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Whiteley et al.

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(54) **QUORUM SENSING SIGNALING IN BACTERIA**

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Related U.S. Application Data

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(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **C12Q 1/00**; C12Q 1/04; G01N 33/53; G01N 33/542; G01N 13/00

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **435/34**; 424/93.3; 424/170; 424/183.1; 435/4; 435/5; 435/7.2; 435/7.32; 435/7.4; 435/7.6; 435/7.8; 435/7.9; 435/29; 435/32; 435/34; 435/35; 435/69.8; 435/91.4; 435/170; 435/173.8; 435/218; 435/220; 435/252.34; 435/253.3; 435/340; 435/440; 435/463; 435/465; 435/480; 435/488; 530/389.5

(58) **Field of Search** 435/4, 5, 7.2, 7.32, 435/7.4, 7.6, 7.8, 7.9, 29, 32, 34, 35, 69.8, 91.4, 170, 173.8, 218, 220, 340, 252.34, 253.3, 440, 463, 465, 480; 424/93.3, 170, 183.1; 530/389.5

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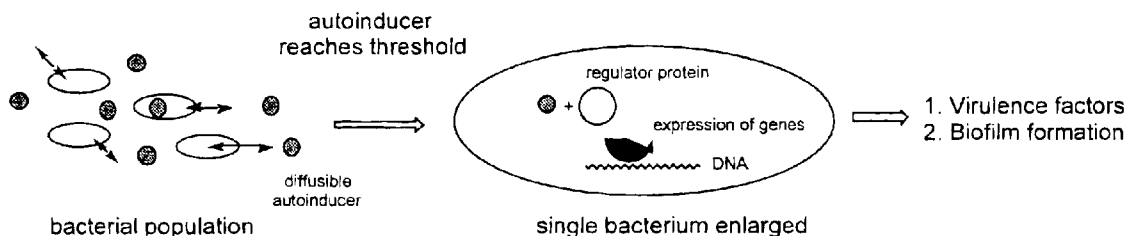
33 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention provides methods for identifying a modulator of quorum sensing signaling in bacteria, and for identifying a quorum sensing controlled gene in bacteria. In addition, the invention provides quorum sensing controlled genetic loci in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Novel indicator strains and vectors for engineering the strains for use in the method of the invention are also provided.



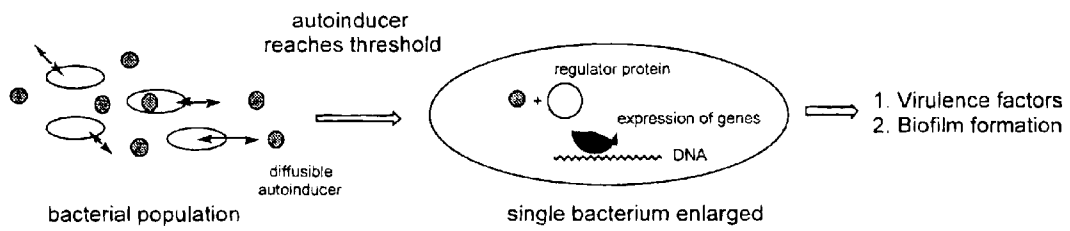
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FIGURE 1



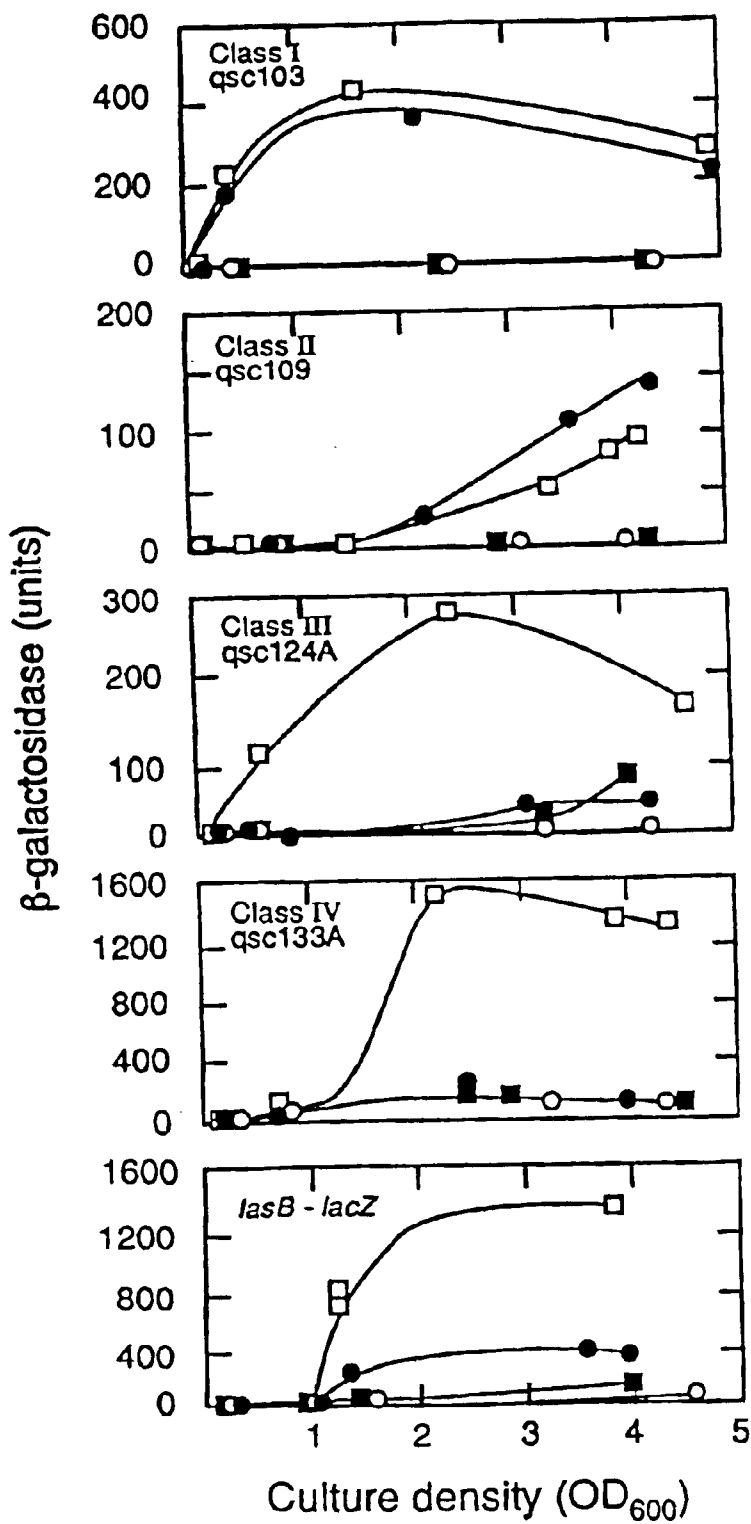


FIGURE 2

FIGURE 3

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
1	GACCATGGCG	CACGATCGGG	TCGATGGATG	TGTAGTCTTC	GGAGATATAT	CTGCTTTTCC	ATTCCCTCGG	GTAATTGGAC 80
81	AGGAAATGAT	ATTTAGGCGC	GGTCAGCGGG	AAAGGCGCCC	GCGCACCAGG	TGAAAAGAAT	TCGAATCCAT	AATTACCAGCA 160
161	TATCTCGAGA	ACCAGGGAGA	AGAACTCTTC	CTCGGTTGTT	ATTCTTGACA	AAATCTCGAG	ATATCCCTCT	CTCTCATCAT 240
241	GCATGCCAGC	TTACCAGATC	AACAATCGAT	CCCGGCAGGA	TTCGGTTCTT	CAGCGTTTTT	ATTCTTTTTT	GTTTCCGCTC 320
321	TATCCACTCA	TGACAATTCC	CTTTATCAAG	CCGGACCTGG	AAGTACATAT	CGCCACCGGC	CCTGTGCGGG	TGTTCCGGAC 400
401	GAGGTCGAGC	CCATTGCGCG	CCCGCCGGGC	GACCACGAAA	CGAGGCTGAA	GAGAACTTCT	CGATGAGCAC	GGACACGAGG 480
481	CGCCGCGCAG	GAAGTGGGCT	GGGCTGGAGG	GGACGGCGCC	CCGGATCTTT	GCGGAAACCG	TAGAACGGCT	CTCCGATGGG 560
561	CCTCACGGCG	GTCTTTCTCA	TGTGTTCTCT	CGCACGCTCC	ATCGTCGTCG	GGAGAGCCTC	CCGACAACAA	ACCTTGGGCC 640
641	ATGGCGGGCC	TCGTGACGCA	GGCTCCCGGG	GGACCAGAAA	TGGCAACTAC	ATACTTCCCC	CCCTATCTCT	CCGCAGATAC 720
721	CTGCCCGGAA	GGGCAGGTTG	TCCCTGCCGG	GCTGTGACAA	TTTAAATCGA	CCAGGCATTT	CATTGTCCGT	GCCGATTTTC 800
801	ACGAAGCGCA	TTCTGAGGCA	ATTA AAAAGA	GCGCTCCATT	CGACCATGGA	CAAGCTATCC	ACGCCTGACC	GAGATCGCCT 880
881	TCCGAATATA	GCGAAGCGAT	AACCGCAGCC	TGCCGAGAAG	TGCTTCAGAC	AATAAACAGG	ACGCTGGCCT	TTCGTATCGA 960
961	TGAAAGTTCC	GCATGGCGTC	CGCCCTAAG	GAAGAGGAGA	TAAATATGAT	TTATTACTTG	ATCGGAGTGG	CGCTATTCAT 1040
1041	CTTCATGCTG	GAACAGTTGG	TCCCGGCTG	GAAATTGCC	AAGGTGAGCA	CCTGGGTGGC	CCGGGTGATC	TTCCTCAACA 1120
1121	TCGTCCAGGT	GTGATCGCC	CTGCTCGCCG	GCATCACCTG	GAACAAATGG	ATGATGGGGC	ACAGCCTGCT	GCACACCTCG 1200
1201	GATGCCCTGC	CACCACTGCT	GGCCGGCTTC	GCCCGCTACT	TCGTCAACAC	CTTCGTCACC	TACTGGTGGC	ATCCGCGCGG 1280
1281	CCACGCCAAC	GACACGCTCT	GGCGGCTGT	CCACCAGTTG	CACCACGCGC	CGCAACGCAT	CGAGGTATTC	ACCTCCTTCT 1360
1361	ACAAGCATCC	GACCCAGATG	GTCTTCAACT	CGCTGCTGGG	CAGCTTCGTC	GCCTACGTGG	TGATGGGCAT	CAGCATCGAG 1440
1441	GCCGGCGCCT	ACTACATCAT	GTTCCGCCGG	CTCGGEGAGA	TGTTCTACCA	CTCGAACCTG	CGCACCCCGC	ACGTCCTCGG 1520
1521	CTACCTGTTT	CAGCGCCCGG	AGATGCACCG	CATCCACCAC	CAGCGCGACC	GTACAGAGTG	CAACTACAGC	GACTTCCCGA 1600
1601	TCTGGGACAT	GTTGTTCCGC	ACCTACGAGA	ACCCCGCCCG	CATCGACGAG	CCGCAGGGCT	TCGCGGCGCA	CAAGGAGCAG 1680
1681	CAGTTCGTCG	ACATGCTGCT	GTCCCGGAC	GTGCACAGCC	TCCCGGAAA	AACCCAGCCC	GCTCCCGTCC	TGGTCAAGCC 1760
1761	CGACGTCAGG	TGAAGCCCAT	GATTCCAGAC	ATCGATTCCC	GTCTCAGCCG	GAACATATTG	AAATCCATCT	CGTATGGCCT 1840
1841	CCCCCTCGCC	GAAGTGGTCC	CCGACCATAC	CTATGCGCAA	CTGGAAACGC	GCCTCGGCGA	ACTGAAACGC	AGGTATCTGG 1920
1921	AGCTGCGCAT	CTCCACCGGC	GCGCGCGAGC	TGCCGTTCCG	CAACTACCTG	TTCTACCTGA	TCTTCCAGTC	GCGCCACCAG 2000
2001	GAATTCGACT	TCAAAGCTGCG	CCAGGGCAAC	TCCGTTGGTCA	CCAACATCCA	CGGATTCAAG	AGCAAGGGAC	GACTCCCGTC 2080
2081	CCTGACCACC	CTGCTCCTGG	CCGATGCGGT	CAAGCCAAAG	AGCGAGCTGG	AGCTCAAGCA	TCCGACATC	CCGCAGCTCG 2160
2161	ACCGCCACGC	TCGCGACATC	GAGCGCTGGC	TGGCCGCGCG	CAACGTCATG	CCGCCACGCG	AGCGGGCCCT	CGCGCGCCTG 2240
2241	GTTGAGGCGC	TGGAGCGCGC	CGCTGGCGAA	GCCGCTCCGT	TGCACCTGGT	GAGCGCGGTA	TGCCCGGACT	ACTCCGACTC 2320
2321	CAGCGATGCC	GAGGGCAAGC	CGCGTACAC	CTTCGAGCGA	GTCCGCGACC	AGCCCGGCCT	GGCCGCGCC	AAGCTGGTCA 2400
2401	GCGCCGGCCA	GGCGGTGGCG	GAGCTGCCCA	GGCGCGGCCA	GGTGGAAATC	CGCCACGCGA	TCTTCCGCGG	CGAGTTCGAG 2480
2481	TACCTATCGT	TCAAACGCAA	CCCCGCCACC	GGCGAGACCC	CGGAGGGTTT	CCTCGGCAAG	GTGAGGCGCC	AGCTCGAGCG 2560
2561	GATCGCCGGG	GCCCTGCCTT	GCCCGGCCGC	GACCTGTCTG	TTCTTCGAGA	TGTGCGGCGG	CGAGGACGGC	TGGCACCAGG 2640
2641	CCCACGGCGA	GATCGTCCAG	CGCTTGGAA	AGGGCGACTA	CGGCCAGACC	GGGCTGGACT	ACCCGGCCCT	GGAAATCGATC 2720
2721	TTCTGTCGCG	GCCTGCCGCT	CTACGAGAAA	TGGTTCGCCA	GCCAGTCCCG	CGAGCAGATC	TGGCCAGCCT	TCGTCTCCCA 2800
2801	GGCCGCGGAG	TACGCATTGA	TGGGAAAAC	CTTCGGCGAG	CGCTTCGACA	ACTTCGTCGT	GCTGGCCGTC	GATCACTACC 2880
2881	GGATGGAGCC	GTTCTACTCG	TTCTTCGCGA	CCGTCCCGAC	GCTCTACATC	CGAACCGACT	ACCTGTAAAG	AGGGAGCGCC 2960
2961	TGCGCCATGC	AAGATGAACT	GTTCAAGACC	CGATACTCCA	AGTACGGATA	CGGCATCGAC	GTGCGCCGTA	CCTACAAGGA 3040
3041	CCTGCCCTGC	CAGCCGTTCT	GGACCTGGGT	CACCGGCAAG	TCGCTGAACG	ACCGCCCGCC	GCGACGGCCG	AAAGACACCC 3120
3121	TGCTCAAGCC	CTGGCAGCTC	TACCTGCACA	TCAGTTGGGG	CTACGCGGTG	TTCTTCTCTG	CGGTGATCTA	CGGCCAGCAA 3200
3201	CTGCTCGCCT	CGCAGCAGCC	ATTGTGGCTG	AAGTGCCTCG	TGGGCGCGTT	GATCATGTGC	CTGGTGGTCA	ACCGCCAGCG 3280
3281	TGGCTTCCCT	CATACTTCC	ACTACACCAC	CCATGGCGCC	AGCCTGGAGA	ACAAGGCGCT	GGCCCGGTTT	ACCTGCAAGT 3360
3361	GGATCCTGTC	GATCCCGATC	CTGCACACCC	CGCGCGACGA	GTACGTGAAG	CTGCACGTGA	ACGAACACCA	CAGCGTGGCC 3440
3441	ACCTTCAATA	CCGAGCACGA	CGTCGACCTG	GTCTTCATGA	AACAGCACGG	CTTCTACAAG	GGCATGTCCG	AGAGCGCCTT 3520
3521	CTGGACCCCG	CTGGTGTCTG	CGCCCTTCCA	TCCGCGCGGG	ATCCTCGAGC	ACCTGAAGTT	CCGTTTCGAC	GTGAGCTTCG 3600
3601	TCTCCGCCCC	GCGCCACGAG	CGCGTACGCC	GGCGGCTCTA	CTGGGCTGCG	CTGCTCGGCC	TGGTGTACGC	CAGCGGCTAC 3680
3681	CTGGAGGCTG	TCGCGCTGTT	CTACTGTTC	CCGATCTTCA	TCTTACCCCA	GTAAGTCTCG	TGGATCCAGC	ACGTCTCCGA 3760
3761	GCACCTCTGG	TTGCGCCGCA	ACGAGCACGG	CCTGCCGCGC	TTCTGTCACT	ACGGCTCGCT	GAGCTGGGGA	CGCTTCTCTG 3840
3841	GCCGCGCCTA	CCCGCCGAC	AAGCAGGGCC	TGGCCTTCGC	CCTGGCGGTT	GTTCGCTGGA	GCCTGGGCGT	GCTGTGTATC 3920
3921	GACATCCCGC	TGCGGGTGT	CTCCTTCATG	CAGGACCTGC	CCAGCCACGA	CTTCCACCAT	CGCAAGCCGG	GAGTGAACCT 4000

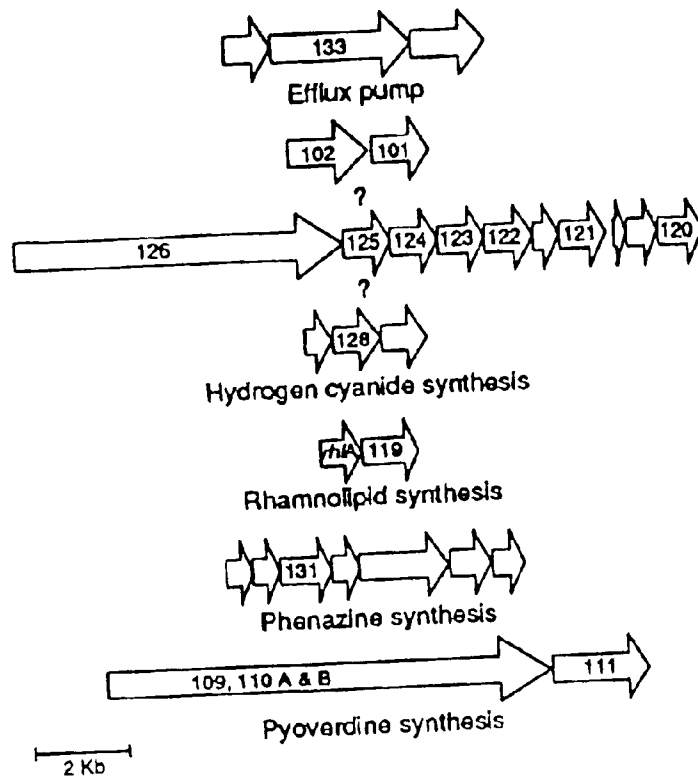
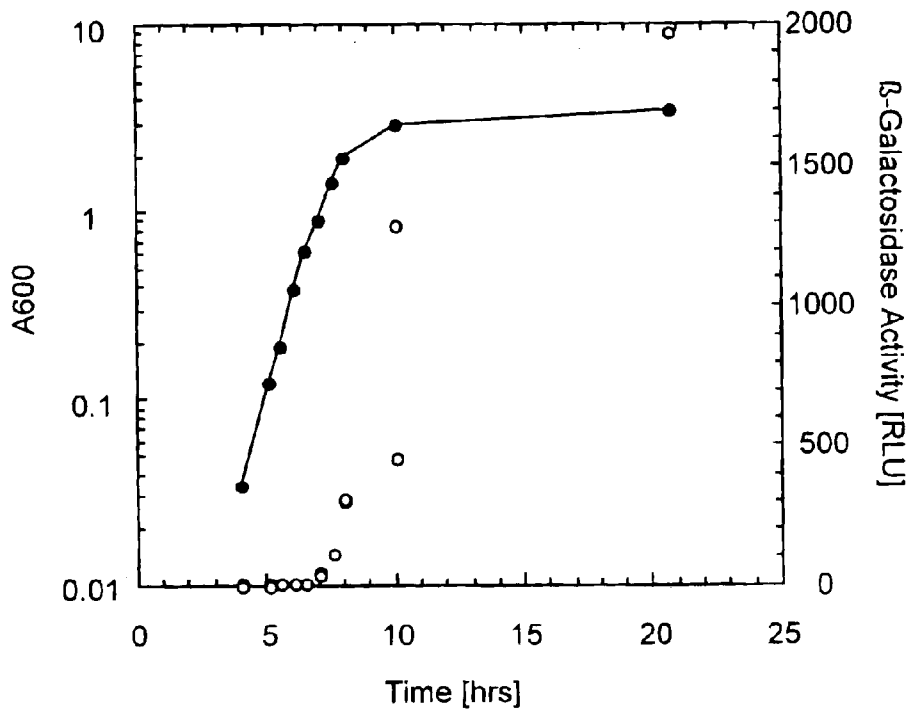


FIGURE 4

FIGURE 5



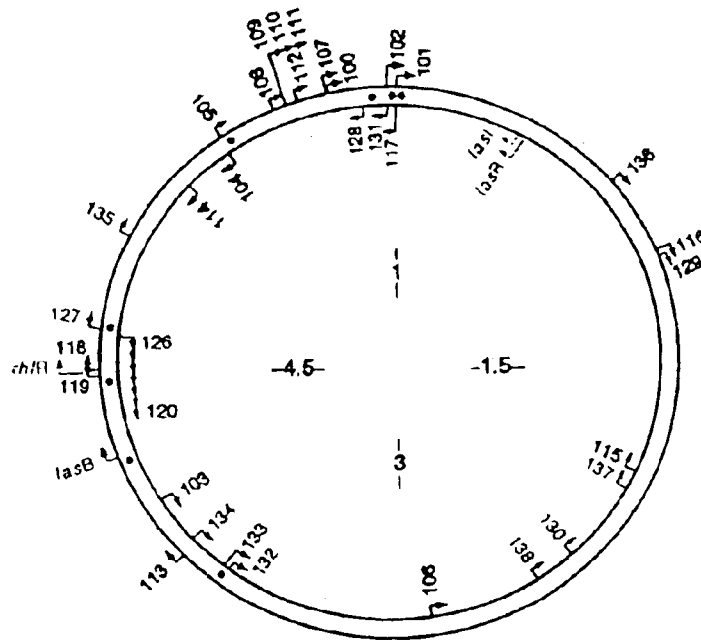


FIGURE 6

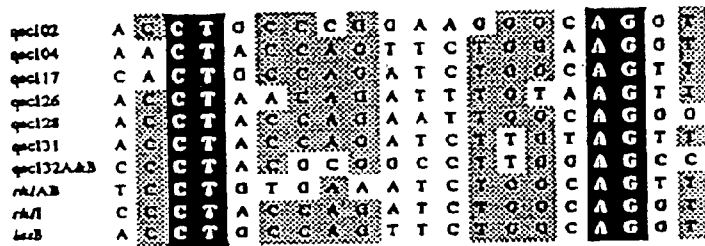


FIGURE 7

FIGURE 8

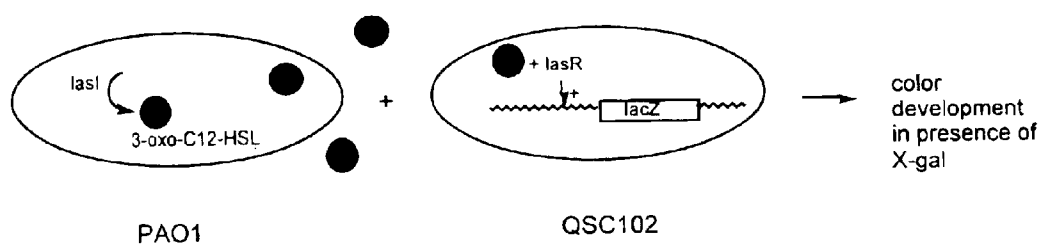


FIGURE 9

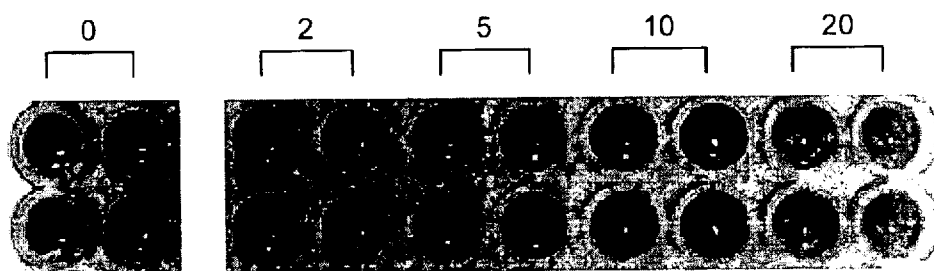


FIGURE 10A

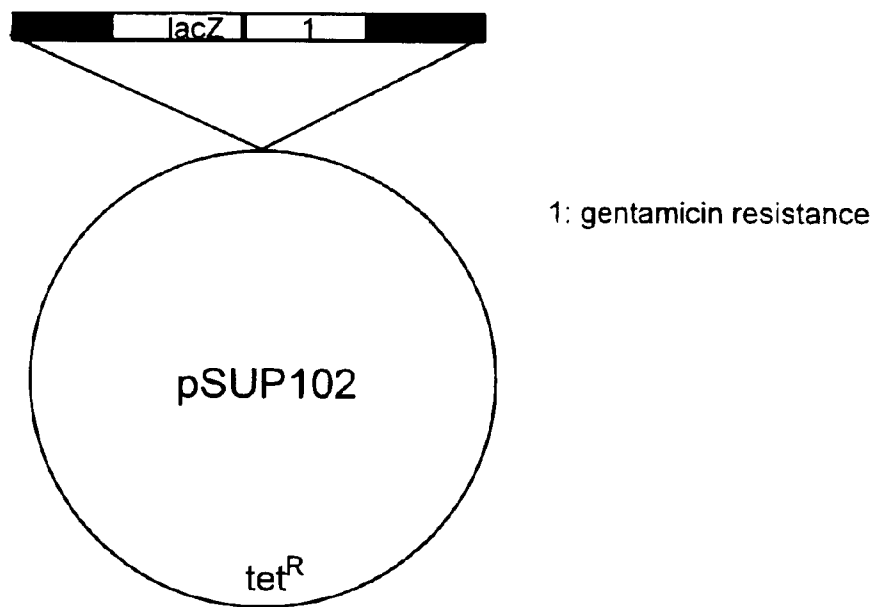


FIGURE 10B

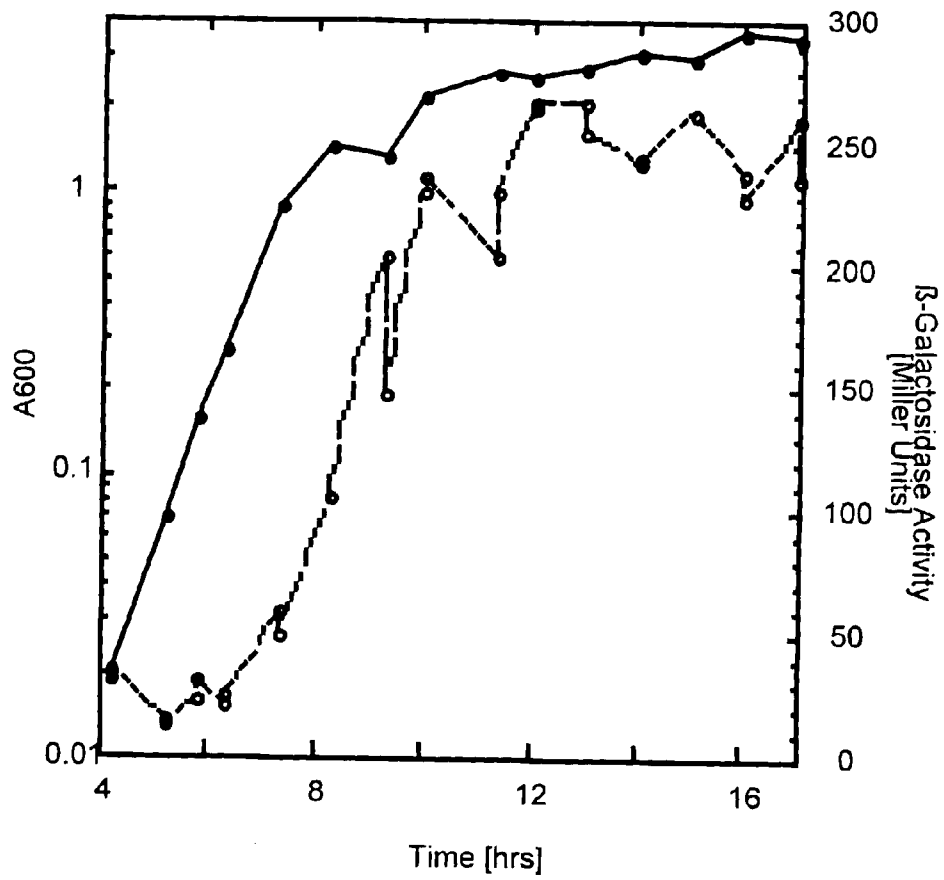


FIGURE 11

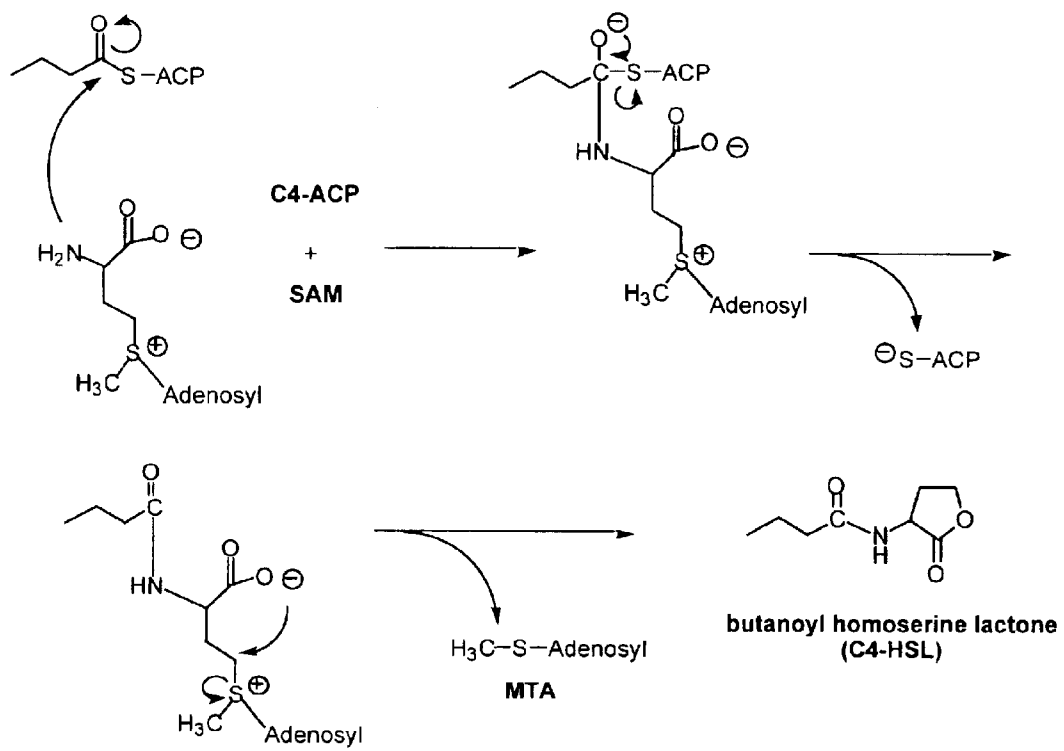
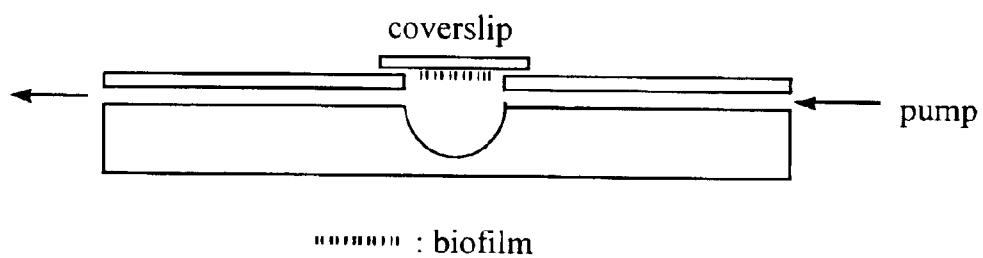


FIGURE 12



QUORUM SENSING SIGNALING IN BACTERIA

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/153,022, filed on Sep. 3, 1999, incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Bacteria communicate with each other to coordinate expression of specific genes in a cell density dependent fashion. This "bacterial signaling" is a phenomenon called quorum sensing and response. Quorum sensing enables a bacterial species to sense its own number and regulate gene expression according to population density. In other words, quorum sensing is cell density-dependent regulation of genes that involves a freely diffusible molecule synthesized by the cell called an autoinducer (Fuqua, W. C. et al. (1996) *Annu. Rev. Microbiol.* 50:727-751; Salmond, G. P. C. et al. (1995) *Mol. Microbiol.* 16:615-624; Sitnikov, D. M. et al. (1995) *Mol. Microbiol.* 17:801-812). Autoinducers are described, e.g., in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,591,872 and 5,593,827.

The paradigm system for quorum sensing is the lux system of the luminescent marine bacterium, *Vibrio fischeri*. *V. fischeri* exists at low cell densities in sea water and also at very high cell densities within the light organs of various marine organisms, such as the squid *Euprymna scolopes* (Pesci, E. C. et al. (1997) *Trends in Microbiol.* 5(4):132-135; Pesci, E. C. et al. (1997) *J. Bacteriol.* 179:3127-3132; Ruby, E. G. (1996) *Ann. Rev. Microbiol.* 50:591-624). At high cell densities, the *V. fischeri* genes encoding the enzymes required for light production are expressed. These genes are part of the lux ICDABEG operon and are regulated by the gene products of luxI and luxR (Baldwin, T. O. et al. (1989) *J. of Biol. and Chem.* 4:326-341; Eberhard, A., et al. (1991) *Arch. of Microbiol.* 155:294-297; Gray, K. M. et al. (1992) *J. bacteriol.* 174:4384-4390).

LuxI is an autoinducer synthase that catalyzes the formation of the *V. fischeri* autoinducer (VAI), N-(3-oxohexanoyl) homoserine lactone (Eberhard, A., et al. (1991) *Arch. of Microbiol.* 155:294-297; Seed, P. C. et al. (1995) *J. Bacteriol.* 177:654-659). The autoinducer freely diffuses across the cell membrane and at high cell densities, reaches a critical concentration (Kaplan, H. B. et al. (1985) *J. bacteriol.* 163:1210-1214). At this critical concentration, VAI interacts with LuxR, a DNA-binding transcriptional regulator. The LuxR-VAI complex then binds to an upstream sequence of the lux operon called the "lux box", and activates transcription (Devine, J. H. et al. (1989) *PNAS* 86:5688-5692; Hanzelka, B. A. et al. (1995) *J. bacteriol.* 177:815-817; Stevens, A. M. et al. (1994) *PNAS* 91:12619-12623). Since one of the genes of the operon is luxI, an autoregulatory loop is formed.

Many gram-negative bacteria have been shown to possess one or more quorum sensing systems (Fuqua, W. C. et al. (1996) *Annu. Rev. Microbiol.* 50:727-751; Salmond, G. P. C. et al. (1995) *Mol. Microbiol.* 16:615-624). These systems regulate a variety of physiological processes, including the

activation of virulence genes and the formation of biofilms. The systems typically have acylated homoserine lactone ring autoinducers, in which the homoserine lactone ring is conserved. The acyl side chain, however, can vary in length and degree of substitution. In addition, it has been recently demonstrated that quorum sensing is involved in biofilm formation (Davies, D. G. et al. (1998) *Science.* 280(5361):295-8).

Biofilms are defined as an association of microorganisms, single or multiple species, that grow attached to a surface and produce a slime layer that provides a protective environment (Costerton, J. W. (1995) *J Ind Microbiol.* 15(3):137-40, Costerton, J. W. et al. (1995) *Annu Rev Microbiol.* 49:711-45). Typically, biofilms produce large amounts of extracellular polysaccharides, responsible for the slimy appearance, and are characterized by an increased resistance to antibiotics (1000- to 1500-fold less susceptible). Several mechanisms are proposed to explain this biofilm resistance to antimicrobial agents (Costerton, J. W. et al. (1999) *Science.* 284(5418):1318-22). One idea is that the extracellular matrix in which the bacterial cells are embedded provides a barrier toward penetration by the biocides. A further possibility is that a majority of the cells in a biofilm are in a slow-growing, nutrient-starved state, and therefore not as susceptible to the effects of anti-microbial agents. A third mechanism of resistance could be that the cells in a biofilm adopt a distinct and protected biofilm phenotype, e.g., by elevated expression of drug-efflux pumps.

In most natural settings, bacteria grow predominantly in biofilms. Biofilms of *P. aeruginosa* have been isolated from medical implants, such as indwelling urethral, venous or peritoneal catheters (Stickler, D. J. et al. (1998) *Appl Environ Microbiol.* 64(9):3486-90). Chronic *P. aeruginosa* infections in cystic fibrosis lungs are considered to be biofilms (Costerton, J. W. et al. (1999) *Science.* 284(5418):1318-22).

In industrial settings, the formation of biofilms is often referred to as 'biofouling'. Biological fouling of surfaces is common and leads to material degradation, product contamination, mechanical blockage, and impedance of heat transfer in water-processing systems. Biofilms are also the primary cause of biological contamination of drinking water distribution systems, due to growth on filtration devices.

As noted earlier, many gram-negative bacteria have been shown to possess one or more quorum sensing systems that regulate a variety of physiological processes, including the activation of virulence genes and biofilm formation. One such gram negative bacterium is *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

P. aeruginosa is a soil and water bacterium that can infect animal hosts. Normally, the host defense system is adequate to prevent infection. However, in immunocompromised individuals (such as burn patients, patients with cystic fibrosis, or patients undergoing immunosuppressive therapy), *P. aeruginosa* is an opportunistic pathogen, and infection with *P. aeruginosa* can be fatal (Govan, J. R. et al. (1996) *Microbiol Rev.* 60(3):539-74; Van Delden, C. et al. (1998) *Emerg Infect Dis.* 4(4):551-60).

For example, Cystic fibrosis (CF), the most common inherited lethal disorder in Caucasian populations (~1 out of 2,500 life births), is characterized by bacterial colonization and chronic infections of the lungs. The most prominent bacterium in these infections is *P. aeruginosa*—by their mid-twenties, over 80% of people with CF have *P. aeruginosa* in their lungs (Govan, J. R. et al. (1996) *Microbiol Rev.* 60(3):539-74). Although these infections can be controlled for many years by antibiotics, ultimately they "progress to

mucoidy," meaning that the *P. aeruginosa* forms a biofilm that is resistant to antibiotic treatment. At this point the prognosis is poor. The median survival age for people with CF is the late 20s, with *P. aeruginosa* being the leading cause of death (Govan, J. R. et al. (1996) *Microbiol Rev.* 60(3):539-74). According to the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, treatment of CF cost more than \$900 million in 1995.

P. aeruginosa is also one of several opportunistic pathogens that infect people with AIDS, and is the main cause of bacteremia (bacterial infection of the blood) and pneumonitis in these patients (Rolston, K. V. et al. (1990) *Cancer Detect Prev.* 14(3):377-81; Witt, D. J. et al. (1987) *Am J Med.* 82(5):900-6). A recent study of 1635 AIDS patients admitted to a French hospital between 1991-1995 documented 41 cases of severe *P. aeruginosa* infection (Meynard, J. L. et al. (1999) *J Infect.* 38(3):176-81). Seventeen of these had bacteremia, which was lethal in 8 cases. Similar numbers were obtained in a smaller study in a New York hospital, where the mortality rate for AIDS patients admitted with *P. aeruginosa* bacteremia was about 50% (Mendelson, M. H. et al. 1994. *Clin Infect Dis.* 18(6):886-95).

In addition, about two million Americans suffer serious burns each year, and 10,000-12,000 die from their injuries. The leading cause of death is infection (Lee, J. J. et al. (1990) *J Burn Care Rehabil.* 11(6):575-80). *P. aeruginosa* bacteremia occurs in 10% of seriously burned patients, with a mortality rate of 80% (Mayhall, C. G. (1993) p. 614-664, Prevention and control of nosocomial infections. Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore; McManus, A. T et al. (1985) *Eur J Clin Microbiol.* 4(2):219-23).

Such infections are often acquired in hospitals ("nosocomial infections") when susceptible patients come into contact with other patients, hospital staff, or equipment. In 1995 there were approximately 2 million incidents of nosocomial infections in the U.S., resulting in 88,000 deaths and an estimated cost of \$ 4.5 billion (Weinstein, R. A. (1998) *Emerg Infect Dis.* 4(3):416-20). Of the AIDS patients mentioned above who died of *P. aeruginosa* bacteremia, more than half acquired these infections in hospitals (Meynard, J. L. et al. (1999) *J Infect.* 38(3):176-81).

Nosocomial infections are especially common in patients in intensive care units as these people often have weakened immune systems and are frequently on ventilators and/or catheters. Catheter-associated urinary tract infections are the most common nosocomial infection (Richards, M. J. et al. (1999) *Critical Care Med.* 27(5):887-92) (31% of the total), and *P. aeruginosa* is highly associated with biofilm growth and catheter obstruction. While the catheter is in place, these infections are difficult to eliminate (Stickler, D. J. et al. (1998) *Appl Environ Microbiol.* 64(9):3486-90). The second most frequent nosocomial infection is pneumonia, with *P. aeruginosa* the cause of infection in 21% of the reported cases (Richards, M. J. et al. (1999) *Critical Care Med.* 27(5):887-92). The annual costs for diagnosing and treating nosocomial pneumonia has been estimated at greater than \$2 billion (Craven, D. E. et al. (1991) *Am J Med.* 91(3B):44S-53S).

Treatment of these so-called nosocomial infections is complicated by the fact that bacteria encountered in hospital settings are often resistant to many antibiotics. In June 1998, the National Nosocomial Infections Surveillance (NNIS) System reported increases in resistance of *P. aeruginosa* isolates from intensive care units of 89% for quinolone resistance and 32% for imipenem resistance compared to the years 1993-1997 (see the NNIS webiste). In fact, some

strains of *P. aeruginosa* are resistant to over 100 antibiotics (Levy, S. (1998) *Scientific American.* March). There is a critical need to overcome the emergence of bacterial strains that are resistant to conventional antibiotics (Travis, J. (1994) *Science.* 264:360-362).

P. aeruginosa is also of great industrial concern (Bitton, G. (1994) *Wastewater Microbiology.* Wiley-Liss, New York, N.Y.; Steelhannner, J. C. et al. (1995) *Indust. Water Treatm.*:49-55). The organism grows in an aggregated state, the biofilm, which causes problems in many water processing plants. Of particular public health concern are food processing and water purification plants. Problems include corroded pipes, loss of efficiency in heat exchangers and cooling towers, plugged water injection jets leading to increased hydraulic pressure, and biological contamination of drinking water distribution systems (Bitton, G. (1994) *Wastewater Microbiology.* Wiley-Liss, New York, N.Y., 9). The elimination of biofilms in industrial equipment has so far been the province of biocides. Biocides, in contrast to antibiotics, are antimicrobials that do not possess high specificity for bacteria, so they are often toxic to humans as well. Biocide sales in the US run at about \$ 1 billion per year (Peaff, G. (1994) *Chem. Eng. News:* 15-23).

A particularly ironic connection between industrial water contamination and public health issues is an outbreak of *P. aeruginosa* peritonitis that was traced back to contaminated poloxamer-iodine solution, a disinfectant used to treat the peritoneal catheters. *P. aeruginosa* is commonly found to contaminate distribution pipes and water filters used in plants that manufacture iodine solutions. Once the organism has matured into a biofilm, it becomes protected against the biocidal activity of the iodophor solution. Hence, a common soil organism that is harmless to the healthy population, but causes mechanical problems in industrial settings, ultimately contaminated antibacterial solutions that were used to treat the very people most susceptible to infection.

Regulation of virulence genes by quorum sensing is well documented in *P. aeruginosa*. Recently, genes not directly involved in virulence including the stationary phase sigma factor *rpoS* and genes coding for components of the general secretory pathway (*xcp*) (Jamin, M. et al. (1991) *Biochem J.* 280(Pt 2):499-506) have been reported to be positively regulated by quorum sensing. Furthermore, the *las* quorum sensing system is required for maturation of *P. aeruginosa* biofilms (Chapon-Herve, V. et al. (1997) *Mol. Microbiol.* 24, 1169-1170; Davies, D. G., et al. (1998) *Science* 280, 295-298). Thus it seems clear that quorum sensing represents a global gene regulation system in *P. aeruginosa*. However, the number and types of genes controlled by quorum sensing have not been identified or studied extensively.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In general, the invention pertains to the modulation of bacterial cell-to-cell signaling. The inhibition of quorum sensing signaling renders a bacterial population more susceptible to treatment, either directly through the host immune-response or in combination with traditional antibacterial agents and biocides. More particularly, the invention also pertains to a method for identifying modulators, e.g., inhibitors of cell-to-cell signaling in bacteria, and in particular one particular human pathogen, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

Thus in one aspect, the invention is a method for identifying a modulator of quorum sensing signaling in bacteria.

The method comprises:

providing a cell comprising a quorum sensing controlled gene, wherein the cell is responsive to a quorum sensing signal molecule such that a detectable signal is generated;

contacting said cell with a quorum sensing signal molecule in the presence and absence of a test compound;

and detecting a change in the detectable signal to thereby identify the test compound as a modulator of quorum sensing signaling in bacteria.

In one embodiment the cell comprises a reporter gene operatively linked to a regulatory sequence of a quorum sensing controlled gene, such that the quorum sensing signal molecule modulates the transcription of the reporter gene, thereby providing a detectable signal.

Another aspect of the invention is a method for identifying a modulator of a quorum sensing signaling in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The method comprises:

providing a wild type strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* which produces a quorum sensing signal molecule;

providing a mutant strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* which comprises a reporter gene operatively linked to a regulatory sequence of a quorum sensing controlled gene, wherein the mutant strain is responsive to the quorum sensing signal molecule produced by the wild type strain, such that a detectable signal is generated;

contacting the mutant strain with the quorum sensing signal molecule and a test compound; and

detecting a change in the detectable signal to thereby identify the test compound as a modulator of quorum sensing signaling in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

In one embodiment, the endogenous lasI and rhlI quorum sensing systems are inactivated in the mutant strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. In another embodiment the mutant strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* comprises a promoterless reporter gene inserted at a genetic locus in the chromosome, wherein the genetic locus comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:26, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:28, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:32, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:35 and SEQ ID NO:36.

A further aspect of the invention is a mutant strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* comprising a promoterless reporter gene inserted at a genetic locus in the chromosome, wherein the genetic locus comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:26, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:28, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:32, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:35 and SEQ ID NO:36.

In one embodiment, the endogenous lasI and rhlI quorum sensing systems are, inactivated in the mutant strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. In another embodiment the

mutant strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is responsive to a quorum sensing signal molecule such that a detectable signal is generated by the reporter gene. In yet another embodiment, the reporter gene is contained in a transposable element.

Yet another aspect of the invention is a method for identifying a modulator of quorum sensing signaling in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The method comprises:

providing a wild type strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* which produces a quorum sensing signal molecule;

providing a mutant strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* which comprises a promoterless reporter gene inserted at a genetic locus in the chromosome of said *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, wherein the genetic locus comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:26, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:28, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:32, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:35 and SEQ ID NO:36; and wherein the mutant strain is responsive to the quorum sensing signal molecule produced by the wild type strain, such that a detectable signal is generated by the reporter gene;

contacting the mutant strain with the quorum sensing signal molecule and a test compound; and

detecting a change in the detectable signal to thereby identify the test compound as a modulator of quorum sensing signaling in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

Another aspect of the invention is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which comprises:

a regulatory sequence derived from the genome of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, wherein the regulatory sequence regulates a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus of the *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* chromosome, and wherein the genetic locus comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:26, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:28, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:32, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:35 and SEQ ID NO:36; and

a reporter gene operatively linked to the regulatory sequence.

A further aspect of the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus derived from the genome of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, wherein the genetic locus comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:22,

SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:26, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:28, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:32, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:35 and SEQ ID NO:36, operatively linked to a reporter gene.

In one embodiment, the invention is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a polynucleotide having at least 80% identity to a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus derived from the genome of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, wherein the genetic locus comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:26, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:28, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:32, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:35 and SEQ ID NO:36, operatively linked to a reporter gene.

In another embodiment, the invention is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus derived from the genome of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, wherein the genetic locus comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:26, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:28, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:32, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:35 and SEQ ID NO:36, operatively linked to a reporter gene.

In one embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises a reporter gene contained in a transposable element.

Accordingly, a further aspect of the invention pertains to a vector comprising an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention. In another aspect, the invention provides cells containing an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention.

An additional aspect of the invention is a method for identifying a modulator of quorum sensing signaling in bacteria. The method comprises: providing a cell containing an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention, wherein the cell is responsive to a quorum sensing signal molecule such that a detectable signal is generated;

contacting said cell with a quorum sensing signal molecule in the presence and absence of a test compound;

and detecting a change in the detectable signal to thereby identify the test compound as a modulator of quorum sensing signaling in bacteria.

Accordingly, in another aspect, the invention provides a compound identified by a method of the invention which modulates, e.g., inhibits, quorum sensing signaling in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. In one embodiment, the compound inhibits quorum sensing signaling in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* by inhibiting an enzyme involved in the synthesis of a quorum sensing signal molecule, by interfering with quorum sensing signal reception, or by scavenging the quorum sensing signal molecule.

The invention also pertains to a method for identifying quorum sensing controlled genes in a cell, and specifically in one particular human pathogen, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Thus, in one aspect, the invention provides a method for identifying a quorum sensing controlled gene in a cell, the method comprising:

providing a cell which is responsive to a quorum sensing signal molecule such that expression of a quorum sensing controlled gene is modulated, and wherein modulation of the expression of said quorum sensing controlled gene generates a detectable signal;

contacting said cell with a quorum sensing signal molecule;

and detecting a change in the detectable signal to thereby identify a quorum sensing signaling controlled gene.

In one embodiment the cell comprises a reporter gene operatively linked to a quorum sensing controlled gene or a regulatory sequence of a quorum sensing controlled gene, such that modulation of the expression of the quorum sensing controlled gene modulates the transcription of the reporter gene, thereby providing a detectable signal. In another embodiment the reporter gene is contained in a transposable element. In yet another embodiment, the quorum sensing signal molecule is produced by a second cell, e.g., a bacterial cell. In a further embodiment, the quorum sensing signal molecule is an autoinducer of said quorum sensing controlled gene, e.g., a homoserine lactone, or an analog thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 depicts the paradigm for quorum sensing signaling in the target bacterium, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

FIG. 2 depicts patterns of β -galactosidase expression in representative qsc mutants and in a strain with a *lasB::lacZ* chromosomal fusion generated by site-specific mutation. Units of β -galactosidase are given as a function of culture density for cells grown without added signal molecules (\circ), with added 3OC₁₂-HSL (\bullet), with added C₄-HSL (\blacksquare), or with both signals added (\square).

FIG. 3 depicts the nucleic acid sequence of the quorum sensing controlled locus on the *P. aeruginosa* chromosome mapped in the *P. aeruginosa* mutant strain qsc102.

FIG. 4 depicts putative qsc operons. Open reading frames (ORFs) are indicated by the arrows. ORFs discovered in the qsc screen are indicated by their qsc number.

FIG. 5 depicts a growth curve of PAO1/pMW303G. Culture growth is monitored at 600 nm (closed circles) and β -galactosidase activity is measured with a chemiluminescent substrate analog in relative light units (RLU; open circles).

FIG. 6 is a map of the qsc insertions on the *P. aeruginosa* chromosome. Arrowheads indicate the direction of *lacZ* transcription. In addition to the qsc mutants, *lasR* and *lasI*, *rhlR*, and *lasB* are also mapped. The locations of *las*-boxes like elements are shown as black dots between the two DNA strands. The numbers indicate distance in megabases on the approximately 6 megabase chromosome.

FIG. 7 depicts putative *las*-type boxes in upstream DNA regions of qsc mutants. ORFs as described in Materials and Methods. Bases outlined in black represent residues conserved in all sequences and gray outlines are conserved in 8 of 10 sequences.

FIG. 8 depicts the principle of a bioassay for modulators of quorum sensing signaling. Strain PAO1 produces the signal 3-oxo-C₁₂-HSL. Strain QSC102 responds by inducing *lacZ*.

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FIG. 9 depicts the results of an assay performed using the test compound acetyl-butylolactone, which is present in the wells at increasing concentration (mM, as indicated). There are two rows and two columns per concentration to show reproducibility of the assay.

FIG. 10A depicts the structure of a mobilizable plasmid for generating an indicator strain. Filled boxes represent chromosomal DNA derived from the *P. aeruginosa* locus where lacZ is inserted in strain QSC102.

FIG. 10B depicts induction of β -galactosidase as PAQ1 reaches high density. Cell growth is monitored at 600 nm (closed circles) and expression of β -galactosidase is measured in Miller units (open circles).

FIG. 11 depicts the reaction mechanism of the RhlI autoinducer synthase.

FIG. 12 depicts a continuous culture bioreactor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

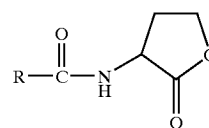
In gram-negative bacteria, such as *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, quorum sensing involves two proteins, the autoinducer synthase—the I protein—and the transcriptional activator—the R protein. The synthase produces an acylated homoserine lactone (the “autoinducer”; see structure 1 below), which can diffuse into the surrounding environment (Fuqua, C. et al. (1998) *Curr Opin Microbiol.* 1(2):183–189; Fuqua, et al. 1994. *J. bacteriol.* 176(2):269–75). The autoinducer molecule is composed of an acyl chain in a peptide bond with the amino nitrogen of a homoserine lactone (HSL). For different quorum sensing systems, the side-chain may vary in length, degree of saturation, and oxidation state. As the density of bacteria increases, so does the concentration of this freely diffusible signal molecule. Once the concentration reaches a defined threshold, it binds to the R-protein, which then activates transcription of numerous genes. Of particular interest are genes involved in pathogenicity and in biofilm formation (see FIG. 1).

Pseudomonas aeruginosa has two quorum sensing systems, las and rhl, named for their role in the expression of elastase, and the RhlI/RhlR proteins, which were first described for their role in rhamnolipid biosynthesis. (Hanzelka, B. A. et al. (1996) *J. Bacteriol.* 178:5291–5294; Baldwin, T. O. et al. (1989) *J. of Biol. and Chem.* 4:326–341; Passador, L., et al. (1993) *Science* 260:1127–1130; Pearson, J. P. et al. (1994) *PNAS* 91:197–201; Pesci, E. C. et al. (1997) *Trends in Microbiol.* 5(4):132–135; Pesci, E. C. et al. (1997) *J. Bacteriol.* 179:3127–3132). The two systems have distinct autoinducer synthases (lasI and rhlI), transcriptional regulators (lasR and rhlR), and autoinducers (N-(3-oxododecanoyl) homoserine lactone (HSL) and N-butyl HSL) (Sitnikov, D. M. et al. (1995) *Mol. Microbiol.* 17:801–812). The rhl and las systems are involved in regulating the expression of a number of secreted virulence factors, biofilm development, and the stationary phase sigma factor (RpoS) (Davies, D. G. et al. (1998) *Science* 280:295–298; Latifi, A. et al. (1995) *Mol. Microbiol. Rev.* 17:333–344; Ochsner, U. A., et al. (1995) *PNAS*, 92:6424–6428; Pesci, E. C. et al. (1997) *Trends in Microbiol.* 5(4):132–135; Pesci, E. C. et al. (1997) *J. bacteriol.* 179:3127–3132). Expression of the rhl system requires a functional las system, therefore the two systems in combination with RpoS constitute a regulatory cascade (Pesci, E. C. et al. (1997) *Trends in Microbiol.* 5(4):132–135; Pesci, E. C. et al. (1997) *J. bacteriol.* 179:3127–3132, Seed et al. 1995).

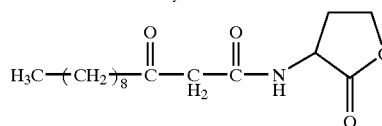
The signal in the Las system is 3-oxo-dodecanoyl-HSL (3-oxo-C12-HSL) 2, while the signal used in the Rhl system

10

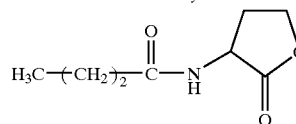
is butanoyl-HSL (C4-HSL) 3. It has been shown that 3-oxo-C12-HSL increases expression of RhlR, indicating a hierarchy of regulation systems (Pesci, E. C. et al. (1997) *Trends Microbiol.* 5(4):132–4). The Las signal 3-oxo-C12-HSL is synthesized by LasI along with a small amount of N-(3-oxooctanoyl) HSL and N-(3-oxohexanoyl) HSL, while RhlI makes primarily the signal C4-HSL and a small amount of N-hexanoyl (Pearson, J. P. et al. (1997) *J. Bacteriol.* 179:5756–5757; Winson, M. K. et al. (1995) *PNAS* 92:9427–9431).



1: acylated HSL



2: 3-oxo-dodecanoyl-HSL



3: butanoyl-HSL

Bacterial signaling triggers the expression of a number of virulence factors in *P. aeruginosa* including two elastases, an alkaline protease and exotoxin A (Pesci, E. C. et al. (1997) *Trends Microbiol.* 5(4):132–4; Pesci, E. C. et al. (1997) *J. Bacteriol.* 179(10):3127–32)—proteins that allow the organism to attack host tissue. Bacterial signaling also controls the expression of the antioxidant pyocyanin, a compound that allows the bacteria to neutralize one important host defense, the generation of superoxide radicals (Britigan, et al. (1999) *Infect Immun.* 67(3):1207–12, Hassan, H. M. et al. (1979) *Arch Biochem Biophys.* 196(2):385–95, Hassan, H. M. et al. 1980. *J. Bacteriol.* 141(1):156–63). It has been shown in a neonatal mouse model that a defined mutant of *P. aeruginosa* which lacks the signal receptor protein (LasR) was significantly less virulent than the wild type PAO1, as measured by the ability to cause acute pneumonia, bacteremia and death (Tang, H. B. et al. (1996) *Infect Immun.* 64(1):37–43).

The invention is based on the interruption of bacterial cell-to-cell signaling, i.e., quorum sensing signaling in order to render a bacterial population more susceptible to treatment, either through the host immune-response or in combination with traditional antibacterial agents and biocides. Thus, the invention provides a bacterial indicator strain that allows for a high throughput screening assay for identifying compounds that modulate, e.g., inhibit bacterial cell-to-cell signaling. The compounds so identified will provide novel anti-pathogenics and anti-fouling agents.

Definitions

Before further description of the invention, certain terms employed in the specification, examples and appended claims are, for convenience, collected here.

The term “analog” as in “homoserine lactone analog” is intended to encompass compounds that are chemically and/or electronically similar but have different atoms, such as isosteres and isologs. An analog includes a compound with a structure similar to that of another compound but differing

from it in respect to certain components or structural makeup. The term analog is also intended to encompass stereoisomers.

The language "autoinducer compounds" is art-recognized and is intended to include molecules, e.g., proteins which freely diffuse across cell membranes and which activate transcription of various factors which affect bacterial viability. Such compounds can affect virulence, and biofilm development. Autoinducer compounds can be acylated homoserine lactones. They can be other compounds similar to those listed in Table 1. Homoserine autoinducer compounds are produced in vivo by the interaction of a homoserine lactone substrate and an acylated acyl carrier protein in a reaction catalyzed by an autoinducer synthase molecule. In isolated form, autoinducer compounds can be

obtained from naturally occurring proteins by purifying cellular extracts, or they can be chemically synthesized or recombinantly produced. The language "autoinducer synthase molecule" is intended to include molecules, e.g. proteins, which catalyze or facilitate the synthesis of autoinducer compounds, e.g. in the quorum sensing system of bacteria. It is also intended to include active portions of the autoinducer synthase protein contained in the protein or in fragments or portions of the protein (e.g., a biologically active fragment). The language "active portions" is intended to include the portion of the autoinducer synthase protein which contains the homoserine lactone binding site. Table 1 contains a list of exemplary autoinducer synthase proteins of the quorum sensing systems of various gram-negative bacteria.

TABLE 1

Summary of N-acyl homoserine lactone based regulatory systems			
Bacterial species	Signal molecules ^a	Regulatory Proteins ^b	Target function(s)
<i>Vibrio fischeri</i>	N-3-(oxohexanoyl)-homoserine lactone (VAI-1)	LuxI/LuxR	luxICDABEG, luxR luminescence
	N-(octanoyl)-L-homoserine lactone (VAI-2)	AinS/AinR ^c	luxICDABEG, ?
<i>Vibrio harveyi</i>	N-β-(hydroxybutyryl)-homoserine lactone (HAI-1)	LuxM/LuxN-LuxO-LuxR ^d	luxICDABEG, luminescence and polyhydroxybutyrate synthesis
	HAI-2	Lux [?] /LuxPQ-LuxO-LuxR ^d	luxCDABEG
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	N-3-(oxododecanoyl)-L-homoserine lactone (PAI-1)	LasI/LasR	lasB, lasA, aprA, toxA, virulence factors
	N-(butyryl)-L-homoserine lactone (PAI-2) (PRAI) ^e	RhII/RhIR	rhIAB, rhamnolipid synthesis, virulence factors
<i>Pseudomonas aureofaciens</i>		PhzI/PhzR	phz, phenazine biosynthesis
<i>Agroacterium tumefaciens</i>	N-3-(oxooctanoyl)-L-homoserine lactone (AAI)	TraI/TraR-TraM	tra gens, traR, Ti plasmid conjugal transfer
<i>Erwinia carotovora</i> subsp. <i>carotovora</i> SCRI193	VAI-1 ^f	ExpI/ExpR	pel, pec, pep, exoenzyme synthesis
<i>Erwinia carotovora</i> subsp. <i>carotovora</i> SCC3193	VAI-1 ^f	CarI/CarR	cap, carbapenem antibiotic synthesis
<i>Erwinia carotovora</i> subsp. <i>carotovora</i> 71	VAI-1 ^f	HsII/?	pel, pec, pep, exoenzyme synthesis
<i>Erwinia stewartii</i>	VAI-1 ^f	EsaI/EsaR	wtS genes, exopolysaccharide synthesis, virulence factors
<i>Rhizobium leguminosarum</i>	N-(3R-hydroxy-7-cis-tetradecanoyl)-L-homoserine lactone, small bacteriocin, (RLAD)	?/RhiR	rhiABC, rhizosphere genes and stationary phase
<i>Enterobacter agglomerans</i>	VAI-1 ^f	EagI/EagR	function unclear
<i>Yersenia enterocolitica</i>	VAI-1 ^f	YenI/YenR	function unclear
<i>Serratia liquifaciens</i>	N-butanoyl-L-homoserine lacton (SAI-1)	SwrI/?	swarming motility
	N-hexanoyl-L-homoserine lacton (SAI-2)	SwrI/?	swarming motility
<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i>	(AHAD) ^e	AhyI/AhyR	function unclear
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ? ^g		?/SdiA	ftsQAZ, cell division

Autoinducer synthase molecules can be obtained from naturally occurring sources, e.g., by purifying cellular extracts, can be chemically synthesized or can be recombinantly produced. Recombinantly produced autoinducer synthase molecules can have the amino acid sequence of a naturally occurring form of the autoinducer synthase protein. They can also have a similar amino acid sequence which includes mutations such as substitutions and deletions (including truncation) of a naturally occurring form of the protein. Autoinducer synthase molecules can also include molecules which are structurally similar to the structures of naturally occurring autoinducer synthase proteins, e.g., biologically active variants.

TraI, LuxI, RhlI are the homoserine lactone autoinducer synthases of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, *Vibrio fischeri*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, respectively. The term "RhlI" is intended to include proteins which catalyze the synthesis of the homoserine lactone autoinducer of the RhlI quorum sensing system of *P. aeruginosa*, butyryl homoserine lactone.

The term "biofilm" is intended to include biological films that develop and persist at interfaces in aqueous environments. Biofilms are composed of microorganisms embedded in an organic gelatinous structure composed of one or more matrix polymers which are secreted by the resident microorganisms. The language "biofilm development" or "biofilm formation" is intended to include the formation, growth, and modification of the bacterial colonies contained within the biofilm structures as well as the synthesis and maintenance of the exopolysaccharide matrix of the biofilm structures.

The term "compound" as used herein (e.g., as in "test compound," or "modulator compound") is intended to include both exogenously added test compounds and peptides endogenously expressed from a peptide library. Test compounds may be purchased, chemically synthesized or recombinantly produced. Test compounds can be obtained from a library of diverse compounds based on a desired activity, or alternatively they can be selected from a random screening procedure. In one embodiment, an indicator cell (e.g., a cell which responds to quorum sensing signals by generating a detectable signal) also produces the test compound which is being screened. For instance, the indicator cell can produce, e.g., a test polypeptide, a test nucleic acid and/or a test carbohydrate, which is screened for its ability to modulate quorum sensing signaling. In such embodiments, a culture of such reagent cells will collectively provide a library of potential modulator molecules and those members of the library which either stimulate or inhibit quorum sensing signaling can be selected and identified. In another embodiment, a test compound is produced by a second cell which is co-incubated with the indicator cell.

The terms "derived from" or "derivative", as used interchangeably herein, are intended to mean that a sequence is identical to or modified from another sequence, e.g., a naturally occurring sequence. Derivatives within the scope of the invention include polynucleotide derivatives. Polynucleotide or nucleic acid derivatives differ from the sequences described herein (e.g., SEQ ID Nos.: 1-38) or known in nucleotide sequence. For example, a polynucleotide derivative may be characterized by one or more nucleotide substitutions, insertions, or deletions, as compared to a reference sequence. A nucleotide sequence comprising a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus that is derived from the genome of *P. aeruginosa*, e.g., SEQ ID Nos.: 1-38, includes sequences that have been modified by various changes such as insertions, deletions and

substitutions, and which retain the property of being regulated in response to a quorum sensing signaling event. Such sequences may comprise a quorum sensing controlled regulatory element and/or a quorum sensing controlled gene. The nucleotide sequence of the *P. aeruginosa* genome is available at the *Pseudomonas* Genome Project website.

Polypeptide or protein derivatives include polypeptide or protein sequences that differ from the sequences described or known in amino acid sequence, or in ways that do not involve sequence, or both, and still preserve the activity of the polypeptide or protein. Derivatives in amino acid sequence are produced when one or more amino acids is substituted with a different natural amino acid, an amino acid derivative or non-native amino acid. In certain embodiments protein derivatives include naturally occurring polypeptides or proteins, or biologically active fragments thereof, whose sequences differ from the wild type sequence by one or more conservative amino acid substitutions, which typically have minimal influence on the secondary structure and hydrophobic nature of the protein or peptide. Derivatives may also have sequences which differ by one or more non-conservative amino acid substitutions, deletions or insertions which do not abolish the biological activity of the polypeptide or protein.

Conservative substitutions (substituents) typically include the substitution of one amino acid for another with similar characteristics (e.g., charge, size, shape, and other biological properties) such as substitutions within the following groups: valine, glycine; glycine, alanine; valine, isoleucine; aspartic acid, glutamic acid; asparagine, glutamine; serine, threonine; lysine, arginine; and phenylalanine, tyrosine. The non-polar (hydrophobic) amino acids include alanine, leucine, isoleucine, valine, proline, phenylalanine, tryptophan and methionine. The polar neutral amino acids include glycine, serine, threonine, cysteine, tyrosine, asparagine and glutamine. The positively charged (basic) amino acids include arginine, lysine and histidine. The negatively charged (acidic) amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid.

In other embodiments, derivatives with amino acid substitutions which are less conservative may also result in desired derivatives, e.g., by causing changes in charge, conformation and other biological properties. Such substitutions would include, for example, substitution of hydrophilic residue for a hydrophobic residue, substitution of a cysteine or proline for another residue, substitution of a residue having a small side chain for a residue having a bulky side chain or substitution of a residue having a net positive charge for a residue having a net negative charge. When the result of a given substitution cannot be predicted with certainty, the derivatives may be readily assayed according to the methods disclosed herein to determine the presence or absence of the desired characteristics. The polypeptides and proteins of this invention may also be modified by various changes such as insertions, deletions and substitutions, either conservative or nonconservative where such changes might provide for certain advantages in their use.

As used herein, the term "genetic locus" includes a position on a chromosome, or within a genome, which is associated with a particular gene or genetic sequences having a particular characteristic. For example, in one embodiment, a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus includes nucleic acid sequences which comprise an open reading frame (ORF) of a quorum sensing controlled gene. In another embodiment, a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus includes nucleic acid sequences which comprise tran-

scriptional regulatory sequences that are responsive to quorum sensing signaling (e.g., a quorum sensing controlled regulatory element). Examples of quorum sensing controlled genetic loci of *P. aeruginosa* are described herein as SEQ ID NOs.:1–38.

The term “modulator”, as in “modulator of quorum sensing signaling” is intended to encompass, in its various grammatical forms, induction and/or potentiation, as well as inhibition and/or downregulation of quorum sensing signaling and/or quorum sensing controlled gene expression. As used herein, the term “modulator of quorum sensing signaling” includes a compound or agent that is capable of modulating or regulating at least one quorum sensing controlled gene or quorum sensing controlled genetic locus, e.g., a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus in *P. aeruginosa*, as described herein. A modulator of quorum sensing signaling may act to modulate either signal generation (e.g., the synthesis of a quorum sensing signal molecule), signal reception (e.g., the binding of a signal molecule to a receptor or target molecule), or signal transmission (e.g., signal transduction via effector molecules to generate an appropriate biological response). In one embodiment, a method of the present invention encompasses the modulation of the transcription of an indicator gene in response to an autoinducer molecule. In another embodiment, a method of the present invention encompasses the modulation of the transcription of an indicator gene, preferably a quorum sensing controlled indicator gene, by a test compound.

The term “operatively linked” or “operably linked” is intended to mean that molecules are functionally coupled to each other in that the change of activity or state of one molecule is affected by the activity or state of the other molecule. In one embodiment, nucleotide sequences are “operatively linked” when the regulatory sequence functionally relates to the DNA sequence encoding the polypeptide or protein of interest. For example, a nucleotide sequence comprising a transcriptional regulatory element(s) (e.g., a promoter) is operably linked to a DNA sequence encoding the protein or polypeptide of interest if the promoter nucleotide sequence controls the transcription of the DNA sequence encoding the protein of interest. In addition, two nucleotide sequences are operatively linked if they are coordinately regulated and/or transcribed. Typically, two polypeptides that are operatively linked are covalently attached through peptide bonds.

The term “quorum sensing signaling” or “quorum sensing” is intended to include the generation of a cellular signal in response to cell density. In one embodiment, quorum sensing signaling mediates the coordinated expression of specific genes. A “quorum sensing controlled gene” is any gene, the expression of which is regulated in a cell density dependent fashion. In a preferred embodiment, the expression of a quorum sensing controlled gene is modulated by a quorum sensing signal molecule, e.g., an autoinducer molecule (e.g., a homoserine lactone molecule). The term “quorum sensing signal molecule” is intended to include a molecule that transduces a quorum sensing signal and mediates the cellular response to cell density. In a preferred embodiment the quorum sensing signal molecule is a freely diffusible autoinducer molecule, e.g., a homoserine lactone molecule or analog thereof. In one embodiment, a quorum sensing controlled gene encodes a virulence factor. In another embodiment, a quorum sensing controlled gene encodes a protein or polypeptide that, either directly or indirectly, inhibits and/or antagonizes a bacterial host defense mechanism. In yet another embodiment, a quorum

sensing controlled gene encodes a protein or polypeptide that regulates biofilm formation.

The term “regulatory sequences” is intended to include the DNA sequences that control the transcription of an adjacent gene. Gene regulatory sequences include, but are not limited to, promoter sequences that are found in the 5' region of a gene proximal to the transcription start site which bind RNA polymerase to initiate transcription. Gene regulatory sequences also include enhancer sequences which can function in either orientation and in any location with respect to a promoter, to modulate the utilization of a promoter, and other expression control elements (e.g., polyadenylation signals). Such regulatory sequences are described, for example, in Goeddel (1990) *Methods Enzymol.* 185:3–7. Transcriptional control elements include, but are not limited to, promoters, enhancers, and repressor and activator binding sites. The gene regulatory sequences of the present invention contain binding sites for transcriptional regulatory proteins. In one embodiment, a regulatory sequence includes a sequence that mediates quorum sensing controlled gene expression, e.g., a las box. In a preferred embodiment, gene regulatory sequences comprise sequences derived from the *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* genome which modulate quorum sensing controlled gene expression, e.g., SEQ ID NOs.:38 and 39. In another preferred embodiment, gene regulatory sequences comprise sequences (e.g., a genetic locus) derived from the *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* genome which modulate the expression of quorum sensing controlled genes, e.g., SEQ ID NOs.:1–36.

The term “reporter gene” or “indicator gene” generically refers to an expressible (e.g., able to be transcribed and (optionally) translated) DNA sequence which is expressed in response to the activity of a transcriptional regulatory protein. Indicator genes include unmodified endogenous genes of the host cell, modified endogenous genes, or a reporter gene of a heterologous construct, e.g., as part of a reporter gene construct. In a preferred embodiment, the level of expression of an indicator gene produces a detectable signal.

Reporter gene constructs are prepared by operatively linking an indicator gene with at least one transcriptional regulatory element. If only one transcriptional regulatory element is included, it is advantageously a regulatable promoter. In a preferred embodiment at least one of the selected transcriptional regulatory elements is directly or indirectly regulated by quorum sensing signals, whereby quorum sensing controlled gene expression can be monitored via transcription and/or translation of the reporter genes.

Many reporter genes and transcriptional regulatory elements are known to those of skill in the art and others may be identified or synthesized by methods known to those of skill in the art. Reporter genes include any gene that expresses a detectable gene product, which may be RNA or protein. Preferred reporter genes are those that are readily detectable. In one embodiment, an indicator gene of the present invention is comprised in the nucleic acid molecule in the form of a fusion gene (e.g., operatively linked) with a nucleotide sequence that includes regulatory sequences (e.g., quorum sensing transcriptional regulatory elements, e.g., a las box) derived from the *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* genome (e.g., SEQ ID NOs.:38 and 39). In another embodiment, an indicator gene of the present invention is operatively linked to quorum sensing transcriptional regulatory sequences that regulate a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus derived from the *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* genome, e.g., a genetic locus comprising a nucleotide

sequence set forth as SEQ ID NOs.: 1–36. In yet another embodiment, an indicator gene of the present invention is operatively linked to a nucleotide sequence comprising a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus derived from the *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* genome (e.g., SEQ ID NOs.:1–39). In certain embodiments of the invention, an indicator gene (e.g., a promoterless indicator gene) is contained in a transposable element.

The term “detecting a change in the detectable signal” is intended to include the detection of alterations in gene transcription of an indicator or reporter gene induced upon modulation of quorum sensing signaling. In certain embodiments, the reporter gene may provide a selection method such that cells in which the transcriptional regulatory protein activates transcription have a growth advantage. For example the reporter could enhance cell viability, relieve a cell nutritional requirement, and/or provide resistance to a drug. In other embodiments, the detection of an alteration in a signal produced by an indicator gene encompass assaying general, global changes to the cell such as changes in second messenger generation.

The amount of transcription from the reporter gene may be measured using any method known to those of skill in the art. For example, specific mRNA expression may be detected using Northern blots, or a specific protein product may be identified by a characteristic stain or an intrinsic activity. In preferred embodiments, the gene product of the reporter is detected by an intrinsic activity associated with that product. For instance, the reporter gene may encode a gene product that, by enzymatic activity, gives rise to a detection signal based on color, fluorescence, or luminescence.

The amount of regulation of the indicator gene, e.g., expression of a reporter gene, is then compared to the amount of expression in a control cell. For example, the amount of transcription of an indicator gene may be compared between a cell in the absence of a test modulator molecule and an identical cell in the presence of a test modulator molecule.

As used interchangeably herein, the terms “transposon” and “transposable element” are intended to include a piece of DNA that can insert into and cut itself out of, genomic DNA of a particular host species. Transposons include mobile genetic elements (MGEs) containing insertion sequences and additional genetic sequences unrelated to insertion functions (for example, sequences encoding a reporter gene). Insertion sequence elements include sequences that are between 0.7 and 1.8 kb in size with termini approximately 10 to 40 base pairs in length with perfect or nearly perfect repeats. As used herein, a transposable element is operatively linked to the nucleotide sequence into which it is inserted. Transposable elements are well known in the art.

The present invention discloses a method for identifying modulators of quorum sensing signaling in bacteria, e.g., *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. As described herein, the method of the invention comprises providing a cell which comprises a quorum sensing controlled gene, wherein the cell is responsive to a quorum sensing signal molecule such that a detectable signal is generated. A cell which responds to a quorum sensing signal molecule by generating a detectable signal is referred to herein as an “indicator cell” or a “reporter cell”. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the cell is a *P. aeruginosa* bacterial cell. In another preferred embodiment, the cell is from a mutant strain of *P. aeruginosa* which comprises a reporter gene operatively linked to a regulatory sequence of a quorum sensing controlled gene,

wherein said mutant strain is responsive to a quorum sensing signal molecule, such that a detectable signal is generated. In yet another preferred embodiment, the cell is a mutant strain of *P. aeruginosa* which comprises a promoterless reporter gene inserted in the chromosome at a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus, e.g., a genetic locus comprising a nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NOs.:1–38, wherein said mutant strain is responsive to a quorum sensing signal molecule such that a detectable signal is generated by the reporter gene. In a preferred embodiment, the reporter gene is contained in a transposable element. In a further preferred embodiment, the cell is from a strain of *P. aeruginosa* in which *lasI* and *rhlI* are inactivated, such that the cell does not express the *lasI* and *rhlI* autoinducer synthases which are involved in the generation of quorum sensing signal molecules. A compound is identified as a modulator of quorum sensing signaling in bacteria by contacting the cell with a quorum sensing signal molecule in the presence and absence of a test compound and detecting a change in the detectable signal.

Quorum sensing signal molecules that are useful in the methods of the present invention include autoinducer compounds such as homoserine lactones, and analogs thereof (see Table 1). In certain embodiments, the quorum sensing signal molecule is either 3-oxo-C12-homoserine lactone or C4-HSL. In one embodiment, the cell does not express the quorum sensing signal molecule. For example, the cell may comprise a mutant strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* wherein *lasI* and *rhlI* are inactivated. Therefore, the cell is contacted with an exogenous quorum sensing signal molecule, e.g., a recombinant or synthetic molecule. In another embodiment, the quorum sensing signal molecule is produced by a second cell (e.g., a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell), which is co-incubated with the indicator cell. For example, an indicator cell which does not express a quorum sensing signal molecule can be co-incubated with a wild type strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* which produces a quorum sensing signal molecule. Alternatively, the indicator strain which does not express a quorum sensing signal molecule is co-incubated with a second cell which has been transformed, or otherwise altered, such that it is able to express a quorum sensing signal molecule. In yet another embodiment, the quorum sensing signal molecule is expressed by the indicator strain.

Similarly, the test compound can be exogenously added to an indicator strain, produced by a second cell which is co-incubated with the indicator strain, or expressed by the indicator strain. Exemplary compounds which can be screened for activity include, but are not limited to, peptides, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, small organic molecules, and natural product extract libraries.

The test compounds of the present invention can be obtained using any of the numerous approaches in combinatorial library methods known in the art, including: biological libraries; spatially addressable parallel solid phase or solution phase libraries; synthetic library methods requiring deconvolution; the ‘one-bead one-compound’ library method; and synthetic library methods using affinity chromatography selection. The biological library approach is limited to peptide libraries, while the other four approaches are applicable to peptide, non-peptide oligomer or small molecule libraries of compounds (Lam, K. S. (1997) *Anti-cancer Drug Des.* 12:45).

Examples of methods for the synthesis of molecular libraries can be found in the art, for example, in: DeWitt et al. (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 90:6909; Erb et al. (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:11422; Zuckermann et

al. (1994). *J. Med. Chem.* 37:2678; Cho et al. (1993) *Science* 261:1303; Carrell et al. (1994) *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33:2059; Carell et al. (1994) *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33:2061; and Gallop et al. (1994) *J. Med. Chem.* 37:1233.

Libraries of compounds may be presented in solution (e.g., Houghten (1992) *Biotechniques* 13:412–421), or on beads (Lam (1991) *Nature* 354:82–84), chips (Fodor (1993) *Nature* 364:555–556), bacteria (Ladner U.S. Pat. No. 5,223,409), spores (Ladner U.S. Pat. No. '409), plasmids (Cull et al. (1992) *Proc Natl Sci USA* 89:1865–1869) or on phage (Scott and Smith (1990) *Science* 249:386–390); (Devlin (1990) *Science* 249:404–406); (Cwirla et al. (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:6378–6382); (Felici (1991) *J. Mol. Biol.* 222:301–310); (Ladner supra.).

In certain embodiments of the instant invention, the compounds tested are in the form of peptides from a peptide library. The peptide library may take the form of a cell culture, in which essentially each cell expresses one, and usually only one, peptide of the library. While the diversity of the library is maximized if each cell produces a peptide of a different sequence, it is usually prudent to construct the library so there is some redundancy. Depending on size, the combinatorial peptides of the library can be expressed as is, or can be incorporated into larger fusion proteins. The fusion protein can provide, for example, stability against degradation or denaturation. In an exemplary embodiment of a library for intracellular expression, e.g., for use in conjunction with intracellular target receptors, the polypeptide library is expressed as thioredoxin fusion proteins (see, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,270,181 and 5,292,646; and PCT publication WO94/02502). The combinatorial peptide can be attached on the terminus of the thioredoxin protein, or, for short peptide libraries, inserted into the so-called active loop.

In one embodiment of the instant invention the cell further comprises a means for generating the detectable signal. For example, the cell may comprise a reporter gene, the transcription of which is regulated by a quorum sensing signal molecule. In a preferred embodiment, the reporter gene is operatively linked to a regulatory sequence of a quorum sensing controlled gene, e.g. a nucleotide sequence comprising at least one quorum sensing controlled regulatory element, e.g., a las box. In another embodiment, the reporter gene is operatively linked to a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus, e.g., a quorum sensing controlled gene, such that transcription of the indicator gene is responsive to quorum sensing signals. For example, in a preferred embodiment, a promoterless reporter gene is inserted into a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus derived from the genome of *P. aeruginosa*. Such quorum sensing controlled genetic loci, as described herein, include the loci in the *P. aeruginosa* genome which comprise the nucleotide sequences set forth as SEQ ID NOs.: 1–38. In another preferred embodiment, the promoterless reporter gene is contained in a transposable element that is inserted into a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus in the *P. aeruginosa* genome.

Examples of reporter genes include, but are not limited to, CAT (chloramphenicol acetyl transferase) (Alton and Vapnek (1979), *Nature* 282: 864–869), and other enzyme detection systems, such as beta-galactosidase (lacZ), firefly luciferase (deWet et al. (1987), *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 7:725–737); bacterial luciferase (Engbrecht and Silverman (1984), *PNAS* 1: 4154–4158; Baldwin et al. (1984), *Biochemistry* 23: 3663–3667); alkaline phosphatase (Toh et al. (1989) *Eur. J. Biochem.* 182: 231–238, Hall et al. (1983) *J. Mol. Appl. Gen.* 2: 101), human placental secreted alkaline phosphatase

(Cullen and Malim (1992) *Methods in Enzymol.* 216:362–368), and horseradish peroxidase. In one preferred embodiment, the indicator gene is lacZ. In another preferred embodiment, the indicator gene is green fluorescent protein (U.S. Pat. No. 5,491,084; WO96/23898) or a variant thereof. A preferred variant is GFPmut2. Other reporter genes include ADE1, ADE2, ADE3, ADE4, ADE5, ADE7, ADE8, ASP3, ARG1, ARG3, ARG4, ARG5, ARG6, ARG8, ARO2, ARO7, BAR1, CAT, CHO1, CYS3, GAL1, GAL7, GAL10, HIS1, HIS3, HIS4, HIS5, HOM3, HOM6, ILV1, ILV2, ILV5, INO 1, INO2, INO4, LEU1, LEU2, LEU4, LYS2, MAL, MEL, MET2, MET3, MET4, MET8, MET9, MET14, MET16, MET19, OLE1, PHO5, PRO1, PRO3, THR1, THR4, TRP1, TRP2, TRP3, TRP4, TRP5, URA1, URA2, URA3, URA4, URA5 and URA10.

In accordance with the methods of the invention, compounds which modulate quorum sensing signaling can be selected and identified. The ability of compounds to modulate quorum sensing signaling can be detected by up or down-regulation of the detection signal provided by the indicator gene. Any difference, e.g., a statistically significant difference, in the amount of transcription indicates that the test compound has in some manner altered the activity of quorum sensing signaling.

A modulator of quorum sensing signaling may act by inhibiting an enzyme involved in the synthesis of a quorum sensing signal molecule, by inhibiting reception of the quorum sensing signal molecule by the cell, or by scavenging the quorum sensing signal molecule. The term “scavenging” is meant to include the sequestration, chemical modification, or inactivation of a quorum sensing signal molecule such that it is no longer able to regulate quorum sensing gene control. After identifying certain test compounds as potential modulators of quorum sensing signaling, the practitioner of the subject assay will continue to test the efficacy and specificity of the selected compounds both in vitro and in vivo, e.g., in an assay for bacterial viability and/or pathogenicity.

In another aspect, the present invention discloses a method for identifying a quorum sensing controlled gene in bacteria, e.g., *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The method comprises providing a cell which is responsive to a quorum sensing signal molecule such that expression of a quorum sensing controlled gene is modulated, and wherein modulation of the expression of the quorum sensing controlled gene generates a detectable signal. The cell is contacted with a quorum sensing signal molecule and a change in the signal is detected to thereby identify a quorum sensing signaling controlled gene.

In one embodiment, the cell further comprises a means for generating the detectable signal, e.g., a reporter gene. For example, the cell may comprise a promoterless reporter gene that is operatively linked to a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus such that modulation of the expression of the quorum sensing controlled locus concurrently modulates transcription of the reporter gene. The position of the quorum sensing controlled genetic locus is then mapped based on the position of the reporter gene.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the cell is a *P. aeruginosa* bacterial cell. In another preferred embodiment, the cell is a mutant strain of *P. aeruginosa* which comprises a promoterless reporter gene inserted in the chromosome at a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus, e.g., a genetic locus comprising a nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NOs.:1–39, wherein said mutant strain is responsive to a quorum sensing signal molecule such that a detectable signal is generated by the reporter gene. In a

preferred embodiment, the reporter gene is contained in a transposable element. In a further preferred embodiment, the cell is from a strain of *P. aeruginosa* in which lasI and rhlI are inactivated, such that the cell does not express the lasI and rhlI autoinducer synthases which are involved in the generation of quorum sensing signal molecules.

It is also to be understood that genomic sequences from a mutant bacterial strain (e.g., *P. aeruginosa*) in which a promoterless reporter gene (e.g., a reporter gene contained in a transposable element) has been inserted at a quorum sensing controlled locus, can be assayed in a heterologous cell that is responsive to a quorum sensing signal molecule such that quorum sensing signal transduction occurs. For example, the genomic DNA of a strain of *P. aeruginosa* subjected to transposon mutagenesis, as described herein, can be engineered into a library, and transferred to another cell capable of quorum sensing signaling (e.g., a different species of gram negative bacteria), and assayed to identify a quorum sensing controlled gene.

In one embodiment, the cell is contacted with an exogenous quorum sensing signal molecule, e.g., a recombinant or synthetic molecule, as described herein. In another embodiment, the quorum sensing signal molecule is produced by a second cell (e.g., a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell), which is co-incubated with the indicator cell. For example, an indicator cell which does not express a quorum sensing signal molecule can be co-incubated with a wild type strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* which produces a quorum sensing signal molecule. Alternatively, the indicator strain which does not express a quorum sensing signal molecule is co-incubated with a second cell which has been transformed, or otherwise altered, such that it is able to express a quorum sensing signal molecule. In yet another embodiment, the quorum sensing signal molecule is expressed by the indicator strain.

Another aspect of the invention provides a mutant strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* comprising a promoterless reporter gene inserted in a chromosome at a genetic locus comprising a nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NOs: 1-36, e.g., a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus. In one embodiment the reporter gene is contained in a transposable element. In another embodiment, the reporter gene is lacZ or GFP, or a variant thereof, e.g., GFPmut2. In yet another embodiment, lasI and rhlI are inactivated in the mutant strain of *P. aeruginosa*. The above-described cells are useful in the methods of the instant invention, as the cells are responsive to a quorum sensing signal molecule such that a detectable signal is generated by the reporter gene. These cells are also useful for studying the function of polypeptides encoded by the quorum sensing controlled loci comprising the nucleotide sequences set forth as SEQ ID NOs.:1-36.

Yet another aspect of the invention provides isolated nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence comprising a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus derived from the genome of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* operatively linked to a reporter gene. In one embodiment, a reporter gene is operatively linked to a regulatory sequence derived from the genome of *P. aeruginosa*, wherein the regulatory sequence regulates a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus comprising a nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:1-36. In a preferred embodiment such regulatory sequences comprise at least one binding site for a quorum sensing controlled transcriptional regulatory factor (e.g., a transcriptional activator or repressor molecule) such that transcription of the reporter gene is responsive to a quorum sensing signal molecule and/or a modulator of quorum sensing signaling. In another embodiment, a

reporter gene is operatively linked to a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus derived from the genome of *P. aeruginosa*, wherein the genetic locus comprises a nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:1-36. In yet another embodiment, a reporter gene is operatively linked to a nucleotide sequence which has at least 80%, and more preferably at least 85%, 90% or 95% identity to quorum sensing controlled genetic locus derived from the genome of *P. aeruginosa*, wherein the genetic locus comprises a nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:1-36. In a further embodiment, a reporter gene is operatively linked to a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to quorum sensing controlled genetic locus derived from the genome of *P. aeruginosa*, wherein the genetic locus comprises a nucleotide sequence set forth as SEQ ID NO:1-36.

The term "isolated nucleic acid molecule" includes nucleic acid molecules which are separated from other nucleic acid molecules which are present in the natural source of the nucleic acid. For example, with regard to genomic DNA, the term "isolated" includes nucleic acid molecules which are separated from the chromosome with which the genomic DNA is naturally associated. Preferably, an "isolated" nucleic acid is free of sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid (i.e., sequences located at the 5' and 3' ends of the nucleic acid) in the genomic DNA of the organism from which the nucleic acid is derived. For example, in various embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid molecule can contain less than about 5 kb, 4kb, 3kb, 2kb, 1 kb, 0.5 kb or 0.1 kb of nucleotide sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid molecule in genomic DNA of the cell from which the nucleic acid is derived. Moreover, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule, such as a cDNA molecule, can be substantially free of other cellular material, or culture medium when produced by recombinant techniques, or substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. As used interchangeably herein, the terms "nucleic acid molecule" and "polynucleotide" are intended to include DNA molecules (e.g., cDNA or genomic DNA) and RNA molecules (e.g., rRNA) and analogs of the DNA or RNA generated using nucleotide analogs. The nucleic acid molecule can be single-stranded or double-stranded, but preferably is double-stranded DNA. The term "DNA" refers to deoxyribonucleic acid whether single- or double-stranded. As used herein, the terms "gene" and "recombinant gene" refer to nucleic acid molecules which include an open reading frame encoding a protein, preferably a quorum sensing controlled protein, and can further include non-coding regulatory sequences, and introns.

The present invention includes polynucleotides capable of hybridizing under stringent conditions, preferably highly stringent conditions, to the polynucleotides described herein (e.g., a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus, e.g., SEQ ID NOs.:1-36). As used herein, the term "hybridizes under stringent conditions" is intended to describe conditions for hybridization and washing under which nucleotide sequences that are significantly identical or homologous to each other remain hybridized to each other. Preferably, the conditions are such that sequences at least about 70%, more preferably at least about 80%, even more preferably at least about 85% or 90% identical to each other remain hybridized to each other. Such stringent conditions are known to those skilled in the art and can be found in *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Ausubel et al., eds., John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (1995), sections 2, 4, and 6. Additional stringent conditions can be found in *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory*

Manual, Sam brook et al., Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. (1989), chapters 7, 9, and 11. A preferred, non-limiting example of stringent hybridization conditions includes hybridization in 4x sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC), at about 65–70° C. (or alternatively hybridization in 4xSSC plus 50% formamide at about 42–50° C.) followed by one or more washes in 1xSSC, at about 65–70° C. A preferred, non-limiting example of highly stringent hybridization conditions includes hybridization in 1xSSC, at about 65–70° C. (or alternatively hybridization in 1xSSC plus 50% formamide at about 42–50° C.) followed by one or more washes in 0.3xSSC, at about 65–70° C. A preferred, non-limiting example of reduced stringency hybridization conditions includes hybridization in 4xSSC, at about 50–60° C. (or alternatively hybridization in 6xSSC plus 50% formamide at about 40–45° C.) followed by one or more washes in 2xSSC, at about 50–60° C. Ranges intermediate to the above-recited values, e.g., at 65–70° C. or at 42–50° C. are also intended to be encompassed by the present invention. SSPE (1xSSPE is 0.15 M NaCl, 10 mM NaH₂PO₄, and 1.25 mM EDTA, pH 7.4) can be substituted for SSC (1xSSC is 0.15 M NaCl and 15 mM sodium citrate) in the hybridization and wash buffers; washes are performed for 15 minutes each after hybridization is complete. The hybridization temperature for hybrids anticipated to be less than 50 base pairs in length should be 5–10° C. less than the melting temperature (T_m) of the hybrid, where T_m is determined according to the following equations. For hybrids less than 18 base pairs in length, T_m(° C.)=2(# of A+T bases)+4(# of G+C bases). For hybrids between 18 and 49 base pairs in length, T_m(° C.)=81.5+16.6(log₁₀[Na⁺])+0.41(% G+C)–(600/N) where N is the number of bases in the hybrid, and [Na⁺] is the concentration of sodium ions in the hybridization buffer ([Na⁺] for 1xSSC=0.165 M). It will also be recognized by the skilled practitioner that additional reagents may be added to hybridization and/or wash buffers to decrease non-specific hybridization of nucleic acid molecules to membranes, for example, nitrocellulose or nylon membranes, including but not limited to blocking agents (e.g., BSA or salmon or herring sperm carrier DNA), detergents (e.g., SDS), chelating agents (e.g., EDTA), Ficoll, PVP and the like. When using nylon membranes, in particular, an additional preferred, non-limiting example of stringent hybridization conditions is hybridization in 0.25–0.5 M NaH₂PO₄, 7% SDS at about 65° C., followed by one or more washes at 0.02 M NaH₂PO₄, 1% SDS at 65° C. (see e.g., Church and Gilbert (1984) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 81:1991–1995), or alternatively 0.2xSSC, 1% SDS.

The invention further encompasses nucleic acid molecules that differ from the quorum sensing controlled genetic loci described herein, e.g., the nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NO:1–36. Accordingly, the invention also includes variants, e.g., allelic variants, of the disclosed polynucleotides or proteins; that is naturally occurring and non-naturally occurring alternative forms of the isolated polynucleotide which may also encode proteins which are identical, homologous or related to that encoded by the polynucleotides of the invention.

Nucleic acid variants can be naturally occurring, such as allelic variants (same locus), homologues (different locus), and orthologues (different organism) or can be non naturally occurring. Non-naturally occurring variants can be made by mutagenesis techniques, including those applied to polynucleotides, cells, or organisms. The variants can contain nucleotide substitutions, deletions, inversions and insertions. Variation can occur in either or both the coding and non-coding regions. The variations can produce both con-

servative and non-conservative amino acid substitutions (as compared in the encoded product). Allelic variants result, for example, from DNA sequence polymorphisms within a population (e.g., a bacterial population) that lead to changes in the nucleic acid sequences of quorum sensing controlled genetic loci.

To determine the percent identity of two amino acid sequences or of two nucleic acid sequences, the sequences are aligned for optimal comparison purposes (e.g., gaps can be introduced in one or both of a first and a second amino acid or nucleic acid sequence for optimal alignment and non-homologous sequences can be disregarded for comparison purposes). In a preferred embodiment, the length of a reference sequence aligned for comparison purposes is at least 30%, preferably at least 40%, more preferably at least 50%, even more preferably at least 60%, and even more preferably at least 70%, 80%, 90% or 95% of the length of the reference sequence. The amino acid residues or nucleotides at corresponding amino acid positions or nucleotide positions are then compared. When a position in the first sequence is occupied by the same amino acid residue or nucleotide as the corresponding position in the second sequence, then the molecules are identical at that position (as used herein amino acid or nucleic acid “identity” is equivalent to amino acid or nucleic acid “homology”). The percent identity between the two sequences is a function of the number of identical positions shared by the sequences, taking into account the number of gaps, and the length of each gap, which need to be introduced for optimal alignment of the two sequences.

The comparison of sequences and determination of percent identity between two sequences can be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. In a preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid sequences is determined using the Needleman and Wunsch (*J. Mol. Biol.* (48):444–453 (1970)) algorithm which has been incorporated into the GAP™ program in the GCG™ software package (available at the ACCELRYST™ website), using either a Blossum 62 matrix or a PAM250 matrix, and a gap weight of 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, or 4 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. In yet another preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two nucleotide sequences is determined using the GAP™ program in the GCG™ software package (available at the ACCELRYST™ website), using a NWSgapdna.CMP matrix and a gap weight of 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. In another embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid or nucleotide sequences is determined using the algorithm of E. Meyers and W. Miller (*Comput. Appl. Biosci.*, 4:11–17 (1988)) which has been incorporated into the ALIGN™ program (version 2.0) (available at the ALIGN™ website), using a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12 and a gap penalty of 4.

The nucleic acid and protein sequences of the present invention can further be used as a “query sequence” to perform a search against public databases to, for example, identify other family members or related sequences. Such searches can be performed using the NBLAST™ and XBLAST™ programs (version 2.0) of Altschul, et al. (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403–10. BLAST™ nucleotide searches can be performed with the NBLAST program, score=100, wordlength=12 to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to nucleic acid molecules of the invention. BLAST™ protein searches can be performed with the XBLAST™ program, score=50, wordlength=3 to obtain amino acid sequences homologous to protein molecules of the invention. To obtain gapped alignments for comparison purposes,

Gapped BLAST™ can be utilized as described in Altschul et al., (1997) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25(17):3389–3402. When utilizing BLAST™ and Gapped BLAST™ programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g., XBLAST™ and NBLAST™) can be used. See the National Center for Biotechnology website. Additionally, the “Clustal” method (Higgins and Sharp, *Gene*, 73:237–44, 1988) and “Megalign” program (Clewley and Arnold, *Methods Mol. Biol.*, 70:119–29, 1997) can be used to align sequences and determine similarity, identity, or homology.

Accordingly, the present invention also discloses recombinant vector constructs and recombinant host cells transformed with said constructs.

As used interchangeably herein, a “cell” or a “host cell” includes any cultivatable cell that can be modified by the introduction of heterologous DNA. As used herein, “heterologous DNA”, a “heterologous gene” or “heterologous polynucleotide sequence” is defined in relation to the cell or organism harboring such a nucleic acid or gene. A heterologous DNA sequence includes a sequence that is not naturally found in the host cell or organism, e.g., a sequence which is native to a cell type or species of organism other than the host cell or organism. Heterologous DNA also includes mutated endogenous genetic sequences, for example, as such sequences are not naturally found in the host cell or organism. Preferably, a host cell is one in which a quorum sensing signal molecule, e.g., an autoinducer molecule, initiates a quorum sensing signaling response which includes the regulation of target quorum sensing controlled genetic sequences. The choice of an appropriate host cell will also be influenced by the choice of detection signal. For example, reporter constructs, as described herein, can provide a selectable or screenable trait upon activation or inhibition of gene transcription in response to a quorum sensing signaling event; in order to achieve optimal selection or screening, the host cell phenotype will be considered.

One type of vector is a “plasmid”, which refers to a circular double stranded DNA loop into which additional DNA segments can be ligated. Another type of vector is a viral vector, wherein additional DNA segments can be ligated into the viral genome. Certain vectors are capable of autonomous replication in a host cell into which they are introduced (e.g., bacterial vectors having a bacterial origin of replication and episomal mammalian vectors). Other vectors (e.g., non-episomal mammalian vectors) are integrated into the genome of a host cell upon introduction into the host cell, and thereby are replicated along with the host genome. Moreover, certain vectors are capable of directing the expression of genes to which they are operatively linked. Such vectors are referred to herein as “expression vectors”. Expression systems for both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells are described in, for example, chapters 16 and 17 of Sambrook, J. et al. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd, ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989.

In the present specification, “plasmid” and “vector” can be used interchangeably as the plasmid is the most commonly used form of vector. However, the invention is intended to include such other forms of expression vectors, such as viral vectors (e.g., replication defective retroviruses, adenoviruses and adeno-associated viruses), which serve equivalent functions. Protocols for producing recombinant retroviruses and for infecting cells in vitro or in vivo with such viruses can be found in *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Ausubel, F. M. et al. (eds.) Greene Publishing Associates, (1989), Sections 9.10–9.14 and other standard

laboratory manuals. Examples of suitable retroviruses include pLJ, pZIP, pWE and pEM which are well known to those skilled in the art. Examples of suitable packaging virus lines include ψCrip, ψCre, ψ2 and ψAm. The genome of adenovirus can be manipulated such that it encodes and expresses a transcriptional regulatory protein but is inactivated in terms of its ability to replicate in a normal lytic viral life cycle. See for example Berkner et al. (1988) *Bio Techniques* 6:616; Rosenfeld et al. (1991) *Science* 252:431–434; and Rosenfeld et al. (1992) *Cell* 68:143–155. Suitable adenoviral vectors derived from the adenovirus strain Ad type 5 dl324 or other strains of adenovirus (e.g., Ad2, Ad3, Ad7 etc.) are well known to those skilled in the art. Alternatively, an adeno-associated virus vector such as that described in Tratschin et al. ((1985) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 5:3251–3260) can be used.

In general, it may be desirable that an expression vector be capable of replication in the host cell. Heterologous DNA may be integrated into the host genome, and thereafter is replicated as a part of the chromosomal DNA, or it may be DNA which replicates autonomously, as in the case of a plasmid. In the latter case, the vector will include an origin of replication which is functional in the host. In the case of an integrating vector, the vector may include sequences which facilitate integration, e.g., sequences homologous to host sequences, or encoding integrases.

Appropriate cloning and expression vectors for use with bacterial, fungal, yeast, and mammalian cellular hosts are known in the art, and are described in, for example, Powels et al. (*Cloning Vectors: A Laboratory Manual*, Elsevier, N.Y., 1985). Mammalian expression vectors may comprise non-transcribed elements such as an origin of replication, a suitable promoter and enhancer linked to the gene to be expressed, and other 5' or 3' flanking nontranscribed sequences, and 5' or 3' nontranslated sequences, such as necessary ribosome binding sites, a poly-adenylation site, splice donor and acceptor sites, and transcriptional termination sequences.

The vectors of the subject invention may be transformed into an appropriate cellular host for use in the methods of the invention.

As used interchangeably herein, a “cell” or a “host cell” includes any cultivatable cell that can be modified by the introduction of heterologous DNA. As used herein, “heterologous DNA”, a “heterologous gene” or “heterologous polynucleotide sequence” is defined in relation to the cell or organism harboring such a nucleic acid or gene. A heterologous DNA sequence includes a sequence that is not naturally found in the host cell or organism, e.g., a sequence which is native to a cell type or species of organism other than the host cell or organism. Heterologous DNA also includes mutated endogenous genetic sequences, for example, as such sequences are not naturally found in the host cell or organism. Preferably, a host cell is one in which a quorum sensing signal molecule, e.g., an autoinducer molecule, initiates a quorum sensing signaling response which includes the regulation of target quorum sensing controlled genetic sequences. The choice of an appropriate host cell will also be influenced by the choice of detection signal. For example, reporter constructs, as described herein, can provide a selectable or screenable trait upon activation or inhibition of gene transcription in response to a quorum sensing signaling event; in order to achieve optimal selection or screening, the host cell phenotype will be considered.

A host cell of the present invention includes prokaryotic cells and eukaryotic cells. Prokaryotes include gram negative or gram positive organisms, for example, *E. Coli* or

Bacilli. Suitable prokaryotic host cells for transformation include, for example, *E. coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, and various other species within the genera *Pseudomonas*, *Streptomyces*, and *Staphylococcus*. In a preferred embodiment, a host cell of the invention is a mutant strain of *P. aeruginosa* in which *lasI* and *rhlI* are inactivated.

Eukaryotic cells include, but are not limited to, yeast cells, plant cells, fungal cells, insect cells (e.g., baculovirus), mammalian cells, and cells of parasitic organisms, e.g., trypanosomes. Mammalian host cell culture systems include established cell lines such as COS cells, L cells, 3T3 cells, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, embryonic stem cells, and HeLa cells. Other suitable host cells are known to those skilled in the art.

DNA can be introduced into prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells via conventional transformation or transfection techniques. As used herein, the terms "transformation" and "transfection" are intended to refer to a variety of art-recognized techniques for introducing foreign nucleic acid (e.g., DNA) into a host cell, including calcium phosphate or calcium chloride co-precipitation, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection, lipofection, or electroporation. Suitable methods for transforming or transfecting host cells can be found in Sambrook, et al. (*Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual 2nd, ed*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989), and other laboratory manuals.

Host cells comprising an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention (e.g., a quorum sensing controlled genetic locus operatively linked to a reporter gene) can be used in the methods of the instant invention to identify a modulator of quorum sensing signaling in bacteria.

EXEMPLIFICATION

The invention is further illustrated by the following examples which should not be construed as limiting.

EXAMPLE 1

Identification of Quorum Sensing Genes of *P. Aeruginosa*

Materials and Methods

Bacterial Strains, Plasmids, and Media. The bacterial strains and plasmids used in this example are listed in Table 2.

E. coli and *P. aeruginosa* were routinely grown in Luria-Bertani (LB) broth or LB agar (Sambrook, et al. (1989) *Molecular Cloning: a Laboratory Manual*. (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.)), supplemented with antimicrobial agents when necessary. The antimicrobial agents were used at the following concentrations: HgCl₂, 15 µg/ml in agar and 7.5 µg/ml in broth; nalidixic acid 20 µg/ml; carbenicillin, 300 µg/ml; tetracycline, 50 µg/ml for *P. aeruginosa* and 20 µg/ml for *E. coli*; and gentamicin, 100 µg/ml for *P. aeruginosa* and 15 µg/ml for *E. coli*. Synthetic acyl-HSL concentrations were 2 µM for 3OC₁₂-HSL and 5 µM for C₄-HSL, and 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-β-D-galactopyranoside (X-Gal) was used at 50 µg/ml.

DNA Manipulations and Plasmid Constructions. DNA treatment with modifying enzymes and restriction endonucleases, ligation of DNA fragments with T4 ligase, and transformation of *E. coli* were performed according to standard methods (Ausubel, F. et al. (1997) *Short Protocols in Molecular Biology*. (John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, N.Y.)). Plasmid isolation was performed using QIAprep spin miniprep kits (Qiagen Inc.) and DNA fragments were excised and purified from agarose gels using GeneClean spin kits (Bio101 Corp.). DNA was sequenced at the University of Iowa DNA core facility by using standard automated sequencing technology.

To construct pMW10, the pBR322 tetA(C) gene-containing ClaI-NotI DNA fragment in pJPP4 was replaced with a tetA(B)-containing BstB1-NotI fragment from Tn10. It was necessary to use tetA(B) rather than tetA(C) to inactivate *lasI* because the tetA(C) gene from pBR322 was a hot spot for Tn5::B22 mutagenesis (Berg, D. E. et al. (1983) *Genetics* 105, 813-828).

To construct pMW300 a 1.6-kb SmaI fragment from pGMΩ1 that contained the *aacCI* gene (encoding gentamicin acetyltransferase-3-1) was cloned into EagI digested pTL61T, which had been polished with T4 polymerase. The resulting plasmid pTL61T-GMΩ1 was digested with SmaI and MscI to release a 6.5-kb lacZ-*aacCI* fragment. A

TABLE 2

Bacterial strains and plasmids		
Strain or plasmid	Relevant characteristics	Source (reference)
<u>Strains</u>		
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> PAO1	Parental strain	(1)
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> PDO100	ArhII::Tn501 derivative of PAO1, Hg ^r	(2)
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> PAO-MW1	AlasI, ArhII derivative of PDO100, Hg ^r , Tc ^r	This study
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> PAO-MW10	<i>lasB</i> ::lacZ chromosomal insertion in PAO-MW1	This study
<i>E. coli</i> DH5α	F ⁻ φ80ΔlacZ, ΔM15, Δ(lacZYA-argF)U169, endA1, recA1, hsdR17, deoR, gyrA96, thi-1 relA1, supE44	(3)
<i>E. coli</i> HB101	F ⁻ mcrB, mrr hsdS20, recA13, leuB6, ara-14 proA2, lacY1, galK2, xyl-5, mtl-1, rpsL20 (Sm ^r), supE44	(3)
<i>E. coli</i> SY327 λpir	(λpir), Δ(lac pro), argE(Am), rif, nla, recA56	(4)
<i>E. coli</i> S17-1	thi, pro, hsdR, recA, RP4-2 (Tet::Mu) (Km::Tn7)	(5)
<u>Plasmids</u>		
pJPP4	oriR6K, mobRP4, Alas1, Tc ^r , Ap ^r	(6)
pTL61T	lacZ transcriptional fusion vector, Ap ^r	(7)
pGMΩ1	Contains <i>aac1</i> flanked by transcriptional and translational stops, Gm ^r	(8)

TABLE 2-continued

Bacterial strains and plasmids		
Strain or plasmid	Relevant characteristics	Source (reference)
pTL61T-GMΩ1	pTL61T with <i>aacI</i> gene from pGMΩ1 upstream of <i>lacZ</i> , Ap ^r , Gm ^r	This study
pMW100	pJPP4 with 2.7-kb <i>tetA(B)</i> from Tn10 in place of the pBR322 <i>tetA(C)</i> , Tc ^r , Ap ^r	This study
pRK2013	<i>ori</i> (ColE1), <i>tra</i> ⁺ , (RK2)Km ^r	(9)
pSUP102	pACYC184 carrying <i>mobRP4</i> , Cm ^r , Tc ^r	(10)
pSUP102- <i>lasB</i>	pSUP102 carrying <i>lasB</i> on a 3.1-kb <i>P. aeruginosa</i> chromosomal DNA fragment, Cm ^r , Tc ^r	This study
pMW300	pSUP102- <i>lasB</i> containing <i>lacZ-aac1</i> from pTL61T-GMΩ1 (<i>lasB-lacZ</i> transcriptional fusion knockout plasmid), Cm ^r , Gm ^r	This study
pTn5-B22	pSUP102 with Tn5-B22 (<i>lacZ</i>), Gm ^r	(28)

Abbreviations for antibiotics are as follows: kanamycin, Km; gentamicin, Gm; ampicillin, Ap; tetracycline, Tc; streptomycin, Sm.

3.1-kb *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 chromosomal DNA fragment containing the *lasB* gene was amplified by PCR using the EXPAND™ Long Template PCR System (Boehringer Mannheim). This fragment was cloned into BamHI-digested pSUP102. The resulting plasmid, pSUP102-*lasB* was digested with NotI, polished with T4 polymerase and ligated with the 6.5-kb *lacZ-aacI* fragment from pTL61T-GMΩ1 to generate pMW300. The promoterless *lacZ* gene in pMW300 is 549 nucleotides from the start of the *lasB* ORF, it is flanked by 1.5 kb upstream and 1.6 kb downstream *P. aeruginosa* DNA, and it contains the p15A *ori*, which does not support replication in *P. aeruginosa*.

Construction of *P. aeruginosa* Mutants. A *lasI*, *rhlI* mutant strain of *P. aeruginosa* PAO-MWI was generated by insertional mutagenesis of *lasI* in the *rhlI* deletion mutant, PDO100. For insertional mutagenesis, the *lasI::tetA(B)* plasmid, pMW100 was mobilized from *E. coli* SY327 λpir into PDO100 by triparental mating with the help of *E. coli* HB101 containing pRK2013. Because pMW100 has a λpir-dependent origin of replication, it cannot replicate in *P. aeruginosa*. A tetracycline-resistant, carbenicillin-sensitive exconjugant was selected, which was shown by a Southern blot analysis to contain *lasI::tetA* but not *lasI* or pMW100. To confirm the inactivation of the chromosomal *lasI* in this strain, PAO-MW1, the amount of 3OC₁₂-HSL in the fluid from a stationary phase culture (optical density at 600 nm, 5) was assessed by a standard bioassay (Pearson, J. P. et al. (1994) *PNAS*, 91, 197–201). No detectable 3-OC₁₂-HSL (<5 nM) was found.

A mutant strain, *P. aeruginosa* PAO-MW 10, which contains a *lacZ* reporter in the chromosomal *lasB* gene was constructed by introduction of pMW300 into PAO-MW1 by triparental mating as described above. Exconjugants resistant to gentamicin and sensitive to chloramphenicol were selected as potential recombinants. Southern blotting of chromosomal DNA with *lasB* and *lacZ* probes indicated that the pMW300 *lasB-lacZ* insertion had replaced the wt *lasB* gene.

Southern Blotting. Chromosomal DNA was prepared using the QIAMP™ tissue kit (Qiagen Inc.). Approximately 2 μg of chromosomal DNA was digested with restriction endonucleases, separated on a 0.7% agarose gel, and transferred to a nylon membrane according to standard methods (Ausubel, F. et al. (1997) *Short Protocols in Molecular Biology*. (John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, N.Y.). DNA probes were generated using digoxigenin-11-dUTP by random primed DNA labeling or PCR. The Southern blots were visualized using the GENIUS™ system as outlined by the manufacturer (Boehringer Mannheim).

Tn5 Mutagenesis. Tn5::B22, which carries a promoterless *lacZ* gene, was used to mutagenize *P. aeruginosa* PAO-MW1 (Simon, R. et al. (1989) *Gene* 80, 161–169). Equal volumes of a late logarithmic phase culture of *E. coli* S17-1 carrying pTn5::B22 grown at 30° C. with shaking and a late logarithmic phase culture of *P. aeruginosa* PAO-MWI grown at 42° C. without shaking were mixed. The mixture was centrifuged at 6000×g for 10 minutes at room temperature, suspended in LB (5% of the original volume), and spread onto LB plates (100 μl per plate). After 16 to 24 hours at 30° C., the cells on each plate were suspended in 500 μl LB and 100 μl volumes were spread onto LB agar plates containing HgCl₂, gentamicin, tetracycline and nalidixic acid. The nalidixic acid prevents growth of *E. coli* but not *P. aeruginosa*. After 48 to 72 hours at 30° C., 20 colonies were selected from each mating and grown on LB selection agar plates containing X-gal. Ten of the 20 were picked for further study. The colonies picked showed a range in the intensity of the blue color on the X-gal plates. In this way, the selection of siblings in a mating were minimized. A Southern blot using a probe to *lacZ* was performed on 20 randomly chosen transconjugants indicated that the Tn5 insertion in each was in a unique location.

The Screen for *qsc* Fusions. A microtiter dish assay was used to identify mutants showing acyl-HSL-dependent β-galactosidase expression (quorum sensing-controlled or *qsc* mutants). Each transconjugant was grown in four separate wells containing LB broth without added autoinducer, with added 3OC₁₂-HSL, C₄-HSL, or both 3OC₁₂-HSL and C₄-HSL for 12–16 hours at 37° C. Inocula were 10 μl of an overnight culture and final culture volumes were 70 μl. The β-galactosidase activity of cells in each microtiter dish well was measured in microtiter dishes with a luminescence assay (Tropix) Luminescence was measured with a Lucy I microtiter dish luminometer (Anthos).

Patterns of Acyl-HSL Induction of β-galactosidase Activity in *qsc* Mutants. The pattern of β-galactosidase expression was examined in response to acyl-HSLs in each of 47 *qsc* mutants identified in the initial screen. Each mutant was grown in 1 ml of MOPS (50 mM, pH 7.0) buffered LB broth containing one, the other, both, or neither acyl-HSL signal in an 18 mm culture tube at 37° C. with shaking. A mid-logarithmic phase culture was used as an inoculum and initial optical densities (ODs) at 600 nm were 0.1. Growth was monitored as OD at 600 nm and β-galactosidase activity was measured in 0.1 ml samples taken at 0, 2, 5, and 9 hours after inoculation.

DNA Sequencing and Sequence Analysis. To identify DNA sequences flanking Tn5::B22 insertions, arbitrary PCR

was performed with primers and conditions as described (Caetano-Annoles, G. (1993) *PCR Methods Appl.* 3, 85–92; O’Toole, G. A. et al. (1998) *Mol. Microbiol.* 28, 449–461). Tn5 flanking sequences that could not be identified using arbitrary PCR were cloned. For cloning, 3 µg of chromosomal DNA was digested with EcoRI and ligated with EcoRI-digested, phosphatase treated pBP22. *E. coli* DH5α was transformed by electroporation with the ligation mixtures and lasmids from gentamicin resistant colonies were used for sequencing Tn5-flanking DNA.

DNA sequences flanking Tn5-B22 insertions were located on the *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 chromosome by searching the chromosomal database at the *P. aeruginosa* Genome Project web site. The ORFs containing the insertions are those described at the web site. Functional coupling from the Argonne National Labs WIT website, sequence analysis, and expression patterns of the qsc mutants were used to identify potential operons (Overbeck, R. et al. (1999) *PNAS* 96, 2896–2901).

Results

Identification of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* qsc Genes. Seven thousand Tn5::B22 mutants of *P. aeruginosa* PAO-MW1 were screened. Tn5::B22 contains a promoterless lacZ. *P. aeruginosa* PAO-MW1 is a lasI, rhII mutant that does not make acyl-HSL signals. Thus, transcription of the Tn5::B22 lacZ in a qsc gene was expected to respond to an acyl-HSL signal. The screen involved growth of each mutant in a complex medium in a microtiter dish well with no added acyl-HSL, 3OC₁₂-HSL, C₄-HSL, or both 3OC₁₂-HSL and C₄-HSL. After 12–16 hours, β-galactosidase activity in each culture was measured. Two hundred-seventy mutants showed greater than 2 fold stimulation of β-galactosidase activity in response to either or both acyl-HSL. Of these, 70 showed a greater than 5-fold stimulation of β-galactosidase activity in response to either or both acyl-HSL, and were studied further. Each mutant was grown with shaking in culture tubes and 47 showed a reproducible greater than 5-fold stimulation of β-galactosidase activity in response to either or both of the acyl-HSL signals. These were considered to have Tn5::B22 insertions in qsc genes. It was shown by a Southern blot analysis with a lacZ probe that each mutant contained a single Tn5::B22 insertion.

Responses of qsc Mutants to Acyl-HSL Signals. For cultures of each of the 47 qsc mutants, β-galactosidase activity was measured at different times after addition of acyl-HSL signals. The basal levels of β-galactosidase varied depending on the mutant. The responses to the acyl-HSL signals could be grouped into 4 general classes based on

which of the two signals was required for activation of lacZ, and whether the response to the signal(s) occurred immediately or was delayed until stationary phase. A response was considered immediate if there was a 5-fold or greater response within 2 hours of acyl-HSL addition (the optical densities(ODs) of the cultures ranged from 0.5–0.7 at 2 hours). A response was considered delayed or late if there was <5-fold induction at 2 hours but greater than 5-fold induction of β-galactosidase at 5 hours or later (ODs of 2 or greater). In some strains activation of lacZ required 3OC₁₂-HSL, others required both 3OC₁₂-HSL and C₄-HSL for full activation of lacZ. A number of strains responded to either signal alone but showed a much greater response with both 3OC₁₂-HSL and C₄-HSL. None of the mutants responded well to C₄-HSL alone (Table 3). This was expected because expression of RhIR, which is required for a response to C₄-HSL is dependent on 3OC₁₂-HSL (Pesci, E. C. et al. (1997) *J. Bacteriol.* 179, 3127–3132). Therefore at least some of the insertions exhibiting a response to both acyl-HSLs may be responding to the rhI system, which requires activation by the las system.

Class I mutants responded to 3OC₁₂-HSL immediately, Class II responded to 3OC₁₂-HSL late, Class III respond best to both signals early, and Class IV to both signals late. There were 9 Class I, 11 Class II, 18 Class III, and 9 Class IV mutants. FIG. 2 shows responses of representative members of each class to acyl-HSLs. Generally, most early genes (Class I and III genes) showed a much greater induction than most late genes (Class II and IV). Many of the Class III mutants showed some response to either signal alone but showed a greater response in the presence of both signals (Table 3 and FIG. 2).

Identity and Analysis of qsc Genes. The Tn5-B22-marked qsc genes were identified by coupling arbitrary PCR or transposon cloning with DNA sequencing. The sequences were located in the *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 chromosome by searching the *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Genome Project web site (the *Pseudomonas* Genome Project website). To confirm the locations of the Tn5-B22 insertions in each qsc mutant, a Southern blot analysis was performed with Tn5-B22 as a probe. The sizes of Tn5-B22 restriction fragments were in agreement with those predicted based on the *P. aeruginosa* genomic DNA sequence (data not shown). The 47 qsc mutations mapped in or adjacent to 39 different open reading frames (ORFs). For example FIG. 3 depicts the nucleic acid sequence of the quorum sensing controlled locus on the *P. aeruginosa* chromosome mapped in the *P. aeruginosa* mutant strain qsc 102.

TABLE 3

Classification	Identity ^a	Signal response ^b			Genomic Position ^c
		3OC ₁₂ -HSL	C ₄ -HSL	Both	
Class I					
qsc100	Peptide synthetase	65	3	69	5801998
qsc101	No match	145	1	184	7730
qsc102	No match	350	1	400	5547
qsc103	No match	85	1	95	3961920
qsc104	Polyamine binding protein	7	2	8	5402505
qsc105	FAD-binding protein	40	1	42	5410045
qsc106A&B	No match	9	1	10	2870317
qsc107	No match	44	2	50	5799641
Class II					
qsc108	ORF 5	13	1	7	5617382
qsc109	Bacitracin synthetase 3	13	1	8	5651872

TABLE 3-continued

Quorum sensing-controlled genes in <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>					
Classification	Identity ^a	Signal response ^b			Genomic Position ^c
		3OC ₁₂ -HSL	C ₄ -HSL	Both	
qsc110A&B	Pyoverdine synthetase D	10	1	7	5661697
qsc111	Pyoverdine synthetase D	11	1	7	5666282
qsc112A&B	Aculeacin A acylase	15	1	12	5701004
qsc113	Transmembrane protein	5	1	5	3771157
qsc114 ^e	No match	9	1	7	5209051
qsc115 ^d	No match	4	1	5	1941557
qsc116	No match	5	1	5	1138940
Class III					
qcs117 ^d	ACP-like protein	22	22	186	41430
qsc118	RhlI	38	14	70	4447967
qsc119	RhlB	9	7	100	4446918
qsc120	Chloramphenicol resistance	3	7	24	4592102
qsc121	3-Oxoacyl ACP synthase	13	27	105	4594988
qsc122A&B	Cytochrome p450	2	10	90	4595538
qsc123	9-Cis retinol dehydrogenase	14	28	96	4597340
qsc124A&B	Pyoverdine synthetase D	35	50	148	4598281
qsc125	Zeaxanthin synthesis	20	65	140	4600099
qsc126	Pristinimycin I synthase 3 & 4	3	5	24	4603518
qsc127 ^e	No match	5	2	15	4608787
qsc128	Hydrogen cyanide synthase HcnB	19	12	42	5924799
qsc129A&B	Cellulose binding protein p40	15	1	100	1141723
qsc130	glc operon transcriptional activator	5	1	14	2313744
qsc131	PhzC	50	168	742	1110
Class IV					
qsc132A&B	Unknown (<i>B. pertusis</i>)	1	1	40	3616599
qsc133A&B	AcrB	1	1	9	3628342
qsc134	Safiramycin Mx1 synthetase A	6	1	28	3781254
qsc135	Cytochrome C precursor	3	1	6	4942182
qtc136 ^e	No match	7	3	45	851491
qsc137	Asparagine synthetase	1	1	10	2007007
qsc138	No match	3	5	32	2459178

^aThe bold letters indicate matches were to known *P. aeruginosa* genes.

^bThe signal response is given as β -galactosidase activity in cells grown in the presence of the indicated signal(s) divided by the β -galactosidase activity of cells grown in the absence of added signals. Maximum responses are indicated.

^cThe lacZ insertions in these strains are in the opposite orientation of the ORFs described in the *P. aeruginosa* Genome Project web site. The insertions are which in locations with no reported identity have been indicated.

^dInsertions do not lie in but are near the putative ORFs indicated. In qsc117 the insertion is 129 bp downstream of the ACP ORF and interrupts a potential rho-independent transcription terminator. The qsc115 insertion is 60 bp upstream of the ORF listed in Materials and Methods.

^eGenomic position as identified using sequence information described in the *P. aeruginosa* Genome Project web site (Jul. 15, 1999 release).

The genomic sequences comprising the ORFs in Table 3 are described in the *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Genome Sequencing Project web site, as detailed in Table 4.

Only 2 genes were identified that already were known to be controlled by quorum sensing, rhlI and rhlB. Several other genes potentially involved in processes known to be regulated by quorum sensing were also identified including phzC (phenazine synthesis), a putative cyanide synthesis gene (related to the *Pseudomonas fluorescens* hcnB), and ORF 5 (pyoverdine synthesis) (Latifi, A. et al. (1995) *Mol. Microbiol.* 17, 333–344; Cunliffe, H. E. et al. (1995) *J. Bacteriol.* 177, 2744–2750). Interestingly, lasB was not identified by the assay, yet the LasI-LasR quorum sensing system was originally described as regulating lasB (Ganbello, M. J. et al. (1991) *J. Bacteriol.* 173, 3000–3009). A lasB-lacZ chromosomal fusion in *P. aeruginosa* PAO-MW1 was constructed, so that regulation of lasB by quorum sensing could be compared to the genes identified by the assay. The lasB-lacZ fusion only responded slightly to 3OC₁₂-HSL (3-fold stimulation). The full response (12–13-fold over background) required both C₄-HSL and 3OC₁₂-HSL, and the response was late (FIG. 2). Thus, lasB shows the characteristics of a Class IV gene.

Some of the qsc mutants had obvious phenotypes. Unlike the parent, on LB agar, colonies of the Class II mutants qsc 108, 109, 110A and B, and 111 were not fluorescent. Because pyoverdine is a fluorescent pigment, and because the qsc110 and 111 mutations were in genes coding for pyoverdine synthetase-like proteins, it was suspected that these mutations define a region involved in pyoverdine synthesis. The insertion in qsc131 is in phzC which is required for pyocyanin synthesis. Although the parent strain produced a blue pigment in LB broth, qsc131 did not. The two qsc132 mutants also did not produce detectable levels of pyocyanin but did produce a water-soluble red pigment.

Functional coupling and sequence analysis were used to identify 7 putative qsc operons, one of which is the previously described rhlAB operon (FIG. 4). Functional coupling will not organize genes encoding polypeptides without known relatives into operons, and organization of genes in an operon was disallowed in cases where there was greater than 250 bp of intervening sequence between two adjacent ORFs. The

TABLE 4

ORFs of quorum sensing-controlled genes in <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>					
QSC	Insertion Jul. 15, 1999 release	Insertion Dec. 15, 1999 release	Open Reading Frame Dec. 15, 1999 release	Orientation	SEQ ID NO
131	1110	4715256	4714774-4715991	Forward	1
102	5547	2067716	2066736-2068517	Reverse	2
101	7730	2065297	2064803-2065495	Reverse	3
117	41430	2031833	2031245-2031655	Forward	4
136	851491	1221771	1221374-1221961	Reverse	5
116	1138940	934322	934191-935210	Reverse	6
129	1141723	931539	930603-931772	Reverse	7
115	1941557	131753	131583-131792	Reverse	8
137	2007007	66507	66264-68135	Forward	9
130	2313744	6023975	6023787-6024542	Forward	10
138	2459178	5878418	5877776-5878597	Forward	11
106	2870317	5467402	5466520-5467887	Forward	12
132	3616599	4721118	4720249-4721457	Forward	13
133	3628342	4709375	4707483-4710572	Forward	14
113	3771157	4566558	4565369-4567903	Reverse	15
134	3781254	4556461	4555202-4558177	Forward	16
103	3961920	4375793	4375589-4376680	Forward	17
119	4446918	3890793	3890724-3892004	Reverse	18
118	4447967	3889744	3559088-3889738	Reverse	19
120	4592102	3745609	3744850-3746016	Forward	20
121	4594988	3742723	3742643-3743635	Forward	21
122	4595538	3742173	3740961-3742217	Forward	22
123	4597340	3740171	3740054-3740968	Forward	23
124	4598281	3739430	3738724-3740052	Forward	24
125	4600099	3737612	3737561-3738727	Forward	25
126	4603518	3734193	3730455-3737564	Forward	26
127	4608787	3728924		Reverse	
135	4942182	3395532	3395274-3396677	Reverse	27
114	5209051	3128663	3127731-3129116	Forward	28
104	5402505	2935208	2934490-2935593	Forward	29
105	5410045	2927668	2926722-2927972	Reverse	30
108	5617382	2720329	2718890-2720643	Reverse	31
109	5651872	2678258	2671678-2679012	Reverse	32
110	5661697	2676014	2671678-2679012	Reverse	32
111	5666282	2671429	2669119-2671674	Reverse	33
112	5701004	2636707	2636467-2638800	Reverse	34
107	5799641	2538070	2532619-2539008	Reverse	35
100	5801998	2535711	2532619-2539008	Reverse	35
128	5924799	2412909	2412807-2414201	Forward	36

qsc101 and 102 genes are an example of a putative operon that was not identified by functional coupling (FIG. 4). These two ORFs did not show significant similarities with other polypeptides. Nevertheless, they are transcribed in the same direction, closely juxtaposed, qsc101 and 102 are both Class I genes, and there is a las box-like element upstream of these ORFs. Expression of the qsc102 insertion is controlled by an upstream ORF (SEQ ID NO:37) which comprises the sequences between positions 2068711 to 267911 of the *P. aeruginosa* genome (Dec. 15, 1999 release) which in turn is preceded by a las box regulatory element (SEQ ID NO:38) which comprises the sequences between positions 2068965 to 2068946 of the *P. aeruginosa* genome (Dec. 15, 1999 release). The las box is a palindromic sequence found upstream of and involved in LasR-dependent activation of lasB (Rust, L. et al., (1996) *J. Bacteriol.* 178, 1134-1140).

The qsc133A and B insertions are in a putative 3-gene operon with similarity to acrAB-tolC from *E. coli* and the mex-opr family of efflux pump operons in *P. aeruginosa*, one of which (mexAB-oprN) has been shown to aid 3OC₁₂-HSL efflux (Kohler, T., et al. (1997) *Mol. Microbiol.* 23, 345-354; Poole, K., et al. (1993) *J. Bacteriol.* 175, 7363-7372; Poole, K. et al. (1996) *Mol. Microbiol.* 21, 713-724; Evans, K., et al. (1998) *J. Bacteriol.* 180, 5443-5447; Pearson, J. P. et al. (1999) *J. Bacteriol.* 181, 1203-1 210). The qsc133 mutations are within a gene

encoding a MexF homolog. The qsc133 mutants show typical Class IV regulation. Expression of lacZ is late and dependent on the presence of both acyl-HSL signals (Table 3 and FIG. 2). No las box-like sequences upstream of this suspected efflux pump operon were identified.

A third possible operon identified by functional coupling is about 8 kb and contains 10 genes. Eight strains with insertions in 6 of the 10 genes were obtained, all of which are Class III mutants (Table 3). A las box-like sequence was identified upstream of the first gene of this operon. The function of these 10 genes is unknown but the similarities shown in Table 2 suggest that they may encode functions for synthesis and resistance to an antibiotic-like compound.

The qsc128 mutation is within a gene coding for a polypeptide that shows similarity to the *P. fluorescens* hcnB product and appears to be in a 3-gene operon (Table 3, FIG. 4). By analogy to the *P. fluorescens* hcn operon, this operon is likely required for the production of the secondary metabolite, hydrogen cyanide. Previous investigations have shown that hydrogen cyanide production is reduced in *P. aeruginosa* rhI quorum sensing mutants. Consistent with this, qsc128 is a Class III mutant (Table 2). Full induction required both acyl-HSL signals, however, some induction of lacZ resulted from the addition of either signal alone (Table 3). A las box-like sequence was identified in the region upstream of the translational start codon of the first gene in

this operon. This las-type box may facilitate an interaction with either LasR or RhlR.

The *phz* operon, required for phenazine biosynthesis, has been described in other pseudomonads and the insertion in strain qsc131 is located in a gene encoding a *phzC* homolog. Analysis of the sequence around this *phzC* homolog revealed an entire phenazine biosynthesis operon, *phzA-G* (Georgakopoulos, D. G. et al. (1994). *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 60, 2931–2938; Mavrodi, D. V. et al. (1998) *J. Bacteriol.* 180, 2541–2548). As discussed above, qsc131 does not produce the blue phenazine pigment pyocyanin. *PhzC* is part of an operon of several genes including *PhzBCDEFG*, and transcription of this operon is controlled by the promoter region (SEQ ID NO:39) in front of the first gene in the operon, *PhzA*. The *phz* operon in *P. aeruginosa* also contains a las-box like sequence upstream of the first gene of the operon. The *PhzA* promoter region (SEQ ID NO:39) has been cloned into a plasmid, transcriptionally fused to *lacZ*. The resulting plasmid (pMW303G) was transformed into PAO1 and used as a reporter strain. The resultant bacterial strain generates a quorum sensing signal and responds to it by increased β -galactosidase activity. As shown in FIG. 5, this strain displayed a high level of induction between early and late growth, thus providing a dynamic range for detecting modulation (e.g., inhibition) of quorum sensing signaling. Accordingly this strain may be useful for a single strain assay for identifying for inhibitors of quorum sensing signaling, as described herein.

The final putative operon consists of 2 or 3 genes, qsc109–111, which appear to be involved in pyoverdine synthesis. These ORFs were not identified in the *P. aeruginosa* genome project web site but were identified and shown to be functionally coupled with the Argonne National Laboratory web site.

For three of the *qsc* insertions, the *lacZ* gene was in an orientation opposite to the ORF described in the Genome Project web site (qsc114, 127, and 136).

Locations of *qsc* Genes on the *P. aeruginosa* Chromosome. The *qsc* genes were mapped to sites on the *P. aeruginosa* chromosome (FIG. 6). In addition *lasB*, *lasR* and *lasI*, and *rhlR* were placed on this map. The distribution of currently identified *qsc* genes is patchy. For example, 16 of the 39 *qsc* genes representing 3 of the classes mapped to a 600-kb region of the 6 megabase chromosome. A 140-kb island of 12 Class III genes, 8 transcribed in one direction and 4 transcribed in the other direction (including the *rhl* genes) formed another cluster on the chromosome.

Identification of las Box-Like Sequences that Could be Involved in *qsc* Gene Control. As discussed above, the las box is a palindromic sequence found upstream of and involved in LasR-dependent activation of *lasB* (Rust, L. et al. (1996) *J. Bacteriol.* 178., 1134–1140). The las box shows similarity to the lux box, which is the promoter element required for quorum control of the *V. fischeri* luminescence genes (Devine, J. et al. (1989) *PNAS* 86, 5688–5692). Elements similar to a las box were identified by searching upstream of *qsc* ORFs. A search was done for sequences with at least 50% identity to the las box found 42 bp upstream of the *lasB* transcriptional start site (Rust, L. et al. (1996) *J. Bacteriol.* 178, 1134–1140). las box-like sequences were identified which are suspected to be involved in the regulation of 14 of the 39 *qsc* genes listed in Table 1 (FIG. 7). Because there is little information on the transcription starts of most of the genes identified in the screening assay, some relevant las boxes may have been missed and some of the identified sequences may not be in relevant positions.

Discussion

By screening a library of *lacZ* promoter probes introduced into *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 by transposon mutagenesis, 39 quorum sensing controlled (*qsc*) genes were identified. Most of these genes were not identified as quorum sensing-controlled previously. Mutations were not found in every gene in putative *qsc* operons (FIG. 4). Mutants that showed only a small degree of acyl-HSL-dependent *lacZ* induction in the initial screen were not studied. Thus, it is presumed that all of the quorum sensing controlled (*qsc*) genes have been identified. A conservative estimate is that about 1% of the genes in *P. aeruginosa* are controlled by quorum sensing (39 out of about 5,000–6,000 genes in the *P. aeruginosa* chromosome were confirmed to be *qsc* without saturating the mutagenesis). A more liberal estimation of 3–4% can be drawn from the finding of 270 mutants showing at least a 2-fold induction in response to one or both of the acyl-HSL signals in the initial screen of 7,000 mutants.

Several mutants, for example qsc101 and 102 showed an immediate and relatively large response to 3OC₁₂-USL (Class I mutants, Table 3). The qsc101 and 102 genes code for proteins with no matches in the databases. Several mutants showed a relatively large and immediate response when both signals were supplied in the growth medium. Examples are qsc119 (*rhlB*), 121–125, and 129A and B. The *qsc* mutant showing the largest response was qsc131. The level of β -galactosidase activity when this mutant was grown in the presence of both signals was greater than 700 times that in the absence of the signals (Table 3). The qsc131 mutation is in *phzC*, which is a phenazine biosynthesis gene, and the qsc131 mutant did not produce the blue phenazine pigment pyocyanin at detectable levels. Many of the mutants that responded best to both signals early (Class III mutants) showed a small response when exposed to one or the other signal. The reasons for the small response to either signal are unclear at present but the data suggest that these genes may be subject to signal cross talk, or they may show a response to either LasR or RhlR. One reason they may respond to both signals better than they respond to C₄-HSL alone is that 3OC₁₂-HSL and LasR are required to activate RhlR, the transcription factor required for a response to C₄-HSL (Latifi, A. et al. (1996) *Mol. Microbiol.* 21, 1137–1146; Pesci, E. C. et al. (1997) *J. Bacteriol.* 179, 3127–3132). There were two mutant classes that showed a delayed response to the signals; Class II mutants which required only 3OC₁₂-HSL, and Class IV mutants, which required both signals for full induction. These mutants showed between 5 and 45-fold activation of gene expression (Table 3). There are a number of possible explanations for a delayed response to signal addition. It is possible that some of these genes are stationary phase genes. It is also possible that some are iron repressed. For example, it is known that the synthesis of pyoverdine is regulated by iron and the Class II, delayed response, qsc108–111 mutations are in genes involved in pyoverdine synthesis (Cunliffe, H. E. et al. (1995) *J. Bacteriol.* 177, 2744–2750; Rombel, I. et al. (1995) *Mol. Gen. Genet.* 246, 519–528). It is also possible that some of these genes are not regulated by quorum sensing, directly. The acyl-HSL signals might control other factors that influence expression of any of the genes that have been identified and this possibility seems most likely with the late genes in Classes II and IV. Indirect regulation may not be common for late genes. This is known because the *lasB-lacZ* chromosomal insertion which was generated by site-specific mutation was in Class IV, and it is known from other investigations that *lasB* responds to LasR and 3OC₁₂-HSL, directly (Passador, L. et al. (1993) *Science* 260, 1127–1130;

Rust, L. et al. (1996) *J. Bacteriol.* 178, 1134–1140). The two classes of late *qsc* genes may be comprised of several subclasses.

Las boxes are genetic elements which may be involved in the regulation of *qsc* genes. Although sequences with characteristics similar to las boxes were identified, (FIG. 7), the locations of these sequences have not provided insights about the differences in the patterns of gene expression among the four classes of genes. It is possible that when the promoter regions of the *qsc* genes are studied that particular motifs in the regulatory DNA of different classes of genes will be revealed.

Many of the *qsc* genes appear to be organized in two patches or islands on the *P. aeruginosa* chromosome (FIG. 7). Because LasR mutants are defective in virulence it is tempting to speculate that these gene clusters may represent pathogenicity islands. The rhII–rhIR quorum sensing modulation occurs on one of the *qsc* islands, but none of the *qsc* genes are tightly linked to the lasR–lasI modulon. Genes representing each of the 4 classes occur over the length of the chromosome and on both DNA strands. This is consistent with the view that quorum sensing is a global regulatory system in *P. aeruginosa*. Of interest there is a third LuxR family member in *P. aeruginosa*. This gene is adjacent to and divergently oriented from *qsc103*.

Quorum sensing is critical for virulence of *P. aeruginosa* and for the development of mature biofilms. The methodology disclosed herein for identification of *qsc* genes provides a manageable group of genes to test for function in virulence and biofilm development. Furthermore, the availability of the *P. aeruginosa* genome sequence will very likely lead to the development of a gene expression microarray for this organism. The methods described herein provide a set of 39 genes that respond to specific treatments in a predictable fashion (Table 3).

EXAMPLE 2

Screening Assay for Quorum Sensing Inhibiting Compounds

In this example, the screening assay used two strains of *P. aeruginosa*: a wild type *P. aeruginosa* (PAO1) and QSC102, from Example 1 (see FIG. 8). This assay will detect inhibition of all aspects of quorum sensing signaling, e.g., signal generation and signal reception.

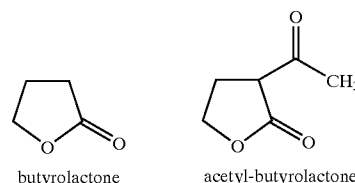
Procedural Overview

Microtiter plates are prepared by adding 200 μ L Luria Broth (“LB”) agar, containing 0.008% 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl- β -D-galactose (X-gal) to each well. Overnight cultures of PAO1 and QSC102 are subcultured in LB to a starting absorbance at 600 nm (“A600”) of 0.05 and grown at 37° C to an A600 of 1.0. PAO1 is diluted 2.5 \times 10⁵-fold in LB and 5 μ L of this is applied to the surface of the LB agar in each well. Plates are then dried in a laminar flow hood for 60 minutes. A tenfold dilution of QSC102 in LB is used to inoculate each well using a replicator. Plates are then sealed and incubated at 37° C for 40 hours. Growth and color development are evaluated visually and the data is recorded with a camera.

The test compound was present in a microtiter well and overlaid with LB agar and 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl- β -D-galactose (X-gal). Both strains were spotted on the agar in each well. PAO1 emitted the acyl-HSL signal (3-oxo-C12-HSL), to which QSC102 responded by turning blue. QSC102 expressed β -galactosidase only in response to the LasI signal (3-oxo-C12-HSL); the lacZ fusion in QSC102

did not respond to the RhII signal (C4-HSL). Hence, the assay was selective for inhibitors of the Las system. Inhibition of signaling was evaluated qualitatively by the absence or weakening of the blue color development.

The assay was used to test 6 product analogs, two of which showed an inhibitory effect: butyrolactone and acetylbutyrolactone. Although bacterial growth was not inhibited, the color development was reduced. Color reduction correlated directly with test compound concentration, although relatively high concentrations (~20 mM) were required to suppress color development completely (FIG. 9).



EXAMPLE 3

Development of a *P. Aeruginosa* Strain for a High Throughput Screening Assay

A. Construction of Reporter Strain-Chromosomal Insertion of Reporter A strain for use in high-throughput screening was constructed by inserting the lacZ transcriptional fusion, linked gentamicin resistance marker, and about 2 kb of flanking DNA from strain QSC102 into a mobilizable plasmid (such as pSUP102) as depicted in FIG. 10A. Plasmid pSUP102 confers tetracycline resistance and does not replicate in *P. aeruginosa* (Simon, R. et al. (1986) *Meth. Enzym.* 118:640–659). The pSUP102-derivative was then transferred into PAO1 by bi- or triparental mating, selecting for gentamicin resistance (Suh, S. J. et al. (1999) *J Bacteriol.* 181(13):3890–7). Gentamicin resistant isolates were screened for tetracycline sensitivity (i.e., a double cross-over event has resulted in a chromosomal insertion). Southern blotting was used to confirm the nature of the recombination event and to rule out candidates with more than one insertion. The resultant bacterial strain generates the signal (3-oxo-C12-HSL) and responds to it by increased β -galactosidase activity. A similar strategy is used to create a reporter strain that expresses *gfp* instead of *lacZ*. The initial GFP variant is the stable and bright variant GFPmut2 (Cormack, B. P. et al. (1996) *Gene.* 173(1):33–38).

Procedural Overview of Assay

A culture of PAQ1 reporter strain (carrying the reporter gene lacZ transcriptionally fused to the regulatory sequence of *qsc102* in the wildtype background, PAO1) was grown in LB, 100 μ g/ml gentamicin overnight, such that the A600 was around 0.1. The culture was washed in LB twice and used to subculture at a 1:1000 dilution in LB. The subculture was grown in the presence or absence of test compound. Growth was monitored at A600 and expression of β -galactosidase activity is measured according to the Miller assay (Miller, J. A. (1976) in *Experiments in Molecular Genetics* pp 352–355, Cold Spring Harbor Lab. Press, Plainview, N.Y.).

The reporter strain was tested by growing it in microtiter plates in the presence and absence of known inhibitors of bacterial signaling. Examples of known inhibitors are: acetylbutyrolactone, butyrolactone, and methylthioadenosine, a product of the synthase reaction that was shown to be inhibitory to the RhII synthase (Parsek, M.

R. et al. (1999) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 96:43604365). Initial characterization of the assay entailed following the optical density (cell growth) in individual sample wells and measuring induction levels at different time points. FIG. 10B shows the induction of β -galactosidase as PAQ1 reaches high density, wherein cell growth is measured at 600 nm (closed circles) and expression of β -galactosidase is measured in Miller units (open circles). For GFP fusions, the fluorescence of the culture is determined after excitation at 488 nm.

B. Construction of Reporter Strain-Reporter on a Plasmid

The PAO1/pMW303G strain is constructed as described in Example 1 above.

Procedural Overview of the Assay

An overnight culture of PAO1/pMW303G was diluted to an A600 of 0.1 in LB, 300 μ g/ml carbenicillin. Of this, 50 μ L were added to microtiter plate wells and grown at 37° C, shaking at 250 rpm, in the presence or absence of test compounds. Culture growth was monitored directly in the microtiter plate at 620 nm. Expression of the reporter gene, β -galactosidase was measured with the Galacton substrate by Tropix as follows. 12A 20 μ L aliquot of the culture was added to 70 μ L of 1:100 diluted Galacton substrate (Tropix, PE Biosystems, Bedford, Mass.) and incubated in the dark at room temperature for 60 minutes. The reaction was stopped and light emission was triggered by the addition of 100 μ L Accelerator II (Tropix, PE Biosystems, Bedford, Mass.), and luminescence was read with plate reader (SpectrofluorPlus, Tecan). Timepoints were taken at 5, 8 and 12 minutes.

In either embodiment of the assay (chromosomal insertion of reporter, or reporter on a plasmid), a satisfactory assay shows normal cell growth but reduced β -galactosidase activity or gfp expression in the presence of a known signaling inhibitor. Possible problems associated with the use of fluorescence in whole-cell systems are interference by turbidity as cell density increases and the production of pyocyanin and pyoverdine, fluorescent molecules that are excreted by wild type *P. aeruginosa*. However, interference due to endogenous fluorescent pigments may be reduced by using mutants that lack these pigments (Byng, G. S. et al. (1979) *J Bacteriol.* 138(3):846–52).

EXAMPLE 4

Screening Assay to Determine Inhibition of the Signal Synthase

An assay was developed to measure inhibition of RhII activity, based on a previously published enzyme assay for RhII (Parsek, M. R. et al. (1999) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 96:43604365). It was shown that the substrates for RhII are S-adenosylmethionine (SAM) and butanoyl-acyl carrier protein (C4-ACP). It is proposed that RhII can be used as a model enzyme to study inhibition of acyl-HSL synthases. This is based on the observation that TraI from *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (Moré, M. I. et al. (1996) *Science.* 272 (5268): 1655–8) and LuxI from *Vibrio fischeri* (Schaefer, A. L. et al. (1996) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 93(18):9505–9), two homologs of RhII and LasI, that also utilize SAM and the respective acylated-acyl carrier protein as their substrates.

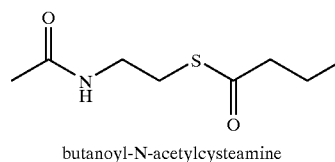
RhII activity assay. Studies of autoinducer synthases have been hampered by the low solubility of the enzyme. It is only in the past year that the first rigorous characterization of an autoinducer synthase was published (Parsek, M. R. et al. (1999) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 96:4360–4365). This

study was performed on RhII, which had been slightly overproduced in a LasI minus strain of *P. aeruginosa*, thereby avoiding previously encountered problems of solubility. The reaction mechanism deduced for RhII is summarized in FIG. 11. The substrates for the synthase are butanoyl-acyl carrier protein (C4-ACP) and S-adenosylmethionine (SAM). The amino-group of SAM attacks the thioester of C4-ACP to form a peptide bond between butanoic acid and SAM. The first product, acyl carrier protein (ACP) is released. Next, the SAM-moiety undergoes internal ring closure to form a homoserine lactone (HSL). Methylthioadenosine (MTA) and butanoyl-HSL (C4-HSL) are released.

The enzyme assay reaction mixture contains 60 μ M ¹⁴C-labeled SAM and 40 μ M C4-ACP in a final volume of 100 μ L (buffer: 2 mM dithiothreitol, 200 mM NaCl, 20 mM Tris-HCL, pH 7.8). The reaction is started with the addition of 70 ng RhII, incubated at 37° C and quenched after 10 min by addition of 4 μ L of 1 M HCl. Product formation is quantitated by extracting the reaction mixtures with 100 μ L ethyl acetate and scintillation counting the radiolabeled C4-HSL, which partitions into the organic phase. (SAM remains in the aqueous phase.)

Other variations on the assay include detection of the non-acylated ACP (i.e., ACP with a free thiol group). Non-acylated ACP can be detected through the use of a thiol reagent such as dithionitrobenzoic acid (DTNB), which releases a highly colored thiolate ($\epsilon_{412}=13\ 600\ \text{cm}^{-1}\ \text{M}^{-1}$) upon reaction with thiol groups (Ellman, G. L. (1959) *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 82:70–77). Another variation of this assay uses an even more sensitive reagent, 4,4'-dithiobipyridyl which has a $\epsilon_{324}=20\ 000\ \text{cm}^{-1}\ \text{M}^{-1}$ (Jamin, M. et al. (1991) *Biochem J.* 280(Pt 2):499–506). Use of DTNB eliminates the need for radioactivity and allows for a continuous assay.

Another variation on the assay includes using a substitute for the substrate C4-ACP. It has already been found that RhII turns over butanoyl-CoA in lieu of C4-ACP (Parsek, M. R. et al. (1999) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 96:4360–4365). The K_M for the CoA substrate is 230 μ M, compared to 6 μ M for C4-ACP, but v_{max} is only one order of magnitude slower. N-Acetylcysteamine represents a truncated moiety of CoA and acylated N-acetylcysteamines often function as substrate analogs for CoA-dependent enzymes (Bayer et al. (1995) *Arch Microbiol.* 163(4):310–2; Singh, N. et al. (1985) *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* 131(2):786–92; Whitty, A. (1995) *Biochemistry.* 34(37): 11678–89). It will be determined whether butanoyl-N-acetylcysteamine is turned over by RhII. If so, an assay will be developed for the release of free thiol groups with a thiol reagent such as DTNB. Butanoyl-N-acetylcysteamine is readily synthesized from the commercially available precursors butyrylchloride and N-acetylcysteamine.



LasI activity assay. In analogy with RhII, TraI, and LuxI, proposed substrates for LasI are SAM and 3-oxo-C12-ACP. In this assay, compounds are tested for inhibiting the activity of LasI. This assay is based on observations that bacterial strains incubated with ¹⁴C-labeled methionine produce

radiolabeled acylated-HSLs, which can be isolated from the culture supernatant and identified by their retention times (in comparison to known standards) when eluted over a high pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) reversed phase column. A synthase-inhibitor assay has been set up using this methodology.

A *Pseudomonas* strain that expresses *lasJ* but not *rhII*, such as PDO100, is grown in the presence and absence of the test compound (Brint, J. M. et al. (1995) *J Bacteriol.* 177(24):7155–63). Cells are pulsed for 10–30 minutes with ¹⁴C-labeled methionine (available from American Radiochemicals) and pelleted by centrifugation. The supernatant liquid is extracted with ethyl acetate and the products separated by HPLC. If the test compound inhibits LasI synthase, the amount of 3-oxo-C12-HSL produced will be significantly reduced when compared to the control.

An in vitro assay for LasI activity similar to the radiometric assay used to study RhII will be developed. The substrates for this assay are ¹⁴C-labeled SAM (available Amersham Pharmacia) and 3-oxo-C12-ACP (similar methodology in Moré, M. I. et al. (1996) *Science.* 272(5268):1655–8). LasI activity is monitored by the appearance of radiolabeled 3-oxo-C12-HSL, after extraction into ethyl acetate and scintillation counting. Initially, crude extracts of LasI overexpressed in *E. coli* serve as the source of enzyme. Once a satisfactory assay is in place, a purification protocol will be developed to obtain LasI in a soluble and active form. The purification may involve expression at low levels (low plasmid copy number, weak promoter, low growth temperature) in a *P. aeruginosa* *rhII* mutant. Purification will follow standard techniques such as ammonium sulfate precipitation, anion exchange chromatography, cation exchange chromatography and size-exclusion chromatography.

EXAMPLE 5

In Vivo Assays to Determine Inhibition of Signal Binding

In vivo assays were also used to determine whether a test compound inhibits signal reception by LasR.

One assay used the *P. aeruginosa* strain QSC102 (Table 3), which responds to the presence of exogenous 3-oxo-C12-HSL by inducing β -galactosidase activity up to 400-fold (Example 1). Cells were grown in the presence of a minimal concentration of 3-oxo-C12-HSL and in the presence and absence of the test compound. If the test compound interferes with signal reception, β -galactosidase activity is reduced. Interference can be a result of any of several mechanisms. The simplest is, if the test compound prevents the 3-oxo-C12-HSL from binding to LasR. Alternatively, the test compound may prevent LasR from binding to DNA or interacting productively with RNA polymerase.

A further in vivo assay is used to determine whether a test compound inhibits binding of 3-oxo-C12-HSL to LasR. This assay is based on an observation originally made with LuxR of *Vibrio fischeri*. Namely, the autoinducer binds to *Escherichia coli* cells in which LuxR is produced, provided that LuxR is co-expressed with Hsp60 (Adar et al. (1993) *J Biolumin Chemilumin.* 8(5):261–6). This finding was used to develop a competition-assay for binding of inhibitors to LuxR (Schaefer, A. L. et al. (1996) *J Bacteriol.* 178(10):2897–901) and LasR (Passador, L. et al. (1996) *J Bacteriol.* 178(20):5995–6000). Briefly, cultures of *E. coli* harboring expression plasmids for Hsp60 and LasR (or LuxR) are induced for several hours, at which time an aliquot of cells

is added to tritiated signal molecule, alone or in combination with a potential inhibitor. After 10–15 minutes, cells are pelleted by centrifugation, washed, and the amount of radioactivity bound to the cells is determined by scintillation counting.

Plasmids for expression of LasR (pKDT37) (Passador, L. et al. (1996) *J Bacteriol.* 178(20):5995–6000) and Hsp60 (pGroESL) have been made. A simple method for preparing ¹⁴C-labeled 3-oxo-C12-HSL has been developed. *E. coli* cells expressing *lasI* excrete ¹⁴C-labeled 3-oxo-C12-HSL into the medium when incubated in the presence of ¹⁴C-labeled methionine. The ¹⁴C-labeled 3-oxo-C12-HSL can be recovered by extraction into ethyl acetate and purified by HPLC. The correct product is identified by its radioactivity and by the correct HPLC retention time compared to an unlabeled standard.

EXAMPLE 6

Assay for Inhibition of Biofilms

This assay tests whether compounds useful for inhibiting quorum sensing also inhibit or modulate the formation or growth of biofilms. The LasI/LasR signaling system was found to regulate not only the expression of virulence factors, but also the development of mature biofilms (Davies, D. G. et al. (1998) *Science.* 280(5361):295–8). This was demonstrated by using a simple flow-through system, as shown in FIG. 12, that allows fresh medium to be pumped through a small chamber in a Plexiglas body.

Cultures of *P. aeruginosa* expressing green fluorescent protein (GFP) were grown in a chamber that was sealed with a coverslip and flushed with fresh medium. Surface attachment and biofilm maturation were determined by examining the coverslip by epifluorescence and confocal microscopy. Both wild type PAO1 and a *rhII* mutant strain were able to attach to the surface and form the mushroom-shaped structure characteristic of a biofilm. However, a *lasI* mutant that cannot synthesize the signal molecule 3-oxo-C12-HSL was only able to attach to the surface. It did not encase itself in an extracellular matrix or form any kind of three-dimensional structure. It also remained susceptible to 0.2% sodium dodecyl sulfate, which was used to mimic the susceptibility to a biocide. When the 3-oxo-C12-HSL signal was added back to the *lasI* mutant cells, the wild type phenotype was restored. The cells formed biofilms and remained resistant to sodium dodecyl sulfate.

Accordingly, the bioreactor depicted in FIG. 12 is inoculated with wild type *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 that expresses GFP. Test compounds (signaling inhibitors) are added to the flow-through medium to determine whether they prevent formation of the three-dimensional structures typical of a bacterial biofilm. Biofilm formation is monitored using a confocal microscope.

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Incorporation by Reference

The contents of all references, patents and published patent applications cited throughout this application, as well as the figures and the sequence listing, are incorporated herein by reference.

Equivalents

Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments and methods described herein. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the scope of the following claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

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ggacgcatcc cgtccctgac caccctgctc ctggccgatg cggtaaacgc caagagcgag 960
ctggagctca agcatccgga catcccgcag ctcgaccgcc acgctcgcga catcgagcgc 1020
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gcgctggagc gcgccctgg cgaagggcgt ccgttgacc tggtagcgc ggtatgccg 1140
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gaccagcccc gctggcccgc cccaagctg gtcagcgcgc gccagggcgt ggcggagctg 1260
gccagggcgc gccaggtgga aatccgccac gcgatcctcg gcggcgagtt cgagtaccta 1320
tcgttcaacc gaaaccccc caccggcgag acccgcgagg gtttcctcgg caaggtcag 1380
cgccagctcg agcggatcgc cggggcccct ccctgcccgc ccgcgacctg ctctttctt 1440
gagatgtgcg gcggcgagga cggctggcac caggcccacg gcgagatcgt ccagcgcctg 1500
gaacagggcg actacggcca gaccgggctg gactaccggc ccctggaatc gatcttctg 1560
tcgcgcctgc cgtctacga gaaatgggtc gccagccagt cgcgcgagca gatctgggc 1620
agcttctgt cccagggcgc cgagtacga ttgatgggaa aactcttogg cgagcgcttc 1680
gacaacttcg tcgtgctggc cgtcgatcac taccggatgg agccgttcta ctctttctt 1740
gcgaccgtcc cgacgtctta catccgaacc gactacctgt aa 1782

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<210> SEQ ID NO 3

<211> LENGTH: 693

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

<400> SEQUENCE: 3

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atgccgcaa ccagccccac accaaccaac ccgatccca ggctaccgcc tgatcacaca 60
gaaaccccc tgaatactca gattgcccag atcaccaga gcctggcagc caacggctgc 120
gcctatatca cccccagcga cgcgctctac gacgagcagg actgggaact gatgaaccag 180
gtcctggcca actcgacct gccgtgggag aagatcctga tcggcgacgc cgacgaggag 240
aacgacctct acgtggcccg ttctatgacc gaccgcgacc gtcccacggg ggtcaacct 300
gcgctgctcg agctgatcat cccgcgctc tgcaacgaca acgtgatgag cctgttccgc 360
aagctgatgg gcgacgacgc cttctacgtc cggcgcgatgc aggtgaaccg gatgaaggcc 420

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ggctcgttca tcggccggca cctggatacc gacagcaacc cggactacca gtactccatc 480
gtcctgcagc tcggcaccta cttctccggc ggccagttcg tggctctacga ccgcgacggc 540
aacctgcgca acgacatcaa gccggagccg cgctcgggtga tcatcagcga ctgtagctat 600
ccccacgagg tccagcaggt gaccgcccgc gagcgcgtct cgctgggtgtt cttcgtcagt 660
cgccatgcgg accggaaccg gcgggtctat tga 693

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<210> SEQ ID NO 4
<211> LENGTH: 411
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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<400> SEQUENCE: 4

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gtgacggact tcgaatcctc gcgtcgcgct ccgtccaccg gattgtccgg cgcgctgcgg 60
cgcccgcgct ccagcgcagc gccactgcc aatctggcag ttgtcgtgg cggggacgga 120
ggctttagta gccgcacttt tttccagggc cgggcagtgg gaccgcaatg catggacgac 180
atcgagacca gagtgaggaa actggtagcc gcccggttcg gcgtggagga atgcgacatc 240
cggctggaca gcgacttccg taacgacttc ggtgccgagt cgctcagagt agtogaactg 300
gtcatggccc tggaaagcga gttcggcgtc gagatcggc atgacgatgc ggaacggatc 360
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<210> SEQ ID NO 5
<211> LENGTH: 588
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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<400> SEQUENCE: 5

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atggccgtcc gggtcgagga agtagaacga atcgcctcgc ctgcggttct gttccattc 60
gcgcacgcca tcgcgcgca gctgcgcggc gaagcgggcg aaatccgagg cggcgatgcc 120
gaaggcgtag tgcgtgtagt ccgcggcccgc cccgccgtac tgcggctccc gggacaggca 180
cagccacagc gaaccagtt cgagatagcc gccctggtcc cagcgcgctt ccaggcgaaa 240
gccgagaaga tcgcggtaga aggcgatgct ggccggcagg tcggcgaccg ccagggtcag 300
gtgattgaga ccggtaaagca tgggggctcc ttgcaagatg tggcgggagg tcgattcagg 360
cacgtcccag ccagtcgccc cggatcattt ccatcagttg gcgcaagccg ggttgcggct 420
ggcgtcggct cggatagtag aggcagaacg gcgcgcccat cgaggccag tccggcaata 480
ccagttgcag ccggccgcta cgcagctcct cggcgattcc cacctccagg cagtaggcca 540
ggccgacacc gtccagggcc gcggcaaccg ccgtattgct ttcgttga 588

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<210> SEQ ID NO 6
<211> LENGTH: 1020
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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<400> SEQUENCE: 6

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atgaacggaa ccgcccgca taccctcgcc gtatcgcccc cgcccctgcg caacctctgc 60
gacggccacg gccggctcga tccccgggag gtcggctggt ccgcccgcc gcgggtgctc 120
tgccacatcc ccggccactt cggccggcgc aagcgtgga accactggtg catcgtcagc 180
cccggctgga tgctctcgct gaccatcgcc gacctcgact acctgaccta cggcgcggcc 240
tatttctcgc acctggacag cggccaggcg gtagcgcaca cgcagatccg cttcttcggc 300
ctcggctgcc agttgccga cgcgcgcag gccagccatg cttctgagca tccccgctg 360

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caattgcgct tcgacgaaca gcccgggcgc ctgcgcgtca ccggccaggc cccggacctc 420
gggtggcctgc cgctggagct ggcgctggaa gtgcgacgac cgtcgcacct ggagtcggtg 480
aacctgggtg tgccgatggg cgaacacacc ttccatgcct gcagccgcca gctcggcctg 540
ccgatcagcg gctgcctgca gctcggccgc cgacgctacg actgccaggc gggccagagc 600
ttcgcgcgcg tggacttcgg ccgcggtgtc tggccgctgc atacctactg gaccgcgcgc 660
gccttcgccc cccccggcgg catcgcgggc aacttcggca ccggctggac cgaagccagc 720
gacctgcgcg agaacgccct gtggttcggc ggcaagctca gcccgctgct cgacgacgtg 780
cacatccgcg agcctcgcga cccgctggcc gaatggcgcc tggacagcgc ctgcggtcgc 840
gtcgagctgc tcttcctgcc cgaacagctg caccaggcgc ggcccagcgt cggcctgttc 900
tatgccaata cccgccagtg gttcggccgt ttcaacggca ccctgcgcca cgacgacggc 960
gactgcgtgc cggtgagcgg cgcctcggc tggatcggtt cgaccgcgc gcgctggtga 1020

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<210> SEQ ID NO 7
<211> LENGTH: 1170
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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<400> SEQUENCE: 7

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atgaaacact actcagccac cctggcactc ctgccactca ccctcgcctt gttcctgccc 60
caggcagccc atgccaccgg ctcgatggaa acgcccacca gtcgggtcta cggtgcttc 120
ctcgaaggtc cggagaatcc caagtccggc gcctgcaagg ccgcccgcgc cgcggcggc 180
accagggcac tgtacgactg gaatggcgtc aaccagggca acgccaacgg caaccaccag 240
gcggtggtcc ccgacggcca gctctcgggc gccggcaagg cactgttcaa gggcctgaac 300
ctggctcgca gcgactggcc cagcactgcc atcgcgccgg acgccagcgg caacttcag 360
ttcgtctaca aggccagcgc gccgcacgcg acccgctact tcgacttcta catcaccaag 420
gacggctata accccagaaa gccgctggcc tggagcgacc tggaaaccgc gccgttctgc 480
tcgatcacca gcgtcaagct ggagaacggc acctaccgga tgaactgccc gctgccccag 540
ggcaagaccg gcaagcatgt gatctataac gtctggcagc gctcggacag cccggaagcc 600
ttctacgcct gcatcgactg gagcttcagc ggcgccgtcg ccaacccttg gcaagcgtg 660
ggcaacctgc gcgcgcagca ggacctgcca gccggtgcta ccgtcaccct gcgtctgttc 720
gatgcccagg gccgcgacgc ccagcgtcac agcctgaccc tggcccaggg cgcacaagg 780
gccaaagcaat gcccgctggc gctggcgagc aaggtcaacc aggactccac cctggtcaac 840
atcggcgtgc tggatgccta cggggcggtc agcccgttgg ccagctcgca ggacaaccag 900
gtctacgtgc gccagggcgg ctaccgcttc caggtcgaca tcgaactgcc ggtcgagggc 960
ggcggcgagc aaccggcgcg cgacggcaag gtcgacttcg actatccgca aggcctgcag 1020
caatacgacg ccgggaccgt agtgcgcggt gccgatggca agcgtacca gtgcaagccc 1080
taccgaaact ccggtggtg caagggtgg gacctctact acgccccggg caagggcatg 1140
gcctggcagg acgcctggac cctgctgtaa 1170

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<210> SEQ ID NO 8
<211> LENGTH: 210
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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<400> SEQUENCE: 8

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atgttgaaag tggcgatcgt cctgctactg ctggctaccc tggtgagcct gttcagcggc 60
ctgtttcttc tggtaacagga ccaggggccat gggtcccgcg tggtaattc gctgaccgtc 120
cgcgtggtgc tcgcccggcg gaccctgggt ctggtcgctt ggggcttcta cagcggcgag 180
ctgaacagcc acgcgccctg gcatttctga 210

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<210> SEQ ID NO 9
<211> LENGTH: 1872
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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<400> SEQUENCE: 9

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atgagtttcc cgataaacat caattatagg agtttcccta tgtgcggtct cgcgggttgg 60
gtggattaca cgcgcaagct cgacgacgaa tttccggcga tcttcgccat gaccgatacg 120
ctcgccttgc gcgggcccga tgccgagggc atctggaagc accgcaacgc cctgctgggt 180
caccggcggc tggcggtcat cgacctcagc ggccgctgc agccgatgtc ctatcgcttt 240
cccaccggcc aggaggtcac cctcgtctac accggcgagg tgtacaacca cgatgccctg 300
cgcgagcggg tgcgccgggc cggacatgag ttccgcacc gcagcgatac cgagggtggtc 360
ctgcacgcct atctgcaatg gggcgagcgt tgttgcgagt acctgaccgg gatgttcgcc 420
ttcgcctctc tcgatggccc cgacggccac ctgctgctgg tgcgcgaccg cctgggcctc 480
aagccgctgt attacgcgcg gcaccgcgag ggactgctgt tcggctcggg gatcaagtcc 540
atcctggcgc atccggaatt cgccgccagg ctgcacgcgg tcggcctggg cgacctcctg 600
acgctgtccc ggggcacttc gcagacgcgg ttccgcgagg tccaggaact gctgccccggc 660
cacctgctgt cctggcgtcc caattcccag gcgaagttgc gccgctactg ggagggtgcgc 720
cgccaggagc atgccagcga cctgcagagc accgtgcagc gcaccccgga actggtcacc 780
cgcgccctgg gggcgcaatt gcacgccgac gttccggtgt gttcgtctct atcgggtggg 840
ctcgattcga ccgccctgac cggcatcgcc cagcgcatcg cgaaggcggg gcacggcggc 900
gacatcaatt cgttctcggt ggacttcgtc ggccaggccg agcagttccg cagcgacgac 960
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ttccgggcca aggacgtacc tttaacctc ggccagatgg ataacctcgt gcaacctgatg 1140
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ttcgggtggt acggctggtt ccgcgatccg caggcgttgg ctgcggcgcg cttcccctgg 1260
gcctccaggg tgcgctgccc ggccggcttc atcgcgcggc gtttcaaccg ccgctgcgat 1320
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ggcgacagcc cggaggagcg gcggatgcgc gagttcagcc acctgcatct gaagcgtctg 1440
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gtgccctaca ccgacctaga gctggtggag tacgtctaca acgtgccctg gtcgatcaag 1560
agccgggacg gcgagagaaa gtggctgctc aagcgggcct gcgccgacta tgtcccggaa 1620
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ttctcgcgcg ggagcgtgcg gccctgctg gaggacgcgg tgaacccggg gttcggcctc 1740
gtttcgcgag agttcctggc cgccgaactg gagcatccgg aggggtactt caacaccag 1800
gtgagccgcc acaacctgga gaccgcactg gcgctggaag gctggctcag gttgtacggg 1860
ctctccgct ga 1872

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<210> SEQ ID NO 10
<211> LENGTH: 756
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

<400> SEQUENCE: 10
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ggcgtgctca aggtcggccca ggcactgccg tccgagcggc gcctggtggc caagctcggc    120
tgctcgcgct cggccctgcg cgagggcctg cgggcgctgc gcgggcgcgg catcatcgac    180
accgagcatg gccgtgggtc gttcgtgccg gacctcgacc gcaacgccga cgtcagcccc    240
ctgatgcacc tgttcggctc ccagccgcgc accctctacg acctgctcga agtccgcgcc    300
ctgctggagg gcgagggcgc ccgcctggca gcgctacgcg gcaccgaggc agacttcgtc    360
ctgctcgcgc ggcgctacga agagatgctc gccagccacg aggaaaccca gccgatcgat    420
ccccgcgagc acgcccgcgc cgaccacgcg ttccaccggg cgatcagcga ggcacgcac     480
aatccggtgc tgggtcatac cctgcaatcg ctcaacgaac tgctgctgag cacggtgttc     540
gcctcagtga acaacctcta ccaccgaccg ccgcagaaac gccagatcga ccgccagcac     600
gcgcgcctct acgcggccct ccgcgagcgc cagccggacc aggcgcaacg ggcggcgcgc     660
gaacatatcc acagcatccg cgacaacctg cgggagatcg agcaggaaga acagcgccctg     720
gtccgcgcca ccctgcgcct gaacggctgg ggctga                                756

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<210> SEQ ID NO 11
<211> LENGTH: 822
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

<400> SEQUENCE: 11
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gacatgcccc ccggaacct gcgccacgca ctgttccggg ccttctggga cgagacggcg    120
tcgttgctgg acatcgagga cgccttcgcc cgggtcaccg cccggcgcca ggcggtcgag    180
ccgctcgca agttcttcgc cagttggtcg aagaccaaca actcggcggc cagcgtttcc    240
ggactggcca atcgccttac cctgctggcc cgttcggaac agggttcggc agcggcagac    300
cagctctatc gagcctgcgg cagcctgcaa cggatcaccg acgaagacct cggcgcctc     360
ggcaacaccg tgcattccga tcttttctac accatggcca ccacccttg cggcgcagac     420
cgctggctgc tgcgcgagaa ctgctgcctc toggcgcagg cgttcaagga ctggaccgac     480
cgccagcgcc tgtgcgagcg cgacctgatg cagggactgc tgaccacgct ggtacacgag     540
gtctataccc acggcgaggt ggagtacatc caccgctgtg acaaggaatg gttcagccgc     600
gacatgggcg taccgccga acgcgcccgc gccaccgtgg cctgggtaac ggtgcacacc     660
ggcggcaccg agagcaatca cttcgcacc gccacggcgg cggtgaacgc ctctcgtcag     720
gcgatggaaa tcgaggtgaa cgaagaagcc gcgcgcaacc tgttcgggct ctacctgcgc     780
aacaggcgc aggtcatgcg tgactgcgcg gcgctgttct ga                                822

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<210> SEQ ID NO 12
<211> LENGTH: 1368
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

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atgtcctccc gccaatcgtc ccgcaacgct tccaccccgt atctgaccaa ggccttccag	60
gcaacggcca tcgtcgtggt gagctacttc ctctactgga cctaccagct ctaccagtac	120
ggcgagattc ccatcagcaa gaaggacgtg atgctgcgcc aagccatcct cgcgcgcttt	180
ccggcggact acgaggtgga gatcaagggc gccgacctgc tcggcttcgg cgagaaattc	240
ctggtcgcct acggcaatcg gcgcttcgtc ggcaaggcct tcgccatgga cgaccaggtc	300
atcgagcgcc tggagcggaa ccagggacgg accaacctgc cgctggtgaa ggtgttctac	360
atcgccgaac ccggcctcct ctccctcgtg ctcaacctct ccccgttcct ggatatccag	420
aagaacatgg tcgagctgag cctccgggaa taccggaaga tccagttggt ccccttcgat	480
ccggacgcga agcggaaacc gcgcgagcag ttcgaaaccg attatgcctt cccccagctg	540
ttcagcctca gccaaactgga agtcgccgac tacgacggcg acgcccgcga cgaactgcgc	600
ctgggtacc tgtcctacgc cggcggttcg ggagggacgc gctggtcggg gatctacgac	660
ctgaaggacg gcgcgctgac cgcctattcc ggctatccgg aatgctcga catcgacgtc	720
gcccggttca tccaggcggg caacctgtac gccggcctcg acggcacctt gccgcgcgac	780
cagcgtcagc tggaaagacgt ggtcggccga ggacgcgagc gcttcgcctt gaccgcgcg	840
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cgactgacct tggccccgcg ccataccgac gattactcga ccttcctcga catcgcgggg	1020
aagaaaaatct tcgtcgaagc cttctacgtc gacgacgacg cctgccactg gtgcgagcat	1080
cgctggcgag tgatgctttt ccattacgac gacggtcgtt ggatctcggg ccgcaccatc	1140
aacggcgaca gttcaacgg gcaatggctg cgcaacgcgg agccgctggg cctcaacgac	1200
gttttcggta cctaccgcga ccagggcccg acgggcctgg cctggtcctt catcgaccg	1260
cgctggaccg cctccagcca gcatgacatg gacgatccgc tgggcgtggg aatgcgcacc	1320
ctgtcgcggg tggagcaatg ggtgaaggaa cgctatcggg aaaactga	1368

<210> SEQ ID NO 13

<211> LENGTH: 1209

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

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cgcccccttg gcgtcggcat caatatccag ccggcggcgg tcgaggcctt tgcogaactg	180
ggcctcggcc cggcgtggtg ggccaaccgc atccccacc acgagctgcg ctacatcgac	240
cagagcggcg ccacggtatg gtccgagccg cgcggggtgg aagccggcaa cgcctatccg	300
cagtactcga tccatcgcgg cgaactgcag atgatcctgc tcgccgcggg gcgcgagcgc	360
ctcggccaac aggcggtacg caccggtctc ggcgtggagc gtatcgagga gcgcgacggc	420
cgcgtgctga tcggcggccc cgacggacac ggcaagcccc aggcgctcgg tgccgatgtg	480
ctggtcggcg ccgacggtat ccattcggcg gtccgcgcgc acctgcatcc cgaccagagg	540
ccgctgtccc acggtgggat caccatgtgg cgcggcgtca ccgagttoga ccgcttctc	600
gacggcaaga ccatgatcgt cgccaacgac gagcactggt cgcgcctggt cgcctatccg	660
atctcggcgc gtcacgcggc cgaaggcaag tcgctggtga actgggtgtg catggtgccc	720
agcgcgcggc tcggccagct cgacaacgag gccgactgga accgcgacgg gcgcctggag	780

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gacgtgctgc cgttcttcgc cgactgggac ctgggctggt tcgacatccg cgacctgctg 840
acccgcaacc agttgatcct gcagtaccg atggtagacc gcgatccgct gccgcactgg 900
ggccggggac gcatcacctt gctcggcgac gccgcccacc tgatgtatcc gatgggccc 960
aacggcgctt cgcaagcaat cctcgacggc atcgagctgg ccgccgcgct ggcgcgcaac 1020
gccgacgtgg ccgcagccct gcgcgaatac gaagaagcgc ggcggccgac cgccaacaag 1080
atcatcctgg ccaaccgaga acgggaaaa gaggaatggg ccgcggcttc gcgaccgaag 1140
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ccacgctag 1209

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<210> SEQ ID NO 14
<211> LENGTH: 3090
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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<400> SEQUENCE: 14

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atgaccttta ccgacctgtt cgtccgccgg ccggtgctgg cgctggtggt cagcacgctg 60
atcctgctgc tcggcctgtt ctccctgggc aagctgccga tccgccagta cccgctgctg 120
gaaagctcga ccatcacctt caccaccgag taccgccgag cctccgccga tctcatgcaa 180
ggcttcgtca cccagccgat cccccaggcg gtgtcgtcgg tggagggcat cgactacctt 240
tcctcgacct cgggtgcaggg gcgtagcgtg gtgaccatcc gcgatgctgct caaccgcgat 300
tcgaccagcg cgatgaccga gaccatggcc aaggtcaact cgggtgcgta caagctgccc 360
gagcgtgcct acgactcggg gatcgaacgc tcttccggcg agaccaccgc ggtagcctac 420
gtcggctttt ccagcaagac cctgcccgatc ccggcgttga ccgactacct gtcgcccgtg 480
gtcgaagcga tgttctcttc catcgacggc gtggccaagg tccagacctt tggcggccag 540
cgctggcca tcgcctctg gctcgacgcc gaccgcctcg ccgggcgagg cctgaccgcc 600
tccgacgtgg ccgaggggat ccgcccaac aactaccagg ccggcggggg gatggtgaa 660
gggcagtagc tgctgtccaa cgtgcgggtc aacaccgacc tgaccaacgt cgacgacttc 720
cgcgagatgg tcatccgcaa cgatggcaac ggcctggtgc gcctgcgca cgtcggtaac 780
gtcgaactgg gcgccgggc caccgagacc agcgcactga tggacggcga cccggcggtg 840
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ctgtattcga tgcccaagcg cgaactggcg ccgaccgagg accaggccgc ggtgctcacc	1680
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<210> SEQ ID NO 15

<211> LENGTH: 2535

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

<400> SEQUENCE: 15

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ggcgacgtca tcgagccagg ccgctatcgc ctcgacctgc tgctcaacag ccgatggcgt	180
ggcgtcgagg aagtcgagct gcgccccag ccggggcggg aaagcgcggg cttctgctac	240
gaccggggcc tgctggagcg gccgggcatc gacctggaga agagcgcgcg tggccaggac	300
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agctattacc tgagcctgga ttcttogaag acctatgtcg atccggcgag ctgggacagc	480
ggcatttccg ccgccttgct caactacaac agcaatctcc acgtcaggga aaaccacggc	540
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gcaacctatg tgcagaccga cctgccggcc tggcgtgcgc agttattgct gggagaaaac 720
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gaccggatgc tgccggatcc gctgcgctac tacgctccgg tgggccgtgg gaccgccagt 840
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caactgctgc gccccgggac cacgcgctac agcctgacgg ccgggcggtc caacgatccc 1080
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cgggtgcgct ggggcaacga gccgcagcag cagtgccctg tcgactatgc gttgggcccg 2460
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gagcgcacgc tgtga 2535

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<210> SEQ ID NO 16
<211> LENGTH: 2976
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

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ccccccctcg tcgatcgcga gcgctcgttc agctaccgag aactcgaccg gctcagcgac 120
cggctggccg cccacctggc caggcgcggc gtcgcccggg gcgagctgct gccctcgtg 180

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gccgaacgct cggccgaact ggtcatcgcc atcctggcgg ccgccaagtg cgcagcggcc	240
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caagccccct tggccctcgc caccatgccc gaggacctgc cggggcaacc ggtggaggtc	360
atcgcacagg cgctcggac gagtgcggcg ggtgccgcgc cgagaccggc gctcgacggc	420
agcgaagcgc tgtatgtgat cttcacctcg ggcaccaccg gcgaaccxaa ggcgctggtg	480
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caacggagcc gcaccacct gatggcggcg gtcggcttcg acgtttccca atgggaaatc	600
tggccaccct tgtgcgagg cgcctgcctc cacctggtgc ccgacgaggc gcgccagac	660
ccggcggcgc tgctggcatt cttcgccgag cagcggatca gccacgcctt cgcgcctacc	720
gtgatggtgc ccgctggcgg gagcagccc gccccgcccgt cgtggcgctt gcgctacctg	780
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cccgactaca tgctgccag ccgctacctg tcgctggaca gcctgccgac caggtcaac	1440
ggcaagatcg accgcaggc cctgcgctca cacctggacg aacaatgcca ggaacgactc	1500
gacgagcaac gtttcggcac ccccgccgaa ctgcaagtgg ccctgtcctg gcaggaagtg	1560
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gacctcgcgc ccgaacgcgg cctgcgctg atgaccttc gcctcggcta cgcacctgc	2460
cacagccgta ccggcgcta cgcgactac cagtgggtgga gccggctggc gcggacctg	2520
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tacatggtag aggcgatcag cgtcatcgcc cgccagcett cggcgtggg caagaaattc 2640
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cgacgcgccc ggcgtcccct tcggcagatg cggttcgacg actgggtaag tctctgggaa 2760
gacaatcgcg acgccccgct ctatccccctg ctgagcatgt tccgcgacaa catgtacgcc 2820
ggccgcagca ccgctcgatt gtaccaggac acctatctct gggactgcac caacgtcgag 2880
gaacacctgc gcgggagcgc cgtgcgcgag ccggagttcg acgaccgect gctcgacctg 2940
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<210> SEQ ID NO 17
<211> LENGTH: 1092
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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<400> SEQUENCE: 17

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cctgttcgtc ccgctgctcg gcgtgcccag gccctgggca cgggccaagg tgaagtcgga 120
cctgctgcag aaggccgagg tccacagcga caaggcccga ccgaccccgc cgggttctgt 180
cgaatggcac ttctgcagc ggatcgtcta cgagtactgc gccgaggagt acctgcgcat 240
gggactggcc aacctgaagg cttctggaa tccgatgccg ggaacggacg agcacgacga 300
ctaccaggaa acccgccgca aggaacagga agagatgaaa aggttttgcg aagagaacct 360
ggggatttgc gcatgacgga cgccaaggct ttcaggcgct acatattcga gctgtacttc 420
gatccggcac ggctcctcga actggacgac gaccagcacc tgcaacggat agaacgcttc 480
ctcgatgccc tcgcgcccct ccacccggtg ctggagaact ggtatctgtg cggcgactcc 540
ctgcgcgatg ccctcagcca caacgtcacc gagcaccgcc aggatctcgc caaggccctg 600
tcgctgacc gacgcaccgg gcggtggaa ctggtgctat ggaacggcga ggaggatccg 660
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cccggcgtg gcacctgct gctgaacggc cgcgaaccga tggacgaaac ccgtcgcgaa 1020
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ctgcgcggct ga 1092

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<210> SEQ ID NO 18
<211> LENGTH: 1281
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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<400> SEQUENCE: 18

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gacgcggtgg agcagcacgg catcgcgttc gtcccgtga gcgacgaaact gacctaccgc 180
cggaccatgg gcgatccgcg cctgtgggac cccaagacgt ccttcggcgt gctctggcaa 240
gccatcgccc ggatgatcga gccggtctac gagtacgtct cggcgcagcg ccatgacgac 300

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atcgtggtgg tcgctcgtct atgggcgctg ggcgcacgca tcgctcacga gaagtacggg 360
attccctacc tgtcccgca ggtctcgcca tcgaccctgt tgtcggcgca cctgccgccg 420
gtacacccca agttcaacgt gcccgagcag atgccgctgg cgatgcgcaa gctgctctgg 480
cgctgcatcg agcgttcaa gctggatcgc acctgcgcgc cggagatcaa cgcggtgcgc 540
cgcaaggctc gcctgaaac gccggtgaag cgcattctca cccaatggat gcattcgccg 600
cagggcgtgg tctgcctgtt cccggcctgg ttcgcgcgc cccagcagga ttggccgcaa 660
ccccgcaca tgaccggctt cccgctgttc gacggcagta tcccggggac cccgctcgac 720
gacgaactgc aacgctttct cgatcagggc agccggccgc tgggtttcac ccagggctcg 780
accgaacacc tcaggggcga cttctacgcc atggccctgc gcgcgctgga acgacctggc 840
gcgctgggga tcttctcacc cggcgcgcgc caggaaaccgc tgcgcggctt gccgaaccac 900
gtgctgcagc gcgcctacgc gccactggga gccttgctgc catcgtgcgc cgggctggtc 960
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gaggaccctg ccatggcgc gccctgtcgg cgtttcatgg aattgtcaca accgcacagt 1200
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tggtgaagg ctgcctcctg a 1281

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<210> SEQ ID NO 19
<211> LENGTH: 651
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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<400> SEQUENCE: 19
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caggcttcca tcgagaagct gggctgggac gtggtctcca cctccagggt ccgcgaccag 180
gaattcgacc agttcgacca tccgcaaacc cgctacatcg tcgccatgag ccgccagggc 240
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tgccgctggt acctgggcgc cagttcgggt gtggcgggtga ccaccacggc catggagcgc 480
tatttcgttc gcaacggcgt gatcctccag cgcctcggcc cgcgcgagaa ggtcaagggc 540
gagacgctgg tcgcgatcag cttcccgccc taccaggagc gcggcctgga gatgctgctg 600
cgctaccacc cggaatggct gcagggcgta ccgctgtcga tggcgggtgtg a 651

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<210> SEQ ID NO 20
<211> LENGTH: 1167
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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<400> SEQUENCE: 20
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atggtcgcgc ggctgatgcc ggcgctggcc gccgaattcg gcgtgtcctt cgcgcgcatc 120
ggctacctgg tcaccttcta cgcgggtgcg atggccctcg gcggcccgtt gttgaccacc 180
gccctgctcc ggggtccgcg caagaacgcc ctgctcggcc tgatcgcgct gttcgtggtc 240

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ggccaggca tcggcgccct ggcgcgggc tatgcggtga tggtcgcggc gcgactggtc 300
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gaaggcaacc agttcgcccg cgcgtcgctg ctggtgctcg gtggcctgat ggtcggcacc 420
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<210> SEQ ID NO 21
<211> LENGTH: 993
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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<400> SEQUENCE: 21

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atgccgcgcg ccgcccgtgt ctgcccctg ggcagctacc tgcccgaggc cgtgctcagc 60
aacgacatgc tcgcccgcga gctggacct tccgacgctt ggatcagcag ccgcaccggc 120
gtgcccagc ggcataatcg cggcgacctt ggcagcgcg acctggccct gcgggcgggc 180
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ggcgcgctcg cgttcgacct gtcgcccgc tgcaaccgct tcgtctacgg cctggccagc 360
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cgcagttccg gacagccctc caactacttc cggatggagc gcaaggcagt gttcggccag 660
gcggtagcgc agatgagcga ctcggtgctg cgggtgctcg accgggtcgg ctggcaagct 720
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gaccagctcg accttcccgt cgcgagatg gtgagcaaca tcgcccagggt gggcaatacc 840
gtcggccctc cgattcccct ggcctggccc cacggcctgc gccaaagcat cctgcccagc 900
ggcgcaaca tggctctcac cggtttcggt gccggactga cctggggttc ggtcgcctc 960
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<210> SEQ ID NO 22
<211> LENGTH: 1257
<212> TYPE: DNA

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<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

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tgggtggtga cgcgctaccg cgacgcgcgc aaggtcctca accatccggg cgtccgcccg    180
gacgcccggc aggcccgcga actctaccg aagcgtaccg gcagcccgcg cgcgggggatc    240
ggcgagggac tcagccacca catgtcaac ctgcaccgcg cggaccatac ccgctgcccg    300
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cggcagccgg ccgacgacgt ctacagcggg ctggtgcagg ccgcccgcga gagcggcccag    660
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atccagcgcg tgctcgcgcg ctccccgac ctccagttgg cgtgcccaca cgcggagctg   1140
cagtggctgc cgatcacctt cctccgcgcc ctgatcagcg tgccgggtgcg caccggatgc   1200
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<210> SEQ ID NO 23

<211> LENGTH: 915

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

<400> SEQUENCE: 23

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gccggggtgc gccgccagga ggatggcgag cgcctggcga acgctgccc gtcggcccgg   180
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gtggcggaga aagtccggca taccgggctc tggggcctgg tgaacaacgc cgggatctgc   300
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cccattggca tccaggtctc ggtggtcagc cccggggcga tctggacgcc gatctggggc   600
aagatcgcca gcgaggcga gcgcgccctg gccgacgccc ccgacgccgt cgcgcacctc   660
tatcgcgata cctacctgcg ctctctccag gccaacgagg acggcgcgcg caacagcgcg   720
accaagcccc ccgatgtcgc cgcgcgggtg catgccgcgc tcaccgcggc caagccgccc   780

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<210> SEQ ID NO 24
<211> LENGTH: 1329
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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<400> SEQUENCE: 24

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gacctgcgcc gcggcctcga cgcgctgcag gcgcggcacc cgctgctgcg cgcgcggatc 180
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gagcaatga 1329

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<210> SEQ ID NO 25
<211> LENGTH: 1167
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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<400> SEQUENCE: 25

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cgcgcggctg gctcggcgct gtcgctgatg cccaacgcgc tgaccgcctc ggagagggtc 180
ggcgtgcgcc ctgaccttac ccgcgcccag gccttcgact cgctgcgggt cctcaccggc 240
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accgtgctct gcagcgacgg ccgcgaagtg cacgccgacg tgctgatcgg ccgcgacggc	480
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<211> LENGTH: 7110

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

<400> SEQUENCE: 26

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ccggaactcg accagtacac catcttcagc tacgaccgct tcaccggcga ggtcgatacc	180
caggccctgg aacgagcgct gctgcaggcg gcgcgagaca ccgaggcgtt ccgcctgcgc	240
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cgccacgtcg acctgcgcgc cgaccgcgac cccgaggccg ccgtgcgac cttggtgcgc	360
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ctgatgaaa aaccctatgt cgagacggtc gcggcagaga tcgcccgggt gctcgaacct 7080
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<210> SEQ ID NO 27

<211> LENGTH: 1404

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

<400> SEQUENCE: 27

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atgaaaacgc ccgctggac gcgccatgcc ctctgggtca tgccgctcgc cctggggctg 60
caatccgccg tggctcggcg ggatgagcag ccaagcaaga cttccagcta ttcgccggtg 120
gtgatcaatg aggacttcgc caccatcatg aagcgcatag cggcgaacaa accgtcgatc 180
gaacaggccc acaagacgct tctcagcagc cgttacgac tcagcgacag gccggccaag 240
ggcgccagca tgacgcggcg caagcggctg caggagggga tccgggtgaa gctgccggcc 300
ggcaccagct gggaggaaact ggccaggctg agccccgagg aaatccgcaa gcaggggctg 360
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cccaagtcc tcatcgacga gatcaagcgc caggaaagcc gcgacctgac ccgtttcgac 480
ctcgactacg acctgcggga ccaactcctg ccggaattcc cggcaccgat gttccttacc 540
acccggcctg acctggcgga tgtgtccaag ggcaagctgg tgaccatcga caactatttc 600
gagttgttca acgggattct caatcccaag cagctggaag ggctgcgcct gctgctaacc 660
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ggcgtagcct gcttcgactg ccatcgcaac ggccacacca atgcccgtac tcacctggcc 780
ggcgatgtgc gcccgagcc gttccgccac cgcacgcaca caccgacgct gcgccccgtg 840
aacatccagc ggttgttcgg ctcgcagagg gcgctgaaga ccgtcgagga cttaccagag 900
ttcgagcagc gcggcccta cttcgacggt gatccggtaa tcgccaccaa gaagggggtg 960

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aacgtgctcg agcgtggcag tcaagtgcac ttcattgggtg agttccaggc gctgctggac 1020
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caggaattgc gtggcgaaaa gctgttctac ggcaaggcgg cctgcgccgg gtgccatgcg 1140
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gggatcaagg attccgccgc gtacatgcac gacgaccgcc tgctgaccct ggaggacacc 1320
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gtggcctacc tgcgtaccct gtga 1404

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<210> SEQ ID NO 28
<211> LENGTH: 1386
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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<400> SEQUENCE: 28

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atgctcacgg tgtgtgcgaa cccaagggt atttcccac cagctcccc gcggtcgga 60
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gctcgccagg ggcgcgaaca gcggctccgg cagatcgccc caatcgaacc aggccagcc 180
gtcgcacttg tccggctcca tgaggcgcgc ctccggcatcc tccgcgcaac cggccaggat 240
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gcggcgcccc agcaacacct tgccgtcccg caagatcagg acgcccacgc ctacctgagg 480
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atctga 1386

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<210> SEQ ID NO 29
<211> LENGTH: 1104
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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<400> SEQUENCE: 29

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atgaaaaaag tttgtgcaact ggcgttatcg atcctgacga cgatcgggtgc gacagcggcg      60
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ccggaaacgc ccaaggcttt ccagaaggaa accggcaccg gtgtcgtcct cgacaccttc      180
gacagcgcgc agaccgcgca gggcaagctg atggtcggcc gctccggcta cgacgtggtg      240
gtgatcacct ccaacatcct gcccgggctg atcaaggcgg gcgtcctcca ggaactcgac      300
cgcgaccggc tccccactg gaagaacctc gacgcggaca tcctcgggaa gcttcaggcc      360
aacgatcccc gcaatcgcta tgccgtacct tatctctggg gaaccaccgg gatcgacctac      420
gatgtggaca aggtccgcaa gctgctcggc ccgacgcgc cggtcgcact ctgggacctg      480
gtcttcaagg aggagaacat ctcccgcctc agccagtgcg gcgtggccac gctggactcc      540
tccaccgagc tgggtgcat cgccctcaac tacctgggcc tgccgcacaa cagccagaat      600
cccgaggact accagaaagc ccaggaactg ttgctgaagg ttcgcccta cattcgctat      660
ttcgactcct ccagagtcga caccgatctc tccaacggca acgtctgcgt ggtggtcggc      720
tggcagggca cggcctacat ggcccaggtc aacaacgaac aggccgggaa cggtcgccat      780
atcgctaca gcattcccc ggaaggctcg ctggtctggg ccgagaacat ggtgctgctc      840
aaggatgcac cgcacccgca gcagggttat gcgctgatcg actacctgct gcgtccggag      900
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ctggtagagc gaaaactgcg gaaaaccggc gcggtttacc tgagcaagga aaccatggcg      1020
accctcttcc cgctgaaac cctgccactg aaggtcgaga gaatccgtac ccgggtctgg      1080
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<210> SEQ ID NO 30

<211> LENGTH: 1251

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

<400> SEQUENCE: 30

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gtgggctgtc cggggcggct aggatggaca ttttcatcgt ctcgggcagg cctgtcgcga      60
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ggggccggga tcgccggcct ggcgctggcg cgcgaattca ccaaggcagg catogactgg      180
ctgctggtcg agcgggccag cgagatcagg cccatcgcta ccggcatcac cctggcgagc      240
aatgcgttga cggcgttgc cagcaccctg gatctcgacc ggtgttccg ccgtggcatg      300
ccgttggccg gcatcaacgt atacgccac gacggttcga tgctgatgct gatgccttc      360
agtctgggtg ggaattcccg cggcggcctg gcgttgacgc gccacgaact gcatgcggcg      420
ctactggagg ggctggatga gtcgcgcat cgggtcgggg tctccatcgt gcagatcctc      480
gacggactcg accacgaacg cgtgaacctg agcagcggca ctgtccaoga ctgttcgctg      540
gtggtcggty cggatggcat tcggtcagac gtgcgacggt atgtctggcc ggaggcgacc      600
ttgctcatt ccggcgaaac ctgctggcgc ctggtcgttc cccatcggtt ggaggacgcc      660
gagctggcgg gagaggtctg ggggcacggc aagcgcctcg gcttcatcca gatcagcccg      720
cgcgagatgt atgtctacgc gaccctgaag gtgcgcccgg aggagcccga ggacgaggag      780
ggcttcgtaa ccccgaacg gctggccgcc cactacgcgg acttcgacgg catcgcgccg      840
agcatcgccc ggctcatacc gagcgcacc acgctggtgc acaacgaact cgaggagtgtg      900
gccggcgcct cctggtgccg cggacgggta gtgctgatcg gtgacgccgc acacgccatg      960

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acgccgaacc tggggcaggg cgcggccatg gccctggagg acgccttctc gctggcgcgc 1020
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cggatcgagt tcatcaggaa gcaatcctgg atcgtcggcc gccttggtca gtgggaatcg 1140
ccctggagcg tctggctgag gaataccctc gttcgcctgg tgcgcaatgc cagtgcgagg 1200
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<210> SEQ ID NO 31

<211> LENGTH: 1754

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

<400> SEQUENCE: 31

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atgatggacg ccttcgaact tcccaccacc ctggtccagg ccctgcgtcg ccgcgctgtc 60
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ctcagctatc gcgatctcga cctgcgcgcg cggagcatcg ccgcggccct gcaggcccat 180
gcgcagctgg gcgatcgcgc ggtactgctg tttcccagcg gccccgacta cgtcgcggcg 240
ttcttcgggt gcctgtatgc cggggtcacg cgggtgcccg cctaccgcc ggaatcggcg 300
cgccgccatc accaggaacg cctgttgtcg atcatcgcg acgccgagcc gcgcctggtc 360
ctgaccaccg ctgacctcgc cgagccattg ctgcagatga acgcgcaact gtcgccgcc 420
aacgccccgc aactgctctg cgtcgaccag ttggaccgg ccgttgccga ggcctgggac 480
gagccgcaag tgcgtcccga gcacatcgcc ttcctccagt acacctccg ttcacccgca 540
ttgcccaag gcgtgcagg cagccatggc aacctggctg ccaacgaggt gctgatccgc 600
cgaggcttcg gcacgtgtgc cgacgacgtg atcgtcagct ggctgccgct gtaccacgac 660
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ccgaagacgt ccagcggcaa gctgcaacgt tccgcctgcc gcctgcgect ggaagacggc 1680
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gcagcgacg acga 1754

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<210> SEQ ID NO 32
<211> LENGTH: 7335
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

<400> SEQUENCE: 32
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gcgctgccgg tgtcattatc ggaggagctg ctggcctgcg cccggcggga ggggtgcacc    360
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<210> SEQ ID NO 33

<211> LENGTH: 2556

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

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<210> SEQ ID NO 34

<211> LENGTH: 2334

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

<400> SEQUENCE: 34

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<210> SEQ ID NO 35

<211> LENGTH: 6390

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

<400> SEQUENCE: 35

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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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<400> SEQUENCE: 36

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<212> TYPE: DNA
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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<212> TYPE: DNA
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agggaaacac ccctcgacat cgagccgtct gcggcgcctt ctagagca          468

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What is claimed is:

1. A method for identifying a modulator of quorum sensing signaling in bacteria, said method comprising: providing a cell which is capable of endogenously synthesizing a quorum sensing signal molecule, wherein said cell comprises a regulatory sequence of a quorum sensing controlled gene operatively linked to a gene

that generates a detectable signal in response to the quorum sensing signal molecule; contacting said cell with a test compound, wherein said test compound is other than said quorum sensing signal molecule; and comparing said detectable signal generated in the presence of said test compound with said detectable

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signal generated in the absence of said test compound, to thereby identify said test compound as said modulator of quorum sensing signaling in bacteria.

2. A method for identifying a modulator of quorum sensing signaling in bacteria, said method comprising:

providing a cell which comprises a quorum sensing controlled gene wherein said quorum sensing controlled gene comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:26, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:28, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:32, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:34, SEQ ID NO:35 and SEQ ID NO:36, operatively linked to a gene that generates a detectable signal in response to a quorum sensing signal molecule;

contacting said cell with said quorum sensing signal molecule in the presence and absence of a test compound;

and comparing said detectable signal generated in the presence of said test compound with said detectable signal generated in the absence of said test compound, to thereby identify said test compound as said modulator of quorum sensing signaling in bacteria.

3. A method for identifying a modulator of quorum sensing signaling in bacteria, said method comprising:

providing a cell which comprises a regulatory sequence of a quorum sensing controlled gene operatively linked to a gene that generates a detectable signal in response to a quorum sensing signal molecule;

contacting said cell with 3-oxo-C12 homoserine lactone in the presence and absence of a test compound;

and comparing said detectable signal generated in the presence of said test compound with said detectable signal generated in the absence of said test compound, to thereby identify said test compound as said modulator of quorum sensing signaling in bacteria.

4. A method for identifying a modulator of quorum sensing signaling in bacteria, said method comprising:

providing a cell which comprises a regulatory sequence of a quorum sensing controlled gene operatively linked to a gene that generates a detectable signal in response to a quorum sensing signal molecule;

contacting said cell with said quorum sensing signal molecule in the presence and absence of a test compound;

and detecting a change in said detectable signal to thereby identify said test compound as a modulator of quorum sensing signaling in bacteria.

5. The method of any one of claim 1, 2, 3, or 4, wherein said gene that generates said detectable signal comprises a reporter gene that is heterologous to said regulatory sequence.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein said detectable signal is provided by the transcription of said reporter gene or the translation product of said reporter gene.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein said reporter gene is selected from the group consisting of ADE1, ADE2, ADE3, ADE4, ADE5, ADE7, ADE8, ASP3, ARG1, ARG3, ARG4, ARG5, ARG6, ARG8, ARO2, ARO7, BAR1, CAT, CHO1,

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CYS3, GAL1, GAL7, GAL10, GFP, HIS1, HIS3, HIS4, HIS5, HOM3, HOM6, ILV1, ILV2, ILV5, INO1, INO2, INO4, lacZ, LEU1, LEU2, LEU4, luciferase, LYS2, MAL, MEL, MET2, MET3, MET4, MET8, MET9, MET14, MET16, MET19, OLE1, PHO5, PRO1, PRO3, THR1, THR4, TRP1, TRP2, TRP3, TRP4, TRP5, URA1, URA2, URA3, URA4, URA5 and URA 10.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein said reporter gene is lacZ or GFP.

9. The method of any one of claim 2, 3, or 4, wherein said cell does not express said quorum sensing signal molecule.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein said quorum sensing signal molecule is produced by a second cell.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein said second cell is a prokaryote or eukaryote.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein said second cell is a bacterium.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein said second cell is wild type *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

14. The method of claim 12, wherein said bacterium is a gram negative bacterium.

15. The method of any one of claim 1, 2, 3, or 4, wherein said cell is a prokaryote or eukaryote.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein said cell is a bacterium.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein said bacterium is a gram negative bacterium.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein said gram negative bacterium is *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

19. The method of claim 16, wherein said bacterium is a mutant strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* which comprises a regulatory sequence of a quorum sensing controlled gene operatively linked to a reporter gene, wherein in said mutant strain, lasI and rhlI are inactivated.

20. The method of claim 16, wherein said quorum sensing controlled gene encodes a virulence factor.

21. The method of claim 16, wherein said quorum sensing controlled gene encodes a polypeptide which inhibits a bacterial host defense mechanism.

22. The method of claim 16, wherein said quorum sensing controlled gene encodes a polypeptide which regulates bio-film formation.

23. The method of any one of claim 1, 2, 3, or 4, wherein said quorum sensing controlled gene is endogenous to said cell.

24. The method of any one of claim 1, 2, or 4, wherein said quorum sensing signal molecule is an autoinducer of said quorum sensing controlled gene.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein said autoinducer is a homoserine lactone.

26. method of claim 25, wherein said test compound is a homoserine lactone analog.

27. The method of any one of claim 1, 2, 3, or 4, wherein said modulator modulates the synthesis of said quorum sensing signal molecule by said bacterium.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein said synthesis is inhibited.

29. The method of claim 27, wherein said synthesis is induced.

30. The method of any one of claim 1, 2, 3, or 4, wherein said modulator modulates reception of said quorum sensing signal molecule by said bacterium.

31. The method of claim 30, wherein said reception is inhibited.

32. The method of claim 30, wherein said reception is induced.

33. The method of any one of claim 1, 2, 3, or 4, wherein said modulator scavenges said quorum sensing signal molecule.