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CoMBoS2

Content

Welcome speech 4

Congress Orginizers 5

MolBioS Award Winner 9

Plenary speakers 10

Session plenary speakers

- MOLECULAR BIOMEDICINE 11
- MOLECULAR BIOTECHNOLOGY 13
- MOLECULAR MECHANISMS OF CELL FUNCTIONS 16

Abstracts

- Session PLENARY LECTURES 20
- Session MOLECULAR BIOMEDICINE 25

PLENARY LECTURES 26

INVITED LECTURES 31

POSTERS 38

Session MOLECULAR BIOTECHNOLOGY 100

PLENARY LECTURES 101

INVITED LECTURES 107

POSTERS 112

• Session MOLECULAR MECHANISMS OF CELL FUNCTIONS 126

PLENARY LECTURES 127

INVITED LECTURES 134

POSTERS 139

• MolBioS Student Session 157

Project Corner 182

Congress Friends 190

Sponsors 191

Abstracts

SUGARS AND THEIR SUBSTITUTES INCREASE PATHOGENICITY OF PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA

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Introduction: Different sugars are commonly used in the diet, but little is understood about the various effects of human health that they can affect. Hence, the impact of sugars and their substitutes used in diet on the development of virulence in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PAO1 was investigated. Sugars (fructose, demerara, coconut sugar, and cane sugar) and sugar substitutes (erythritol and stevia) were selected. The genes from three *P. aeruginosa* QS networks (las - lasl, lasR; rhl - rhll, rhlR; PQS - pqsA, mvfR) were used for RT-qPCR analysis in order to investigate whether the expression of these genes changes. In this work, the focus is on the expression of genes involved in QS and the ability to form biofilms (a type of structured community of microorganisms that is attached to the surface and connected by an exopolysaccharide matrix), as well as determining minimal inhibitory concentration of antibiotics in presence of tested compounds.

Methods: Microdiltuion assay, Antibiofilm assay, RT- qPCR

Results: In the presence of tested sugars and their substitutes, the minimum inhibitory concentration of commercial antibiotics increased, as well as the percentages of biofilm formation (for instance, the percentage of biofilm formation is 171% in the presence of coconut sugar). Furthermore, exposure of *P. aeruginosa* to tested compounds caused the greatest increase in expression of virulence associated with the *lasl* and *pvdF* genes.

Conclusion: More awareness and research is needed to highlight the effects sugars can have on *P. aeruginosa* and to propose new strategies to reduce this negative aspect.

Key words: sugars; sugar substitutes; virulence factors; Pseudomonas aeruginosa, gene expression

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