Table 2: Overview of existing studies analysing the antimicrobial effects of EGCG against bacteria causing food-borne disease

Bacterium	Type of study	Antibacterial effects of EGCG	Reference
Enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli*	in vitro	Bactericidal, inhibition of shiga-toxin	Okubo S et al, 1998
Helicobacter pylori	in vitro and in vivo	Bactericidal at pH 7, but not at pH ≤5; Eradication in 10 to 36% in infected Mongolian gerbils	Mabe et al, 1999
Enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli*	in vitro	0.05 mg/mL EGCG inhibits extracellular Shiga-toxin release	Sugita-Konishi et al, 1999
Bacillus stearothermophilus Clostridium thermoaceticum	in vitro	EGCG is antibacteridicial and reduced heat resistance of spores	Sakanaka S et al, 2000
Helicobacter pylori	in vitro	MIC_{90} of EGCG was 100 µg/mL; additive effects with amoxicillin, metronidazole and clarithromycin	Yanagawa et al, 2003
Salmonella typhi	in vitro	MIC > 100 µg/mL	Yoshiyuki Y et al, 2004
Bacillus cereus	in vitro	EGCG is antibacteridical at nanomolar levels	Friedman M et al, 2006
Enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli*	in vitro and in vivo	25 µg/mL EGCG decreased biofilm formation, swarm motility and autoinducer 2 concentration; higher survival rate (30%) of nematodes fed with EGCG than without	Lee KM et al, 2009
Enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli*	Atomic forced microscopy	Sub-MIC EGCG treatment of *E. coli* led to tempory changes of the cell walls (pore-like lesions, collapse), damages were caused by H_2O_2 gernerated from EGCG	Cui Y et al, 2012

MIC: minimum inhibitory concentration