

Abstract

Cyanobacteria as a Source of Eco-Friendly Bioactive Ingredients for Antifouling Marine Coatings [†]

Catarina Gonçalves ^{1,‡}, Sandra Pereira ^{1,2}, Marco Preto ¹, Vítor Vasconcelos ^{1,2}, Elisabete R. Silva ^{3,4}
and Joana R. Almeida ^{1,*}

¹ Centro Interdisciplinar de Investigação Marinha e Ambiental (CIIMAR), Universidade do Porto, 4450-208 Matosinhos, Portugal; catarinaisgoncalves22@gmail.com (C.G.); sandra.c.pereira28@gmail.com (S.P.); mcpreto@gmail.com (M.P.); vmvascon@fc.up.pt (V.V.)

² Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade do Porto, 4169-007 Porto, Portugal

³ BioISI-Biosystems & Integrative Sciences Institute, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, 1749-016 Lisboa, Portugal; ersilva@fc.ul.pt

⁴ CERENA-Centro de Recursos Naturais e Ambiente, Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade de Lisboa, 1049-001 Lisboa, Portugal

* Correspondence: jalmeida@ciimar.up.pt

† Presented at the 7th Iberian Congress on Cyanotoxins/3rd Iberoamerican Congress on Cyanotoxins, Ponta Delgada, Portugal, 18–20 July 2022.

‡ Presenting author (poster).

Abstract: Marine biofouling is defined as the undesirable colonization of submerged man-made surfaces by fouling organisms (microfoulers and macrofoulers) and represents a major economic nuisance for maritime industries worldwide on account of the drag friction increase on ships' hulls resulting in the over-consumption of fuel and high maintenance costs. The most commonly used strategy to prevent marine biofouling is based on antifouling (AF) paints containing bioactive compounds. However, some of the AF compounds used have been found to be toxic towards target and non-target organisms, which raises many environmental issues. Thus, the development of new eco-friendly AF agents has been a priority. Portoamides (PAs), natural cyclic dodecapeptides isolated in our group from the cyanobacterium *Phormidium* sp. LEGE 05292 from the Blue Biotechnology and Ecotoxicology Culture Collection (LEGE-CC), have shown strong potential as a more sustainable active ingredient in AF compositions. These PAs showed high effectiveness in the prevention of mussel larvae settlement (EC₅₀ = 3.16 μM), and also bioactivity towards growth and biofilm disruption of marine biofouling bacterial strains, while not showing toxicity towards both target and non-target species. Considering the great potential of these natural products in the field of antifouling solutions, in this work, the incorporation of the PAs in commercial polyurethane and silicone (PDMS)-based marine coatings, followed by a proof-of-concept test in real sea conditions (Leixões Port), was carried out to demonstrate their industrial applicability. The in situ test showed effectiveness in the ability to prevent the colonization of fouling organisms on substrates coated with PAs-based marine coating when compared with control, and even compared with the commercial biocide Ecomea. These results highlight the potential of natural products as active ingredients in new more environmentally friendly marine coatings to prevent biofouling.

Keywords: antifouling; cyanobacteria; portoamides; marine coatings; eco-friendly



Citation: Gonçalves, C.; Pereira, S.; Preto, M.; Vasconcelos, V.; Silva, E.R.; Almeida, J.R. Cyanobacteria as a Source of Eco-Friendly Bioactive Ingredients for Antifouling Marine Coatings. *Biol. Life Sci. Forum* **2022**, *14*, 15. <https://doi.org/10.3390/blsf2022014015>

Academic Editor: Vitor Gonçalves

Published: 19 July 2022

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2022 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Author Contributions: Conceptualization: J.R.A.; methodology: J.R.A., E.R.S. and C.G.; validation: J.R.A. and E.R.S.; investigation: C.G., S.P., M.P., V.V., E.R.S. and J.R.A.; resources: J.R.A., V.V. and E.R.S.; data curation: C.G., writing—original draft preparation: C.G.; writing—review and editing: J.R.A. and E.R.S.; supervision: J.R.A. and V.V.; project administration: J.R.A. and E.R.S.; funding acquisition: J.R.A. and V.V.; All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: Funding was received via FCT (PT Foundation for Science and Technology) within the scope of Base Funding UIDB/04423/2020 and UIDP/04423/2020 (CIIMAR), UIDB/04046/2020 and UIDP/04046/2020 (BioISI). This research was financed by project NASCEM PTDC/BTA-BTA/31422/2017 (reference POCI-01-0145- FEDER-031422), co-financed by COMPETE 2020, Portugal 2020 and the European Union (ERDF), and also supported by NORTE 2020 (PORTUGAL 2020) through the ERDF, as a result of the project ATLANTIDA (reference NORTE-01-0145-FEDER-000040). The project EMERTOX has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Marie Skłodowska-Curie Research and Innovation Staff Exchange, under grant agreement N° 778069. E.R. Silva acknowledges funding for a work contract (CEECIND/03530/2018).

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Not applicable.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.