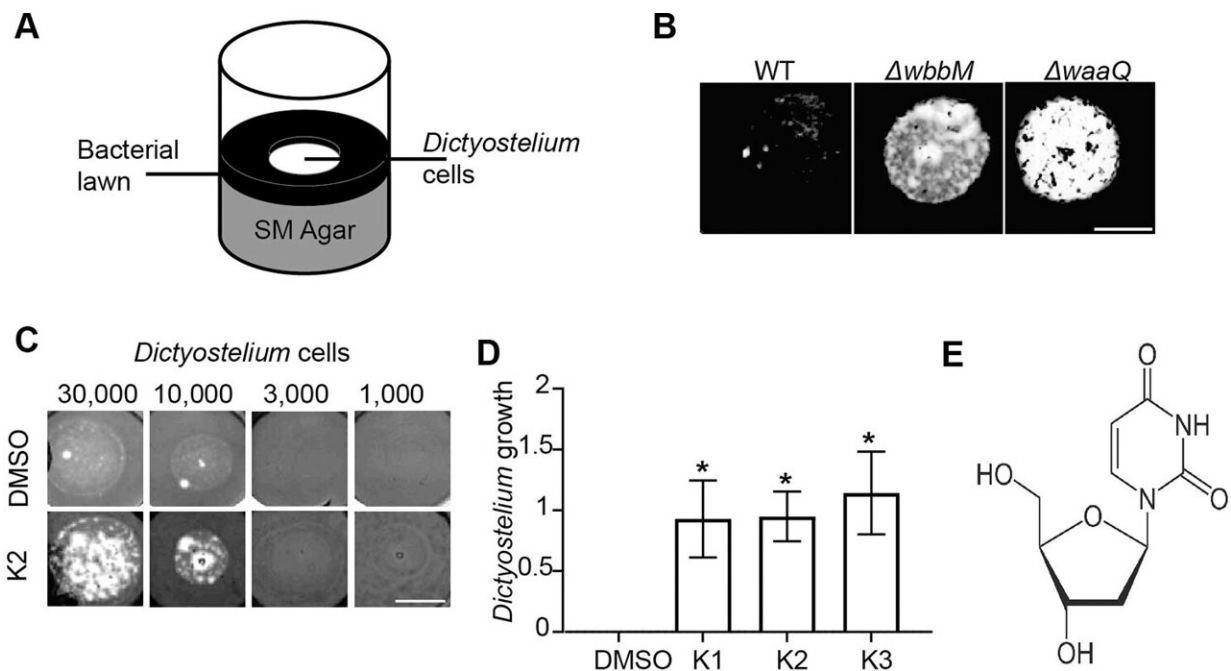


A new weapon against antibiotic-resistant bacteria

November 4 2022



Three compounds affect the interaction between *K. pneumoniae* and phagocytic amoebae. A. *D. discoideum* cells were deposited on a lawn of *K. pneumoniae* and allowed to form a phagocytic plaque for 10 days. B. Phg1A KO cells failed to grow on WT bacteria, but they grew readily on *K. pneumoniae* mutants with decreased virulence ($\Delta waaQ$, $\Delta wbbM$) (scale bar: 4mm). C. K2 increased the ability of phg1a KO cells to create phagocytic plaques in comparison with the negative control (DMSO) (scale bar: 4mm). D. The effect of each compound was scored from 4 (visible growth of 1,000 cells) to 0 (no growth of 30,000 cells) and the score of the negative control (DMSO) subtracted. In this scale, the result shown in Fig 1C would score as a 0 for DMSO, and 2 for K2. Repeated experiments showed a high variability, but a significant effect for all three

selected compounds (mean \pm SEM; *: p

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