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Supplementary Materials

Putative pseudolysogeny-dependent phage gene implicated in the superinfection resistance of *Cutibacterium acnes*

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Supplementary Figure 1. Pictorial of PCR methodology supporting *C. acnes* ATCC 6919 pseudolysogeny with phage Aquarius. Shown above is an illustration of the PCR amplification process conducted on putative *C. acnes* pseudolysogens (the high stability group sample) and suspected prior pseudolysogen samples that were no longer infected by phage (the low stability group sample). The PCR sample yields a product only if the linear phage genome circularizes. This is because the unification of the 3' sticky overhang genomic ends align the 3' and 5' ends of the primers such that amplification may take place, producing a characteristically 735 bp product given the location that the primers anneal to their complementary sites (light green arrow). Primers used: Forward 5'-CCGAAGCCGACCACATCACACC-3', Reverse 5'-TCATCCAACACCTGCTGCTGCC-3'. Of note a positive control containing *M. luteus* and a negative control without phage were also analyzed, neither of which produced a 735 bp band.