**The biofilm formed by *Pseudomonas* species associated with plants. Two models: *P.* *chlororaphis* in the rhizosphere and *P.* *syringae* in the phyllosphere.**

*Pseudomonas syringae* is a bacterium which produces diseases in aerial parts of both herbaceous and woody plants. Otherwise, *Pseudomonas chlororaphis* interacts with the plant rhizosphere and is a biocontrol agent of plant fungal diseases. Both these bacterial species form biofilms and, despite their different life style (epiphyte-pathogen and rhizosphere-biocontrol agent), they are closely related in phylogenetic analyses. We think that because of this relatedness, they must contain some common and different components in the biofilm matrix, which may basically reflect the different lifestyle that these bacteria have while interacting with their host. Analysis *in silico* have showed some common and different regions that may codify proteins as candidates for producing biofilm-matrix components. We have constructed mutants of these regions and analysed their implications in aspects related to biofilm formation. These regions may reflect the different lifestyle between these two-bacterial species.

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