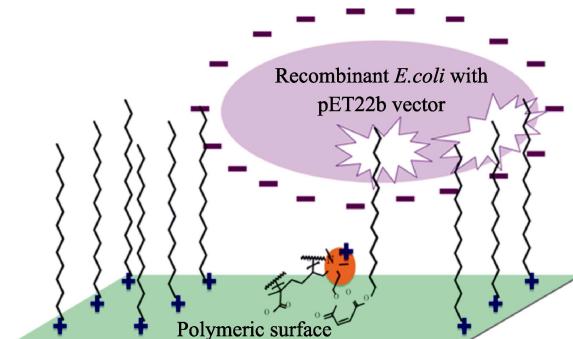


图 6 季铵盐二烷基马来酸盐和甲基丙烯酸甲酯共聚物对耐药重组大肠杆菌的抗菌机理^[40]
Fig.6 Mechanism of antimicrobial property of QADM14 and MMA copolymer against recombinant E. coli^[40]

理想的促凝血剂具有易于使用、高效、非抗原性、完全可吸收、价格低廉等优点。目前为止，临上止血使用的材料主要包括沸石矿物质(QuikClot®)、聚-N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖(HemCon®)、微孔多糖颗粒止血球(MPH, Arista® AH)^[44,49]。其中 QuickClot 不可降解，且会产生可导致烧伤的热量，壳聚糖和 HemCon 因僵硬，不适应不规则伤口的创伤。目前需要的是有效且可用材料广泛的止血剂，另一方面也要求促凝血剂能分解或可逆，以避免不希望的持续凝结^[44,50-51]。壳聚糖是具有正电荷的多糖，吸收红细胞来扩大和固化生长的血栓，形成稳定的血块^[49-50]。同时实验证明，阳性效果的阳离子比中孔二氧化硅和纯空淀粉具有更好的止血性能，因此可推断，材料的阳离子化可提高止血效率^[44,51]。

正电性的物质可以吸附血小板和红细胞，诱导血小板活化，最终加速血纤维蛋白的止血^[52-53]。Chen 等人将季铵盐与多糖反应，合成多糖衍生物阳离子淀粉，其合成路线如图 7 所示。淀粉因其孔隙率高、吸水率大的特点，通过吸水浓缩血小板和凝血因子，促

进了快速凝血形成^[44],但仅依赖于吸水性阻碍了临床应用。阳离子基团可通过吸引红细胞膜上带负电的残基而引起强烈的凝集作用,同时吸附纤维蛋白原和血浆蛋白以增强血小板的聚集。实验表明,接枝季铵盐后,淀粉的电位增加了19 mV;材料的粘附性有利于封闭出血伤口,可使其作为血液稳定剂。实验中季铵

盐化的淀粉黏度增高10倍,溶胀能力高出近4倍,吸附能力高出0.5倍^[43,45]。可见季铵盐化天然高分子材料可以极大地提升止血性能。另外,一些新型的多价水溶性超支化聚缩水甘油(HPG)基聚合物材料,通过接枝基团结合了多种功能,表明季铵盐基团和其修饰的材料可以起到协同抗菌的作用^[54-58]。

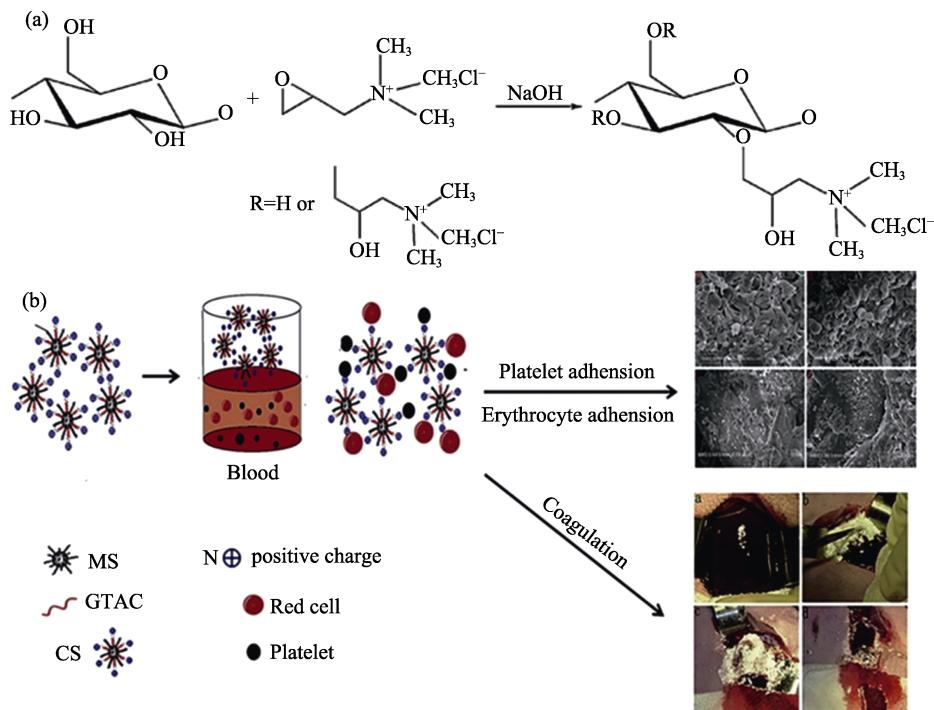


图7 季铵化阳离子改性淀粉微球的合成(a)及其在伤口止血中的应用(b)^[44]
Fig.7 Schematic representation for (a) the synthesis of cationic modified starch microspheres (CS) and (b) their applications in blood coagulation^[44]

1.5 促细胞生长的季铵化抗菌材料

季铵盐类抗菌剂是一类具有良好抗菌效果的抗菌剂,但是在对细菌有杀灭作用的同时,也具有一定的细胞毒性,季铵盐材料的毒性应用于杀死癌细胞方面可能有利,但是对于其他方面来说,在很多情况下是不适用的,这也成为了季铵化抗菌材料临床应用的一大限制^[59]。因此,兼具良好生物相容性和抗菌能力的表面功能化修饰对于新型季铵盐材料应用于可植入医疗器械具有重要意义。

有研究表明,不同类型季铵盐的细胞毒性有所不同,而这种不同与其分子结构中头部的化学和物理性质有关,其物理和化学性质则与季铵化合物的分子量有关^[60]。其分子结构中的长链疏水基团和带正电的亲水基团通过静电和疏水作用对细胞膜产生破坏^[61],导致细胞破裂,而季铵盐的疏水性与其碳链长度有关。一般来说,碳链越长,疏水性越好^[62]。除这两种作用外,季铵盐类物质也可与蛋白质结合,使细胞内的蛋白和酶类变性失活,甚至有些种类会对细胞内的氧化作用产生影响,从而导致细胞的死亡。据报道,季铵盐类物质甚至能影响细胞内蛋白质的表达。除季铵盐

本身的影响因素外,在与部分其他物质共存的条件下,季铵盐对细胞的毒性甚至会有所提高。季铵盐单体在实际应用过程中经常与基质材料结合,这类材料广泛应用于诸如牙科等医学领域,作为粘合剂和填料使用,而在此过程中,使用的基质经常具有一定的毒性,有时基质材料的毒性甚至远大于季铵盐单体^[63-64]。因此若要降低材料的细胞毒性,基质材料的毒性是不可忽略的部分。对于季铵盐本身的细胞毒性,有研究表明,在材料中加入一定剂量的抗氧化剂,可以从一定程度上降低季铵盐对细胞的毒性。

在材料促进生长的功能方面,目前在医用材料领域,对材料选择性促进细胞生长的研究已经取得了一些进展。在细胞的生长过程中,生长因子和细胞外基质因子等诸多因素都对细胞的生长有影响^[65],这也为我们提供了选择性促进细胞生长的思路。例如,可以在涂层中加入可释放的促进细胞生长的物质,或者利用细胞间的竞争关系,在材料表面修饰与相应促生长素结合的受体来促进细胞的生长。在医用的心血管支架领域,人们也在支架上覆盖相应的药物薄膜来达到让内皮细胞生长的作用。这些都为选取合适的材料来

降低细胞毒性,促进细胞生长提供了依据。如果在制备材料时对其细胞毒性加以抑制,或者在材料表面进行特定的修饰,其在人体内和应用于植入方面将有更大的前景^[66-69]。

1.6 兼具多功能的季铵化抗菌材料

在抗菌的同时具有以上所提及的多种功能,是抗菌材料发展的一大趋势。通过原子转移自由基聚合(ATRP)技术,以多面体低聚倍半硅氧烷(POSS)为核心,聚[2-(二甲基氨基)乙基甲基丙烯酸酯](PDMA)为臂,合成了星状聚合物(POSS-g-PDMA),在季铵化后显示出极高的抗菌活性和相对非血溶性,且由于具有酯链,可以水解,可降解性也得到实现^[70]。

医疗植入材料往往要求具有抗菌和抗真菌活性、生物相容性和可重复使用性,高度季铵化的基于二甲基癸基铵壳聚糖-接枝-聚(乙二醇)甲基丙烯酸酯(DMDC-Q-g-EM)和聚(乙二醇)二丙烯酸酯的抗菌水凝胶同时满足了以上的植入需求。同时提出了相较于形成抗菌涂层典型程序更简单的涂层固定方法:将DMDC-Q-g-EM 的水凝胶层原位固定在含氟聚合物基材上,待涂覆的表面首先使用氩等离子体用过氧化物表面活化,然后空气老化,再将基底置于水凝胶前体溶液中,并在没有模具的情况下光聚合。在紫外线照射下,前体溶液的丙烯酸酯/甲基丙烯酸酯官能团与过氧化物修饰的表面反应,并与其自身反应,交联的水凝胶层从表面发出。当来自前体溶液的水凝胶与水溶液交联时,涂层同时共价附着在表面^[71]。

2 结语

抗污、超滑/超亲水、可降解、促凝血、促细胞生长等多功能的新型抗菌材料的研究,弥补了单纯抗菌材料的局限性和不足,为设计和合成新型协同抗菌多功能材料提供了依据。上述新型抗菌高分子材料的研究及生物医用材料的表面功能化修饰,为开发新一代抗细菌感染的医疗器械奠定了基础。目前,关于新型多功能季铵化抗菌材料的研究正处在一个快速发展的时期。笔者认为,新型多功能季铵化抗菌高分子材料的设计与合成,材料与细菌、细胞、活体组织之间相互作用机制的深入研究,将为这些新型材料的应用奠定更加坚实的基础。另外,新型多功能季铵化高分子材料调控细菌生物被膜形成的机制与应用研究也对将来设计合成新型抗菌材料具有重要意义。

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