

Could a phytochemical derived from vegetables like broccoli be the answer to antibiotic resistant pathogens?

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Antibiotic resistant bacterial pathogens are increasingly playing a role in rising illness and preventing wound healing, especially in hospitals. While more and more pathogens have developed biofilms that protect them from being eradicated by antibiotics, fewer classes of antibiotics are being developed. Researchers from Ben-Gurion University of the Negev decided to go in a different direction and investigated a phytochemical derived from cruciferous vegetables such as broccoli that breaks down the biofilm.

The phytochemical 3,3'-diindolylmethane (DIM) successfully broke down the biofilms protecting two different pathogens including Acinetobacter baumannii and Pseudomonas aeruginosa—enabling their eradication 65% and 70% of the time, respectively. Combined with antibiotics, that number jumped to 94%.

Prof. Ariel Kushmaro, Dr. Karina Golberg and his team together with Prof. Robert Marks, all of them members of the Avram and Stella Goldstein-Goren Department of Biotechnology Engineering at BGU chronicled their findings in *Pharmaceutics* recently.

Additionally, when they introduced DIM into an infected wound, it sped up the healing process significantly, the team found.

"Our findings show promise for other avenues of research in addition to known classes of antibiotics," says Prof. Kushmaro.

More information: Karina Golberg et al, Anti-Virulence Activity of 3,3'-Diindolylmethane (DIM): A Bioactive Cruciferous Phytochemical with Accelerated Wound Healing Benefits, *Pharmaceutics* (2022). DOI: 10.3390/pharmaceutics14050967



Provided by Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

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