Supplementary Materials:

An In Vitro Model Using TRIS-Buffered Plasma-Activated Water to Reduce Pathogenic Microorganisms Involved in Digital Dermatitis Infection in Cattle

Vanessa Große-Peclum, Lisa Siekmann, Carsten Krischek, Georg Avramidis, Lars ten Bosch, Marcus Harms, Christian Ochs, Rinat Ortmann, Martina Hoedemaker, Birte Ahlfeld, Karolina Anna Roolfs, Wolfgang Viöl and Madeleine Plötz

The influence of sodium azide as antimicrobial additive in the 30% BSA solution was characterized along the BSA-studies. Table S1 report the obtained results.

Table S1. Means and standard deviation of *Escherichia coli, Fusobacterium necrophorum* and *Porphyromonas levii* counts (log_{10} CFU/mL) after 1 min treatment of Tb-PAW, Tb-PAW with bovine serum albumin and Tb-PAW with sodium azide.

	Bacterial strain		
Treatment	***Escherichia coli***	***Fusobacterium necrophorum***	***Porphyromonas levii***
TRIS-buffer	6,42 ± 077[a]	6,04 ± 0.16[a]	6,49 ± 0.54[a]
TRIS-buffer + 5% BSA[2]	5,28 ± 0.52[a]	6,19 ± 0.11[a]	6,35 ± 0.21[a]
TRIS-buffer + 0,1% NaN_3[3]	5,64 ± 0.56[a]	6,02 ± 0.17[a]	5,97 ± 0.36[a]
Tb-PAW[1]	1,85 ± 0.28[b]	1,89 ± 0.35[b]	1,85 ± 0.28[b]
Tb-PAW + 5% BSA	1,79 ± 0.17[b]	1,79 ± 0.17[b]	1,79 ± 0.17[b]
Tb-PAW + 0,1% NaN_3	1,79 ± 0.17[b]	1,89 ± 0.35[b]	1,79 ± 0.17[b]

[a,b] Different small letters within the same column differ significantly ($p \leq 0.05$).
[1] Tb-PAW = TRIS-buffered plasma-activated water; [2] BSA = bovine serum albumin;
[3] NaN_3 = sodium azide