Dynorphin staining bacteria at various sites, including bacteria attached to intestinal epithelial cells (Figure 5J–5M).

To determine the concentration of dynorphin in the luminal contents of intestinal segments subjected to I/R and I/R + Pa, 10-cm segments were flushed with 2 ml of phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche), and samples assayed using competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Figure 5N shows a significant increase in luminal dynorphin in mice subjected to I/R injury that was further increased when I/R was coupled to I/R injury that was further increased when I/R was coupled

Figure 3. U-50,488 Induces pqsABCDE Expression, Biosynthesis of HQNO, HHQ, and PQS, and Stimulates PA-IL Expression
Error bars, mean ± SD.
(A) Effect of U-50,488, 200 μM and PQS, 100 μM on pqsA'-lacZ expression in P. aeruginosa strain PAO1/pGX5 following 5 h of incubation.
(B) Effect of U-50,488, 200 μM and PQS, 100 μM on mvfR'-lacZ expression in P. aeruginosa strain PAO1/pGX1 following 5 h of incubation.
(C) Effect of U-50,488, 200 μM on HHQ, HHQ, and PQS production by P. aeruginosa PAO1. * p < 0.01.
(D) Dynamic tracking of PA-IL expression using PA-IL reporter strain P. aeruginosa 27853/PLL-EGFP.
(E) Real-time PCR of lecA encoding PA-IL and the housekeeping gene gIAT encoding citrate synthase in P. aeruginosa PAO1 grown to OD600nm = 3.0 in the presence of 200 μM of U-50,488. The graph was made based on the Ct levels for gIAT, 20.26 ± 0.81 (control) versus 20.78 ± 0.26 (U-50,488); and for lecA, 29.53 ± 0.43 (control) versus 27.42 ± 0.97 (U-50,488). Ct levels for lecA blank control (no template) were ~ 40.

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