

FIG S1 *S. aureus* RF122 and NB305 populations in supernatant during adhesion and internalization assays.

A: *S. aureus* RF122 and NB305 populations in adhesion assay supernatants after 1 h of infection at a MOI of 100:1, either alone (black bars) or following preincubation of cells with *L. casei* CIRM-BIA 667 (gray bars) at a ROI of 2000:1.

B: *S. aureus* RF122 and NB305 populations in internalization assay supernatant after 2 h of infection at a MOI of 100:1, either alone or in coinfection with *L. casei* CIRM-BIA 667 (gray bars) at a ROI of 2000:1.

Data are presented as mean +/- Standard Deviation. Each experiment was done in triplicate and differences between groups were compared using Student's t test. (NS: not significant).

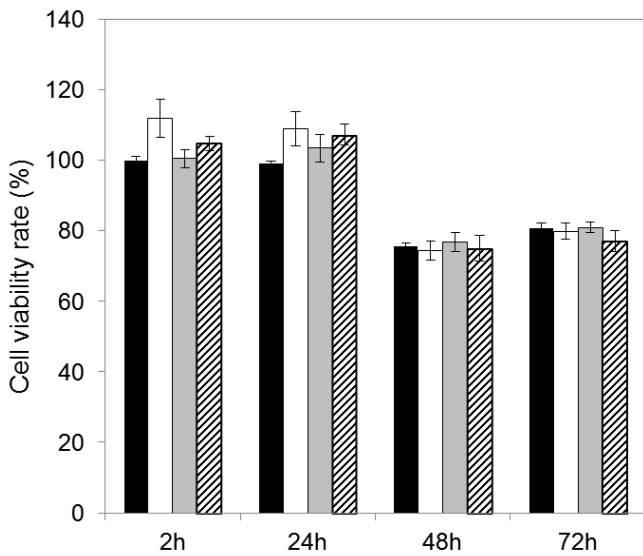


FIG S2 *S. aureus* RF122 and *L. casei* CIRM-BIA667 did not affect bMEC viability.

bMEC viability was determined following 2 h of infection by *S. aureus* RF122 alone (white bars), *L. casei* CIRM-BIA667 alone (gray bars), or coinfection by *S. aureus* and *L. casei* (hatched bars). *S. aureus* RF122 was used at a MOI of 1:100 and *L. casei* at 2000:1 in DMEM. bMEC alone was used as a positive control (black bars, 100% viability) and cells treated with 0.01% triton as a negative control (0% viability at each time point, not shown). Cell viability was assessed at 2 h, 24 h, 48 h and 72 h post-infection by MTT assay. Results are expressed relative to viability of bMEC alone after 2 h of infection.