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 a 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.

[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 and inhibits the stability of an established 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.

[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 and inhibits the stability of an established 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.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A 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 inhibits the stability of an established 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 and inhibits the stability of an established 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, 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.