Supplementary material to article by D. A. van der Krieken et al. “An in Vitro Model for Bacterial Growth on Human Stratum Corneum”

Fig. S5. The effectiveness of propidium monoazide (PMA) treatment. Quantitative PCR analysis using BRU16S rRNA gene primers of (a) S. epidermidis, (b) P. acnes, (c) S. aureus, (d) P. aeruginosa and (e) S. pyogenes. Non-viable bacteria with or without exposure to propidium monoazide (PMA) treatment (PMA + 5 min light) were compared. A similar number of viable bacteria without PMA and light exposure were taken as control. Values were compared with the number of viable bacteria, which was set at 100%. This figure represents 1 of 2 separate experiments.