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# Safer antimicrobials developed to prevent bovine mastitis

Compounds called oligoimidazolium carbon acids found to prevent udder infections with no adverse effects on dairy cows or milk.

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From left: Mary Chan from NTU Singapore, Dr. Kaixi Zhang from the Singapore-MIT Alliance for Research & Technology and Paula Hammond from MIT were involved in developing a safer and more sustainable antimicrobial compound (blue liquid in tube) to prevent infection when applied to cow udders. The compound also did not affect the quality of the cows' milk. NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, SINGAPORE

*By Nanyang Technological University*

For decades, the dairy industry has been plagued by a persistent problem: bacterial infection of cow udders that significantly reduces milk production.

The condition, known as bovine mastitis, is estimated to cause annual global losses of $22 billion (Rasmussen et al., 2024). While antibiotics have been used to treat the infection in dairy cattle, there are issues such as rising antibiotic resistance and concerns around milk contamination from antibiotic residues.

Now, a team of international researchers has developed alternatives to antibiotics that prevent infection through a novel mechanism they discovered.

The scientists were led by Nanyang Technological University, Singapore (NTU Singapore), in collaboration with the Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Interdisciplinary Research Group at the Singapore-MIT Alliance for Research & Technology (SMART) – the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's (MIT) research enterprise in Singapore. Their findings were recently published in the scientific journal *Nature Communications*.

In a preliminary farm trial, the new antimicrobial compounds were applied on cow teats and shown to stave off udder infection after the animals were exposed to bacteria.

"Our study has unveiled an alternative class of potent antimicrobial compounds that could be used in the agriculture industry to combat multi-drug-resistant bacteria that cause bovine mastitis," said professor Mary Chan, one of the co-leads of research from the NTU Singapore School of Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology and the Lee Kong Chian School of Medicine, as well as a principal investigator at SMART AMR. "The compounds are also promising as they did not cause significant adverse effects in cattle in our tests. They didn't spoil the cows' milk nor make it unsafe for consumption as well."

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The new compounds have since attracted interest from several agricultural companies in Australia, Belgium, Malaysia and New Zealand to explore the commercial use of the antimicrobial compounds in preventing, and possibly treating, bovine mastitis in dairy cattle. The businesses are seeking substitutes that are safer and more environmentally friendly than existing compounds for preventing the infection of cow teats.

Professor Paula Hammond, institute professor and executive vice provost at MIT and principal investigator at SMART AMR who is one of the co-authors of the research, said: "With the success of our initial study in both the laboratory and in the field, we are now planning to work closely with industry partners to scale up and do larger trials in dairy cattle, with the aim of commercializing the novel antimicrobial compounds."

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Professor Kevin Pethe, the study's other co-lead from NTU's Lee Kong Chian School of Medicine and principal investigator at SMART AMR, noted that the new compounds are also very effective in killing multi-drug-resistant bacteria in mice at doses that were not noticeably harmful to the rodents in the team's study. "This opens the way for the compounds to be further developed and optimized for other therapeutic applications in the biomedical field in the future," he said.

## Udder concerns

When cattle udders get infected, the antibiotics used to treat them often end up in their milk in high concentrations for some time, so the milk cannot be consumed or sold under existing rules. Bacteria resistant to such antibiotic treatments have surfaced too.

To prevent the infection of cow teats, farmers typically dip udders in antiseptic solution, such as those containing iodine or chlorhexidine, to kill bacteria on them. However, the disinfectants' long-term use can irritate udders or cause the skin to crack, which increases the risk of infection.

There are also concerns that after cleaning the udders of the antiseptics, iodine and chlorhexidine may find their way into the environment and cause problems like disrupting the nutrient balance in nature and harming aquatic life, respectively. And when the chemicals come into contact with milk, like when udders are not properly cleaned, they become less effective at killing bacteria.

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The NTU-led scientists realized that these challenges in the dairy business could be addressed with novel compounds called "oligoimidazolium carbon acids" (OIMs) that they initially developed as alternatives to fight antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

They found that OIMs kill bacteria in a new way, unlike traditional "cationic" antimicrobials studied now as antibiotic substitutes. Parts of the OIMs convert into structures called carbenes, which lets them slip past the bacteria's protective membranes quickly to damage their DNA and kill them. This killing method is more potent than for typical cationic antimicrobials. So, lower doses of OIMs are needed, which reduces the chance of side effects.

## Commercial potential

The research team tested if OIMs could be used as an antiseptic dip to prevent bovine mastitis in a preliminary farm trial led by SMART AMR. Cows whose teats were dipped in the compounds did not develop udder infection over time after being exposed to bacteria.

The OIMs also did not irritate the cows' udders nor cause the animals to behave abnormally – for example, they were not restless and did not kick, which are signs of itching and irritation. The compounds were easily washed off as no traces of them were detected on the udders or in the cows' milk after the teats were cleaned.

They have a sustainable advantage as well. "The OIMs are biodegradable and break down into natural molecules that are neither toxic nor polluting, so we expect them to be more environmentally friendly than using iodine or chlorhexidine," explained Dr. Kaixi Zhang, research scientist at SMART AMR and a co-author of the study.

Tests showed that the OIMs do not affect the quality of the milk either. Furthermore, unlike iodine and chlorhexidine, the ability of OIMs to kill bacteria was unaffected by milk.

Going forward, the scientists are commercializing the OIMs through a spin-off company, and a large farm trial has been started in Malacca, Malaysia, to optimize the antimicrobial compounds.

The dairy industry has been actively searching for new compounds that are less toxic, more effective and more sustainable to replace existing iodine- and chlorhexidine-based products, which have been used to prevent bovine mastitis for decades. Coupled with increased scrutiny of the dairy business following rising incidents of adulterated milk, companies have shown interest in the researchers' new antimicrobial compounds.

The research conducted at SMART is supported by the National Research Foundation Singapore under its Campus for Research Excellence and Technological Enterprise program. The farm trial study was supported by a grant from the SMART Innovation Centre, which helps researchers commercialize their technologies and turn them into successful ventures.

The article, "Carbene formation as a mechanism for efficient intracellular uptake of cationic antimicrobial carbon acid polymers," can be found at 10.1038/s41467-025-61724-y.

## Reference

Rasmussen et al. 2024. Global losses due to dairy cattle diseases: A comorbidity-adjusted economic analysis. J. Dairy Sci. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38788837/.