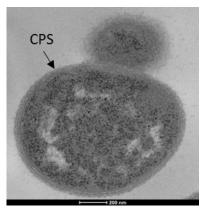


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The extracellular polysaccharides produced by extremophilic bacteria stand out for their structural complexity, often characterized by the presence of rare sugars [1]. *Psychrobacter* sp. TAE2020 is a vesiculating y-proteobacterium isolated from an Antarctic coastal seawater sample [2].



TEM images of thin sections of Psychrobacter sp. TAE 2020.

This marine bacterium can produce and secrete molecules endowed with surfactant and emulsifying properties. We recently isolated and purified the anti-adhesive and emulsifying polysaccharide-protein complex, CATASAN. The complex can reduce biofilm formation and the detachment of biofilm of the nosocomial bacterium *Staphylococcus epidermidis* [3]. Here we reported the purification and the characterization of the polysaccharide portion of CATASAN produced from *Psychrobacter* sp. TAE2020. The polysaccharide was found to be associated with cells as a capsule (CPS). The purified polymer was analysed using chemical analyses, and NMR spectroscopy technique and consists of a tetrasaccharide repeating unit containing all aminosugars. Anti-biofilm assay and confocal laser scanning microscopy suggested that CPS reduces *S. epidermidis* biofilm formation without affecting cell viability and leads to a more unstructured and heterogeneous biofilm. Finally, the adhesion of CPS on liposomes has been evaluated.

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