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Biotechnological Applications of Quorum Sensing Inhibitors *Trends in Quorum Sensing and Quorum Quenching* **Implication of Quorum Sensing and Biofilm Formation in Medicine, Agriculture and Food Industry Quorum Sensing and Its Biotechnological Applications Quorum Sensing vs Quorum Quenching: A Battle with No End in Sight The Search for Quorum Sensing Inhibitors Control of Biofilm Infections by Signal Manipulation** Quorum Sensing **Pseudomonas Aeruginosa Mathematical Modeling of Quorum Sensing Inhibitors as Adjuvantsto Antimicrobials in a Chemostat Environment Exploration of Quorum Sensing Inhibition in Gram Positive Bacterial Pathogens Using Mass Spectrometry Natural Quorum Sensing Inhibitors from Previously Uncultured Marine Bacteria Novel Quorum Sensing Inhibitors Targeting PqsR Discovery and Applicability of Quorum Sensing Inhibitors (QSI) for Counteracting Biofilms Formed by Gram-negative Bacteria** Natural products as potential sources of inhibitors of bacterial quorum-sensing **Acyl-homoserine Lactone Based Modulators for RhlI, a Quorum Sensing Signal Synthase in Pseudomonas Aeruginosa** *Design, synthesis and structure-activity realtionship of quorum sensing inhibitors* **Design, Synthesis and Structure-activity** Attenuation of Pseudomonas aeruginosa virulence by quorum sensing inhibitors **Quorum Sensing Inhibitors Inhibitors of Autoinducer-2 Quorum Sensing and Their Effect on Bacterial Biofilm Formation Hot Topic In Search for New Links and Inhibitors Between Quorum Sensing and Virulence in Pseudomonas Aeruginosa Strains** *Enhancing the Antibiotic Susceptibility of Pseudomonas Aeruginosa Biofilms by Quorum Sensing Inhibition* Inhibition of Biofilm Formation and Quorum Sensing Activity in Pseudomonas Aeruginosa Using Natural Products Inspired Compounds *The Application of Chemical Tools to Study Bacterial Quorum Sensing* **Implication of Quorum Sensing System in Biofilm Formation and Virulence The Physicochemical Effects of the Quorum Sensing Inhibitor, 4-nitro-pyridine-N-oxide, on Bacterial Deposition and Attachment** Aerogel Based Delivery of Furanones for the Inhibition of Quorum Sensing and Biofilm Formation in the Wound Pathogen Pseudomonas Aeruginosa **Novel Inhibitors of LuxO to Control Quorum Sensing in Vibrio Species Quorum Sensing and its Biotechnological Applications From in Vitro to in**

Vivo Quorum Sensing Inhibition and Anti-Biofilm Activity of Traditional Chinese Medicines *Bioactive Phytochemicals to Target Quorum Sensing, Virulence Factors and Biofilm Formation in Pathogenic Microorganisms* Quorum Sensing **Functional Foods and Biotechnology** Comparison of Extraction Methods for the Inhibition of Quorum Sensing Regulated Virulence Factor Production in Pseudomonas Aeruginosa by Garlic **Quorum Sensing Inhibition to Battle Infectious Diseases Design, Synthesis and Structure-activity Relationship of Quorumen Sensing Inhibitors** *Mitigating Seawater Desalination Membrane Biofouling Using Quorum Sensing Inhibitors*

The second book of the Food Biotechnology series, Functional Foods and Biotechnology: Biotransformation and Analysis of Functional Foods and Ingredients highlights two important and interrelated themes: biotransformation innovations and novel bio-based analytical tools for understanding and advancing functional foods and food ingredients for health-focused food and nutritional security solutions. The first section of this book provides novel examples of innovative biotransformation strategies based on ecological, biochemical, and metabolic rationale to target the improvement of human health relevant benefits of functional foods and food ingredients. The second section of the book focuses on novel host response based analytical tools and screening strategies to investigate and validate the human health and food safety relevant benefits of functional foods and food ingredients. Food biotechnology experts from around the world have contributed to this book to advance knowledge on bio-based innovations to improve wider health-focused applications of functional food and food ingredients, especially targeting non-communicable chronic disease (NCD) and food safety relevant solution strategies. Key Features: Provides system science-based food biotechnology innovations to design and advance functional foods and food ingredients for solutions to emerging global food and nutritional insecurity coupled public health challenges. Discusses biotransformation innovations to improve human health relevant nutritional qualities of functional foods and food ingredients. Includes novel host response-based food analytical models to optimize and improve wider health-focused application of functional foods and food ingredients. The overarching theme of this second book is to advance the knowledge on metabolically-driven food system innovations that can be targeted to enhance human health and food safety relevant nutritional qualities and antimicrobial properties of functional food and food ingredients. The examples of

biotransformation innovations and food analytical models provide critical insights on current advances in food biotechnology to target, design and improve functional food and food ingredients with specific human health benefits. Such improved understanding will help to design more ecologically and metabolically relevant functional food and food ingredients across diverse global communities. The thematic structure of this second book is built from the related initial book, which is also available in the Food Biotechnology Series Functional Foods and Biotechnology: Sources of Functional Food and Ingredients, edited by Kalidas Shetty and Dipayan Sarkar (ISBN: 9780367435226) For a complete list of books in this series, please visit our website at: https://www.crcpress.com/Food-Biotechnology-Series/book-series/CRCFOOBIOTECH Scientific Study from the year 2014 in the subject Biology - Micro- and Molecular Biology, grade: A, Nirma University (Institute of Science), course: M.Sc., language: English, abstract: Objective: To investigate the effect of (i) seed extracts of Pongamia pinnata, Pyrus pyrifolia, and Manilkara hexandra, (ii) bacterial pigment prodigiosin, and (iii) three organic solvents (ethanol, methanol, and DMSO), on quorum sensing (QS) in Chromobacterium violaceum. Methods: C. violaceum was challenged with plant extracts prepared by microwave assisted extraction (MAE) method, prodigiosin, and organic solvents. Effect of these test substances on C. violaceum growth, and quorum sensing regulated pigment (violacein) production was studied by broth dilution assay. High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was also applied to generate chromatographic fingerprint of the active extracts. Effect of sub-MIC level of the antibiotic streptomycin on quorum sensing regulated pigment production was also studied. Results: P. pinnata seed extracts and prodigiosin were found to possess anti-QS, and M. hexandra and P. pyrifolia seed extracts to possess QS-enhancing effect in C. violaceum. DMSO was found to enhance violacein production, whereas ethanol and methanol reduced violacein production in C. violaceum. Streptomycin at sub-MIC level was able to significantly arrest QS-regulated pigment production in C. violaceum and S. marcescens. Conclusion: Prodigiosin and the seed extracts used in this study could affect quorum sensing in C. violaceum to a notable extent. Results of this study also emphasizes the importance of inclusion of appropriate solvent controls (negative controls) in bioassays designed for screening of antimicrobial and/or anti-QS compounds. Antipathogenic potential of low concentrations of streptomycin was also demonstrated. This book illustrates the importance and significance of Quorum sensing (QS), it’s critical roles in regulating diverse cellular functions in microbes, including bioluminescence, virulence, pathogenesis, gene expression, biofilm

formation and antibiotic resistance. Microbes can coordinate population behavior with small molecules called autoinducers (AHL) which serves as a signal of cellular population density, triggering new patterns of gene expression for mounting virulence and pathogenesis. Therefore, these microbes have the competence to coordinate and regulate explicit sets of genes by sensing and communicating amongst themselves utilizing variety of signals. This book descry emphasizes on how bacteria can coordinate an activity and synchronize their response to external signals and regulate gene expression. The chapters of the book provide the recent advancements on various functional aspects of QS systems in different gram positive and gram negative organisms. Finally, the book also elucidates a comprehensive yet a representative description of a large number of challenges associated with quorum sensing signal molecules viz. virulence, pathogenesis, antibiotic synthesis, biosurfactants production, persister cells, cell signaling and biofilms, intra and inter-species communications, host-pathogen interactions, social interactions & swarming migration in biofilms. Coastal seawater desalination using reverse osmosis (RO) membranes has the potential to alleviate water stress in arid regions. However, membrane biofouling, caused by bacterial biofilm formation, is a significant challenge for seawater desalination plants. Biofilm formation is regulated by quorum sensing (QS) pathways where bacteria secrete auto-inducer molecules to communicate with neighboring bacteria to activate biofilm formation. This research investigated the role of the QS system and the effect of QS inhibiting (QSIs) compounds on marine biofilm production and membrane biofouling. This study revealed that four different marine bacteria isolated from fouled RO membranes in a desalination plant produced two low molecular weight auto-inducer 1 (AI-1) QS molecules. Vanillin and cinnamaldehyde were then identified as the most effective QSI compounds with reduction of marine biofilm formed by RO membrane biofouling isolates and native uncultured seawater bacterial communities by more than 79% and 70%, respectively in a microtiter plate assay. Further investigation into the anti-biofouling capabilities of vanillin and cinnamaldehyde in a cross-flow membrane bio-monitoring system indicated that vanillin in the bulk fluid (1200 mg/L) significantly reduced extracellular polysaccharides (>40%) and dead cells (>20%) on the RO membrane surface. In order to improve the membrane in-situ anti-biofouling potential, vanillin and cinnamaldehyde were physically adsorbed onto various RO membrane surfaces. The addition of the QSI layer on the RO membrane surface significantly altered the membrane surface contact angle along with a less than 16% reduction in pure water permeability, but there was no

significant change in salt rejection compared to unmodified membranes. Under biofouling conditions consisting of four mixed marine bacterial species in a high pressure RO system, QSI modified membranes experienced a minimal loss in permeate flux compared to unmodified membranes. Extracellular polysaccharide production, live cells, and dead cells were significantly suppressed on vanillin and cinnamaldehyde modified membrane surfaces by more than 15%, 58%, and 61%, respectively. These findings indicate that QSIs have the potential to suppress marine biofilm formation and membrane biofouling for seawater desalination. The book illustrates the role of quorum sensing in the food industry, agriculture, veterinary sciences, and medicine. It highlights the importance of quorum sensing in regulating diverse cellular functions in microbes, including virulence, pathogenesis, controlled-gene expression systems, and antibiotic resistance. This book also describes the role of quorum sensing in survival behavior and antibiotic resistance in bacteria. Further, it reviews the major role played by quorum sensing in food spoilage, biofilm formation, and food-related pathogenesis. It also explores the methods for the detection and quantification of quorum sensing signals. It also presents antimicrobial and anti-quorum sensing activities of medicinal plants. Finally, the book elucidates a comprehensive yet representative description of basic and applied aspects of quorum sensing inhibitors. This book serves an ideal guide for researchers to understand the implications of quorum sensing in the food industry, medicine, and agriculture. "Antibiotics have been used as the primary treatment for bacterial infections since the 1940's. Unfortunately, the use and misuse of antibiotics has led to the proliferation of antibiotic-resistant bacteria and resulted in the loss of antibiotic efficacy. Alternative strategies for fighting bacterial infections are needed to preserve our ability to cure bacterial infections. One strategy that has shown promise in in vitro and animal studies is the anti-virulence approach. Unlike the traditional antibiotic approach, which focuses on inhibiting bacterial growth, the anti-virulence approach focuses on disrupting bacteria pathogenesis. Inhibition of bacteria pathogenesis results in a less invasive infection that can be cleared by the innate immune system. Anti-virulence compounds have proven to be less susceptible to resistance development, which suggests their potential for long term therapeutic development. Unfortunately, only a limited number of anti-virulence compounds have been discovered and none have made it to the clinical setting. One goal of this research was to develop a new biological screening method to identify new anti-virulence compounds, particularly aimed at treating Gram-positive bacterial infections. In Gram-positive bacteria such as Staphylococcus aureus, virulence is regulated by the accessory gene regulator (agr)

system. The agr system is a quorum sensing system activated by a small cyclic peptide known as AIP. The inhibition of the quorum sensing system results in the inhibition of bacterial virulence, making this system an ideal target for anti-virulent therapeutics. With this research, we developed a liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS) method to measure the activity of potential quorum sensing inhibitors based on their ability to inhibit AIP production. Prior to applying this method, it was necessary to develop approaches to detect the AIPs of interest directly from bacterial cultures, and to elucidate the structures of unknown AIPs. Mass spectrometry was employed to achieve both of these goals, and we detected eight AIPs directly from bacterial cultures. In addition, we elucidated the structures of two previously unidentified AIPs, that of Listeria monocytogenes and Staphylococcus saprophyticus. The newly developed assay was then utilized to identify a new quorum sensing inhibitor, 8-oxotetrahydrothalifendine, which was shown to act as a quorum sensing signal biosynthesis inhibitor in Staphylococcus aureus. Future experiments will involve employing the newly developed assay to screen natural product extract libraries for novel quorum sensing inhibitors."--Abstract from author supplied metadata. "Gram-negative bacteria use N-acyl-homoserine lactone (AHL) autoinducer based signal system, known as quorum sensing (QS), to modulate the gene expression for such traits as biofilm formation, toxin production, and antibiotic resistance. Therefore, there is great potential in pursuing quorum sensing inhibition (QSI) as a means of achieving antivirulence. Pseudomonas aeruginosa, an opportunistic pathogen commonly found in healthcare-related infections, use two LuxI/R type systems to regulate AHL-based quorum sensing: LasI/R and RhlI/R. LasI (initiator protein/signal synthase) and LasR (receptor) use 3-oxododecanoyl-L-homoserine lactone signal molecule while RhlI and RhlR use butanoyl-L-homoserine lactone autoinducer. Thus far, most of the studies have focused on inhibiting the Las system, in particular by using AHL signal analogs to interfere with signal-receptor binding. Recently, RhlI/R system has gained attention as potentially having greater effect in P. aeruginosa virulence. In this study, we have tested the effect of AHL analogs on RhlI, as product inhibitors with the goal of targeting both RhlI and RhlR for increased potency. Screening of compounds have revealed three variations to have the greatest effect on RhlI inhibition: longer/bulkier acyl- chain, D-stereocenter in the headgroup, and a less polar thiolactone head-group. Surprisingly, the addition of a carbonyl at the C3 position was found to activate the enzyme. Moreover, we measured kinetic constants of RhlI with various acyl-substrates and performed inhibition assays with inert acyl-substrate analogs to determine how RhlI activity

changes to variations in the acyl-chain length. We found that the catalytic efficiency of acyl-substrate and inhibition potency of the corresponding inert acyl-substrate analogs surges with increase in the length of the acyl-chain. These patterns suggest that long acyl-chains most likely bind to an alternate binding site with marked increase in both kon and koff rate constants. Our findings with AHL derivatives provide a basis for rational design of quorum sensing inhibitors to better combat P. aeruginosa bacterial infections."--Boise State University ScholarWorks. The book on Trends in Quorum Sensing and Quorum Quenching: New Perspectives and Applications focuses on the recent advances in the field of quorum sensing in bacteria and the novel strategies developed for quorum sensing inhibition. The topics covered are multidisciplinary and wide-ranging,and includes quorum sensing phenomenon in pathogenic bacteria, food spoilers, and agriculturally relevant bacteria. The applications of quorum sensing inhibitors such as small molecules, bioactives, natural compounds, and quorum quenching enzymes in controlling bacterial infections in clinical settings, agriculture and aquaculture are discussed. The potential use of quorum quenching enzymes for mitigating biofouling is also covered. Special focus is given to exploring quorum sensing inhibitors from microbes and flora inhabiting biodiversity rich regions including tropical rain forests and marine environments. Key features: Covers the fundamental aspects, the progress and challenges in the field of quorum sensing and quorum quenching Reviews quorum sensing in Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria of clinical, agricultural, and industrial relevance Discusses the application and future trends of quorum sensing inhibitors from lab to clinical and environmental settings Provides comprehensive coverage on molecular mechanisms in bacterial signaling Many bacterial cells coordinate group behaviour by a mechanism known as QuorumSensing (QS). QS involves the production and secretion of signalling molecules, called au-toinducers. When the concentration of autoinducers exceed a threshold, certain genes areup-regulated, resulting in a change to cell behaviour. Many species of bacteria use QS toregulate genes that promote protection against pathogens. Although antibiotics have beenused to prevent bacterial infections in the past, emerging evidence suggest that antibiotictreatments are becoming increasingly more ineffective. Quorum Sensing Inhibitors (QSIs)have been proposed as adjuvants to antimicrobial therapies with the goal of reducing QSactivity. To understand the relationship between QSIs and antimicrobials, we develop amathematical model consisting of seven ODEs. We investigate the system analytically andnumerically. Our results suggest that the effects of QSIs as adjuvants are minimal. Fur-thermore, the steady-state of the

system depend on the cell-division process of up-regulatedcells. Quorum sensing (QS) is a process of bacterial cooperative behaviour that has an effect on gene regulation. This cell-to-cell communication system involves the production of signalling molecules according to cell density and growth stage. Virulence, the ability to infest a habitat and cause disease, is also governed by such communication signals. Quorum Sensing: Molecular mechanism and biotechnological application collects, describes and summarizes the most interesting results obtained from experts working on QS mechanisms. It contributes to the understanding of the molecular basis that regulates this mechanism, and describes new findings in fields of application. This volume describes the QS mechanism from its molecular basis to medical applications such as antibiotic therapy and involvement of QS in pathologies. This reference also analyzes its potential use in biotechnological applications such as food packaging, drug delivery, and marine biofilm. The broad scope of this title will be of significant use to researchers across several fields with interest in QS, including to microbiologists, chemists, biochemists and ecologists. Describes Quorum Sensing (QS) mechanisms from their molecular basis, to their clinical applications Spans several fields in relation to QS, including microbiology, chemistry, biochemistry and ecology Considers QS as an approach to the discovery of new antibiotics Looks at QS as a means to understand the microbial world and towards use of bacteria and their products in biotechnological applications Summarizes key results on QS mechanisms' molecular basis and fields of application Quorum sensing (QS) is a method of cell-cell communication in which bacteria exchange chemical signals to assess their local population densities and coordinate the expression of group-beneficial behaviors. Many common pathogens use QS to regulate the production of virulence factors and associated phenotypes; thus, our laboratory and others have sought a deeper understanding of the mechanisms by which QS systems control virulence in order to inform the development of agents capable of blocking QS signaling. The research in this dissertation describes the application of chemical tools and strategies to investigate QS in Gram-negative bacteria, with a primary focus on the pathogen Pseudomonas aeruginosa. There are three individual QS circuits in P. aeruginosa -- Las, Rhl, and Pqs -- that work together to regulate global virulence. These systems are arranged in a regulatory hierarchy where Las induces Rhl and Pqs, while there is an inverse relationship between the latter systems. We first show that certain agonists of the RhlR QS receptor can attenuate virulence factor production through repression of the Pqs system. Thus, cross-regulation between the Rhl and Pqs circuits is crucial for maintaining normal expression of

virulence phenotypes, and disruption of this regulation represents a novel means of QS inhibition. We next apply chemical probes to investigate the influence of environmental conditions on QS circuit activity. We demonstrate that the efficacy of small molecule QS inhibitors is highly environmentally dependent, and that compounds targeting the Rhl and Pqs systems are most effective at attenuating virulence factor production under nutrient-limiting conditions. These trends allowed us to design a general strategy for optimal QS inhibition in infection-relevant environments. Next, through a comparative analysis of reported inhibitors of the LasR receptor, we identify lead chemical scaffolds and delineate SAR trends for compound active efflux susceptibility. Then, in a study of the related pathogen Acinetobacter baumannii, we describe compound activity trends for inhibition of the QS receptor AbaR and show that inhibitors of this protein can reduce the formation of biofilms. Finally, we demonstrate a materials-based strategy for the controlled delivery of small molecule QS inhibitors to combat P. aeruginosa surface fouling. This book delves into the biotechnological applications of Quorum sensing (QS)- a peculiar gene-regulatory process of some microorganisms. Quorum Sensing allows a large bacterial population to work together in a coordinated manner to carry out metabolic activities, which individual bacterium cannot. The different chapters describe how, associating bioremediation process with energy generation is an economical proposal, for reducing pollution and managing biowastes. The book discusses how QS can be exploited for biotechnological applications in generating bioproducts, bioenergy, bioremediation, biosensors, health and agricultural activities. It further highlights how QS is becoming an integral part of synthetic biology for genetic circuits for producing: (i) novel products, (ii) biosensors, (iii) bioactive molecules, etc. The book is divided into different sections for a clear understanding of the applicability of QS in, the Environment, Energy, Agriculture and Health sectors. This book delves into the biotechnological applications of Quorum sensing (QS)- a peculiar gene-regulatory process of some microorganisms. Quorum Sensing allows a large bacterial population to work together in a coordinated manner to carry out metabolic activities, which individual bacterium cannot. The different chapters describe how, associating bioremediation process with energy generation is an economical proposal, for reducing pollution and managing biowastes. The book discusses how QS can be exploited for biotechnological applications in generating bioproducts, bioenergy, bioremediation, biosensors, health and agricultural activities. It further highlights how QS is becoming an integral part of synthetic biology for genetic circuits for producing: (i) novel products, (ii) biosensors, (iii) bioactive molecules,

etc. The book is divided into different sections for a clear understanding of the applicability of QS in, the Environment, Energy, Agriculture and Health sectors. Microbial relationships with all life forms can be as free living, symbiotic or pathogenic. Human beings harbor 10 times more microbial cells than their own. Bacteria are found on the skin surface, in the gut and other body parts. Bacteria causing diseases are the most worrisome. Most of the infectious diseases are caused by bacterial pathogens with an ability to form biofilm. Bacteria within the biofilm are up to 1000 times more resistant to antibiotics. This has taken a more serious turn with the evolution of multiple drug resistant bacteria. Health Departments are making efforts to reduce high mortality and morbidity in man caused by them. Bacterial Quorum sensing (QS), a cell density dependent phenomenon is responsible for a wide range of expressions such as pathogenesis, biofilm formation, competence, sporulation, nitrogen fixation, etc. Majority of these organisms that are important for medical, agriculture, aquaculture, water treatment and remediation, archaeological departments are: Aeromonas, Acinetobacter, Bacillus, Clostridia, Enterococcus, Pseudomonas, Vibrio and Yersinia spp. Biosensors and models have been developed to detect QS systems. Strategies for inhibiting QS system through natural and synthetic compounds have been presented here. The biotechnological applications of QS inhibitors (QSIs) in diverse areas have also been dealt with. Although QSIs do not affect growth and are less likely to impose selective pressure on bacteria, however, a few reports have raised doubts on the fate of QSIs. This book addresses a few questions. Will bacteria develop mechanisms to evade QSIs? Are we watching yet another defeat at the hands of bacteria? Or will we be acting intelligently and survive the onslaughts of this Never Ending battle? Bacterial biofilm, a special stage which a large amount of bacteria are adhere to surface, increase resistance to antimicrobial agents. However, all the bacteria are possibly developed into biofilm, and bacterial biofilm is more difficult to remove from environment comparing to planktonic bacteria, which can be a strike to food industry. Many researchers have showed that traditional Chinese medicines contribute to the reduction of bacterial formation, since the important factor (quorum sensing) in biofilm formation is inhibited by traditional Chinese medicines. In this review, the effect of traditional Chinese medicines and its inhibition mechanism of biofilm formation on common bacterium biofilm are summarized, which provide a new direction for the removal of bacterial biofilm. This book discusses the practical applications of quorum sensing inhibitors for both human and plant health. Quorum sensing inhibitors that disrupt microbial biofilms can be employed to treat bacterial infections. The book describes the various

bioactive molecules that can serve as quorum sensing inhibitors to combat deadly bacterial infections, in addition to several synthetic quorum sensing inhibitors. Quorum sensing is the mechanism through which bacteria develop antibiotic resistance. Intended to provide a clearer understanding of the practical applications of quorum sensing inhibitors, the book details how the problem of antibiotic resistance can be countered through the intelligent application of quorum sensing inhibitors. The number of patients affected by and dying from what can be considered as a "biofilm disease" is higher than heart disease and cancer combined. Thus, this is a hugely important work that describes the molecular mechanisms of cell-to-cell communication among bacterial cells in a biofilm, the development of antibiofilm inhibitors such as quorum-sensing inhibitors, and the use of biofilm inhibitors to prevent and treat bacterial infections in humans and other animals. New developments in researching quorum sensing Microbial growth affects industries as diverse as agriculture, engineering, and medicine, to name a few. As more precise solutions are needed for modern challenges, researchers must understand the mechanisms of microbial growth. Quorum sensing (QS) is an essential part of microbial growth, and this work contains key areas such as signal molecules; mechanisms of signal transfer, role, and type of signal receptors; quorum quenching; characterization of microbial plasmids in quorum sensing; and novel and underexplored molecules involved in QS, along with therapeutic roles of quorum sensing inhibitors. This volume is perfect for researchers working on microbiology or biotechnology. Synthetic analogues of the N-acyl-L-homoserine lactone structural motif have been prepared that inhibit the signaling in Pseudomonas aeruginosa. These synthetic inhibitors have also been shown, using a novel application of the colony biofilm assay, to increase the susceptibility of Pseudomonas aeruginosa biofilms to treatment with the antibiotic tobramycin. Additional inspiration has been taken from the structure of bacterial communication molecules that has lead to the design and synthesis of a novel class of biocides. These bifunctional molecules incorporate a biocidal property into the N-acyl-L-homoserine lactone structure. This bifunctionality could potentially enhance the specificity or potency of a biocide over the currently available treatments.

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