

Antimicrobial effect of various bacteria, viruses using 222 nm and 254 nm

| Domain | Species | Dose for 3log reduction (mJ/cm ²) | |
|------------------|---|---|--------------|
| | | 222 nm | 254 nm |
| Bacteria | MRSA (Methicillin-Resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>) メチシリン耐性黄色ブドウ球菌 | 15 | 10 |
| | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> 緑膿菌 | 8 | 4 |
| | <i>Escherichia. coli</i> O-157 大腸菌O-157 | 9 | 5 |
| | <i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i> ネズミチスフ菌 | 10 | 4 |
| | <i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> カンピロバクター | 4 | 4 |
| | <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> 枯草菌 | 7 | 8 |
| | | 30 | 60 |
| | PS533 | Spore (芽胞) | 19* |
| | | Spore (芽胞) | 26* |
| Fungi and Yeasts | <i>Bacillus cereus</i> セレウス菌 | 44 | 90 |
| | <i>Clostridium difficile</i> クロストリジウム | JCMI1296 | 30 |
| | | JIR8094 | 60 |
| | | | 32* |
| | | | >86* |
| Fungi and Yeasts | <i>Candida albicans</i> カンジダ菌 | 24 | 40 |
| | <i>Penichillium expansum</i> アオカビ | 50 | 50 |
| | <i>Aspergillus niger</i> クロコウジカビ | Hypha (菌糸) | >1000 |
| | | Spore (芽胞) | >500 |
| Virus | MS2 バクテリオファージM 2 | 23 | 50 |
| | <i>Feline calicivirus</i> ネコカリシウイルス | 24 | 24 |
| | <i>Influenza A</i> インフルエンザウイルス | H1N1, pdm09 strain A/Michigan/45/2015 | <6 |
| | | H1N1, A/PR/8/34 | ATCC VR-1469 |
| | | H1N1, A/PR/8/34 | 3 ** |
| | | | 2 *** |
| | <i>Alphacoronavirus</i> <i>Feline enteric coronavirus</i> , ネコ腸コロナウイルス | WSU 79-1683 | 2 ** |
| | <i>Human coronavirus</i> , ヒトコロナウイルス 229E 株 | 229E VR-740 | 1.7 **** |
| | <i>Betacoronavirus</i> <i>Human coronavirus</i> , ヒトコロナウイルス OC43株 | OC43 VR-1558 | 1.3 **** |

A data without note is result of study at Hirosaki University.

* : Data cited from Figures at Taylor *et al.* (2020). The paper studied at "Department of Molecular Biology and Biophysics" of UConn Health.

** : Data tested at Kitasato Research Center for Environmental Science (2019 and 2020).

*** : Welch *et al.* (2018) indicate very low dose of 2 mJ/cm² of 222-nm light inactivates >95% of airborne, aerosol particle sizes similar to the natural distribution from human coughing and breathing, Influenza A H1N1 virus.

****: Data cited from Figure 1 at Buonanno *et al.* (2020). The data shows dose of light to inactivate the coronavirus in the aerosol.