



Trends in **Molecular Biology** • Special issue

Abstract Book

CoMBoS²

2nd Congress of Molecular Biologist of Serbia

Belgrade • 2023

ISBN-978-86-82679-15-8



**CoMBoS2 – the Second Congress of Molecular Biologists of Serbia,
Abstract Book – Trends in Molecular Biology, Special issue**

06-08 October 2023, Belgrade, Serbia

Online Edition

<https://www.imgge.bg.ac.rs/lat/o-nama/kapacitet-i-oprema/istrazivacka-delatnost>

<https://indico.bio.bg.ac.rs/e/CoMBoS2>

IMPRESSUM

PUBLISHER:

**Institute of Molecular Genetics and Genetic Engineering (IMGGE),
University of Belgrade**

FOR THE PUBLISHER:

Dr. Sonja **Pavlović**

EDITOR:

Dr. Zorana **Dobrijević**

EDITORIAL REVIEW BOARD:

Prof. Dr. Silvana **Andrić**

Dr. Valentina **Ćirković**

Dr. Ivica **Dimkić**

Prof. Dr. Branko **Jovčić**

Prof. Dr. Gordana **Matić**

Ass. Prof. Dr. Milena **Milutinović**

Dr. Aleksandra **Stanković**

Dr. Nemanja **Stanisavljević**

Dr. Maja **Stoiljković**

EDITOR IN CHIEF:

Prof. Dr. Dušanka **Savić-Pavićević**

DESIGN:

Ivan **Strahinić**

All rights reserved

Institute of Molecular Genetics and Genetic Engineering (IMGGE),

University of Belgrade

Belgrade, 2023

ISBN 978-86-7078-173-3

© Copyright 2023 by Institute of Molecular Genetics and Genetic Engineering (IMGGE), University of Belgrade
Belgrade • 2023

Content

Welcome speech 4

Congress Organizers 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

A NOVEL YtnP LACTONASE REDUCES THE EXPRESSION OF *P. AERUGINOSA* MMA83 QUORUM SENSING AND VIRULENCE FACTORS GENE EXPRESSION

Jovana Curcic,¹ Stefan Jakovljevic,¹ Katarina Novovic,¹ Zorica Vasiljevic,² Milan Kojic,^{1,3} Branko Jovic,^{1,4} Milka Malesevic¹

¹Institute of Molecular Genetics and Genetic Engineering, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia;

²Institute for Mother and Child Health Care of Serbia, „Dr Vukan Cupic“, Belgrade, Serbia;

³Institute of Virology, Vaccines and Sera, „Torlak“, Belgrade, Serbia; ⁴Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

Introduction: Quorum quenching (QQ) is the enzymatic degradation of cell-to-cell signaling molecules. In this study, the potential of the novel YtnP lactonase, the quorum quenching enzyme derived from *S. maltophilia*, to reduce *P. aeruginosa* quorum sensing and virulence factor gene expression was investigated.

Methods: MMA83 culture (adjusted to 1.5×10^5 CFU/ml) was treated with recombinant YtnP lactonase (final concentration 50 μ g/ml) at 37°C for 12 hours under aeration. RNA isolation of the treated and untreated MMA83 culture was performed using the RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen, Germany) according to the protocol. Quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR), was used to analyze the effect of YtnP lactonase on the relative mRNA levels of the LasI/LasR, Rhil/RhiR, and PQS signaling network genes of *P. aeruginosa* MMA83 and virulence factor genes. The *rpsL* was used as an endogenous control to normalize obtained data following the $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ method.

Results: The QS genes belonging to three QS networks – LasI/LasR, Rhil/RhiR, and PQS of *P. aeruginosa* MMA83 treated with YtnP lactonase were significantly downregulated. The RT-qPCR results show that treatment with YtnP-lactonase decreased the relative mRNA levels of genes involved in the production of elastase (*lasB* approximately 2-fold), alginate (*algK* approximately 2.2-fold), pyocyanin (*phzM* approximately 3.5-fold), pyoverdine (*pvdS* approximately 2-fold), and rhamnolipid (*rhlC* approximately 4-fold). These results suggest that YtnP lactonase exerts an antivirulence effect at the transcription level.

Conclusion: YtnP lactonase, a quorum quenching (QQ) enzyme, has the potential to be used as an innovative enzyme-based antivirulence therapeutic to combat infections caused by *P. aeruginosa*.

Key words: *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*; lactonases, antivirulence therapy; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; quorum sensing

Acknowledgement: This work was supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia [Grant No. 451-03-68/2022-14/200042] and Collaborative grant scheme program, Innovation Fund of the Republic of Serbia, 50404, 2022-2023 (Agreement no. 451-03-47/2023-01/200178).