Supplementary Table. Natural compounds and extracts as biofilm disrupting agents and QS inhibitors.

Natural agent	Bacterial species	Further information	Bibliographic reference
Chitosan	*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PA01, *Streptococcus mutans* ATCC 35668, *Staphylococcus aureus* MW-2, *Acinetobacter baumannii* ATCC 19606, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* ATCC13883, *Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC51299	Chitosan derivatized with arginine and lactobionic acid could disaggregate a two-day old biofilm	[21]
Vitamin E	*Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Proteus mirabilis, Acinetobacter baumannii, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Pseudomonas putida*	An oily topical formulation to limit bacterial and fungal biofilm production was tested in a clinical trial involving 20 wounded patients	[21]
Abscissic acid	*Propionibacterium acnes, Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa*	Abscissic acid, alone or in association with plant extracts (*Morinda citrifolia L.*, *Olea europaea var. sylvestris Brot.*, *Curcuma longa L.*) was assayed for: The inhibitory activity against *Propionibacterium acnes*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Malassezia furfur*; the inhibition of the synthesis of QS molecules; and the reduction of inflammation markers in keratinocytes infected with bacteria.	[21]

		In addition, a synergistic effect between abscissic acid (30 µg/mL-60 µg/mL) and plant extracts (2%-15% by weight) against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Propionibacterium acnes* biofilm was assessed	
Aqueous and ethanolic extracts of *Rhamnus prinoides* L'Hér. stem and leaves and their main constituents	*Streptococcus mutans*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Bacillus subtilis*	Extracts (3 mg/mL) and single bioactives (4-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone, ethyl 4-ethoxybenzoate and benzoic compounds) were tested against polymicrobial biofilms in-vitro of *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*	[21]
Mannose, Methyl α - Dmannopyranoside, 2-Deoxy-Dglucose, Methyl α - D-glucopyranoside	*Desulfovibrio vulgaris*ATCC 29579, *Desulfovibrio desulfuricans* DSM 12129	High concentrations (1 mM-500 mM) of each compound gave a consistent eradication of a mature biofilm if applied for 2 h-14 h. Mannose was the best biofilm dispersing agent for both species	[21]

Lipopolysaccharide	*Vibrio vulnificus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus, Listeria monocytogenes*	Detoxified lipopolysaccharide from Bacteroides vulgatus MGM001 was effective in association with lipoteichoic acid to reduce biofilm formation on various materials, except acryl matrices	[21]
Amorfrutin B	*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*	showed promising activity with inhibition	[1]
Coumarin and hydroxylated derivatives	*Chromobacterium violaceum* CV026	All the different coumarins tested with the exception of 4-hydroxycoumarin and dihydrocoumarin, inhibited the violacein production.	[22]