biofilm, wherein the agent is not an HMGB1 protein, fragment or an equivalent of each thereof.

[0008a] In one aspect, the present disclosure refers to method for inhibiting the stability of an established biofilm, comprising contacting the biofilm with an effective amount of at least one agent that interferes with the binding of a polyamine to DNA in the biofilm, wherein the agent is selected from a tRNA, difluoromethylornithine, trans-4-methylcyclohexylamine, sardomozide, methylglyoxal-bis[guanylhydrazone] (MGBG), 1-aminooxy-3-aminopropane, oxaliplatin, dicyclohexylamine, or a salt thereof.

[0008b] In another aspect, the present disclosure refers to a use of an agent that interferes with the binding of a polyamine to the DNA in the biofilm in the manufacture of a medicament for treating an infection caused by a bacterium that produces a biofilm in a subject in need thereof, wherein the agent that interferes with the binding of a polyamine to the DNA in the biofilm is selected from a tRNA, difluoromethylornithine, trans-4-methylcyclohexylamine, sardomozide, methylglyoxal-bis[guanylhydrazone] (MGBG), 1-aminooxy-3-aminopropane, oxaliplatin, dicyclohexylamine, or a salt thereof.

[0008c] In another aspect, the present disclosure refers to a use of at least one agent that interferes with the binding of a polyamine to DNA in a biofilm in the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting the stability of a biofilm, or for treating a biofilm in a subject, or for preventing the formation of a biofilm in a subject susceptible to developing a biofilm, wherein the biofilm is to be contacted with the medicament, and wherein the agent is selected from a tRNA, difluoromethylornithine, trans-4-methylcyclohexylamine, sardomozide,

methylglyoxal-bis[guanylhydrazone] (MGBG), 1-aminooxy-3-aminopropane, oxaliplatin, dicyclohexylamine, or a salt thereof.

[0008d] In one example, the methods for inhibiting the stability of a biofilm, comprise, or alternatively consist essentially of, or yet further consist of a contacting the biofilm with an effective amount of one or more agents that interfere with the binding of a polyamine to the DNA in the biofilm. This disclosure also relates to methods for inhibiting the stability of a biofilm, comprising, or alternatively consisting essentially of, or yet further consisting of contacting the biofilm in vitro with an agent that interferes with the binding of a polyamine to the DNA in the biofilm, wherein the contacting comprises, or alternatively consists essentially of, or yet further consists of coating a surface with an effective amount of agent that depletes cations, wherein the agent is not an HMGB1 protein, fragment or an equivalent of each thereof. In one example, the methods for inhibiting the stability of a biofilm, may comprise, or alternatively consist essentially of, or yet further consist of contacting the biofilm in vitro with an effective amount of an agent that interferes with the binding of a polyamine to the DNA in the biofilm, wherein the contacting comprises, or alternatively consists essentially of, or yet further consists of coating a surface with an effective amount of one or more agents that depletes cations. The contacting may be in vitro or in vivo.

[0009] In one example, the agent that interferes with the conversion of B-DNA to Z-DNA in the biofilm or its local environment. In a second example, the agent comprises, or alternatively consists essentially of, or yet further consists of an anti-B-DNA antibody or fragment or derivative thereof. In a third example, the agent comprises, or alternatively consists essentially of, or yet further consists of riboflavin, ethidium bromide, bis(methidium)spermine, daunorubicin, TMPyP4, a quaternary benzo[*c*]phenanthridine alkaloid, quinacrine, 9-amino acridine, or a derivative thereof. In a fourth example, the agent comprises, or alternatively consists essentially of, or yet further consists of chloroquine or a derivative thereof.

[0010] Further described herein are methods for inhibiting the stability of a biofilm, comprising, or alternatively consisting essentially of, or yet further consisting of contacting the biofilm in vitro with an effective amount of HMGB1 protein or biologically active fragment thereof

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An method for inhibiting the stability of an established biofilm comprising contacting the biofilm *in vitro* with an effective amount of at least one agent that interferes with the binding of a polyamine to DNA in the biofilm, wherein the agent is selected from a tRNA, difluoromethylornithine, trans-4-methylcyclohexylamine, sardomozide, methylglyoxal-bis[guanylhydrazone] (MGBG), 1-aminooxy-3-aminopropane, oxaliplatin, dicyclohexylamine, or a salt thereof.
2. The method of claim 1 further comprising contacting the biofilm with an effective amount of an agent that interferes with the binding of the eDNA to a DNA binding protein and/or an antibacterial agent wherein the agent that interferes with the binding of the eDNA to the DNA binding protein is selected from one or more of an anti-DNABII antibody, an anti-IHF antibody and/or an anti-HU antibody, or fragments of each thereof
3. The method of claim 2, wherein the agent that interferes with the binding of the eDNA to a DNA binding protein has a net negative charge or a net positive charge.
4. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the methods are performed in the absence of administration of a DNAse enzyme.
5. Use of an agent that interferes with the binding of a polyamine to the DNA in the biofilm and an agent that inhibits the replication of the bacterium in the manufacture of a medicament for treating an infection caused by a bacterium that produces a biofilm in a subject in need thereof, wherein the agent that interferes with the binding of a polyamine to the DNA in the biofilm is selected from a tRNA, difluoromethylornithine, trans-4-methylcyclohexylamine, sardomozide, methylglyoxal-bis[guanylhydrazone] (MGBG), 1-aminooxy-3-aminopropane, oxaliplatin, dicyclohexylamine, or a salt thereof.
6. Use of at least one agent that interferes with the binding of a polyamine to DNA in a biofilm in the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting the stability of a biofilm, or for treating a biofilm in a subject, or for preventing the formation of a biofilm in a subject susceptible to developing a biofilm, wherein the biofilm is to be contacted with the medicament, and wherein the agent is selected from a tRNA, difluoromethylornithine,

trans-4-methylcyclohexylamine, sardomozide, methylglyoxal-bis[guanylhydrazone] (MGBG), 1-aminooxy-3-aminopropane, oxaliplatin, dicyclohexylamine, or a salt thereof.

7. The use of claim 5 or 6, wherein the biofilm is to be further contacted with an effective amount of an agent that interferes with the binding of the eDNA to a DNA binding protein and/or an antibacterial agent, optionally wherein the agent that interferes with the binding of the eDNA to the DNA binding protein comprises one or more of an anti-DNABII antibody, an anti-IHF antibody and/or an anti-HU antibody, or fragments of each thereof.

8. The use of claim 7, wherein the agent that interferes with the binding of the eDNA to a DNA binding protein has a net negative charge or a net positive charge.

9. The use of any one of claims 5-8, wherein administration of a DNAse enzyme is absent.