SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

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Figure S1. mEHT device for in vitro and in vivo experiment (LabEHY-100). (A) The LabEHY-100 is composed with an radiofrequency (RF) current modulator (①), 4 channel thermometer (②), conn ectors for 4 temperature sensors (③), in vivo mouse applicator with flexible textile electrode (④) and, connecting cables (⑤), including the suitable software which is monitored and recorded tem perature and period (⑥). A suitable software collected the variation of radiofrequency, temperat ure change, and treated period and recorded these information. (B) Shown the diagram of in vitro cell experiment. Cancer cells were seeded in 0.2% gelatin coating cover glass and cultured at over night (Top). Cover glass were placed at a cuvette chamber applicator and the energy of RF current were passed for a period of time (Bottom). General hyperthermia were increased temperature at 43° C using CO₂ incubator (Right).



Figure S2. Representative graph of temperature change in mEHT treatment. Shown the repr esentative graph of temperature and treated period. **(A)** xenograft tumors were applied with mEHT at 39°C (Left) or 41°C (Right) for 15 min. **(B)** cancer cells were applied at 43°C for 30mi n (Left) or 1 h (Right). Black arrow is start or end point of mEHT treatment.



Figure S3. The effect of mEHT was evaluated in HeLa cells for optimizing experimental cond ition. 3×10^6 HeLa cells were seeded on 0.2% gelatin coated cover glass and were applied wi th mEHT at 42 °C, 43 °C and 44 °C for 30 min or 1 h. mEHT exposed HeLa cells were incubate d for indicated time (16 h to 72 h) in the presence of 5% CO₂ at 37 °C in a incubator. Cell viabi lity was measured via crystal violet assay. Results are the means ± S.E. n = 4.



Figure S4. mEHT suppressed the tumor growth in patients-derived tumor xenograft. Athymic nude mice were transplanted subcutaneously into two patients-derived tumo r xenograft (PDTX) piece with roughly 3 mm in length and width. PDTX-04 (Endometria l cancer) or PDTX-09 (Ovarian cancer) tumors were applied with mEHT at 41°C for 15 min. (PDTX-04, 5 times of mEHT between 35 and 44 day; PDTX-09, 4 times of mEHT be tween 85 and 104 day). (A) Gross images of PDTX tumors. Scale bar = 1 cm. (B) PDTX t umor volume were measured using digital caliper. The box plot was shown the variatio n value of tumor growth. Results are the mean of growth variation (Δ tumor volume = tumor volume at end day – tumor volume at start day) ± S.E. n = 3. (#, p > 0.05; *, p < 0.05).



Figure S5. Autophagy inhibitor enhanced apoptosis in mEHT-exposed HeLa and OVCAR-3 c ancer cells. (A) HeLa cervical cancer cells were exposed to mEHT at 43°C for 1 h in the prese nce of 1 mM 3-methyladenine (3-MA). (B) OVCAR-3 ovarian cancer cells were exposed to mE HT at 43 °C for 1 h in the presence of 100 nM bafilomycin. mEHT exposed cells were incubat ed for 6 to 72 h at 37 °C and 5% CO₂ incubator. Cell viability was measured via crystal violet a ssay. Results are the means \pm S.E. n = 4.



Figure S6. Subdivided images according to damaged tissue regions in haematoxylin a nd eosin (H&E) stained slides. Paraffin embeded xenograft tumor were sectioned at 10 um for H&E staining. H&E stained slide were scanned for high resolution image and wer e analyzed by pathologist. Pathologist have marked damaged region (Red) and whole tis sue region (Blue) on H&E stained slides.

Table S1. Summary of mEHT results in PDTX-04 and PDTX-09.

PDTX number		n	Start day	Start Volume	End day	End volume	Variation of volume	p value
PDTX-04	Control	3	35	524.6 ± 86.5	44	940.9 ± 238.4	416.3 ± 171.5	0.1668#
	mEHT	3		810.4 ± 201.2		673.1 ± 344.8	- 137.3 ± 279.7	
PDTX-09	Control	3	85	509.5 ± 101.8	104	771.1 ± 69.7	261.6 ± 62.3	0.0185*
	mEHT	3		838.4 ± 145.4		804.8 ± 156.6	- 33.6 ± 45.1	

Results are the mean of growth variation (Δ tumor volume = tumor volume at start day – tumor volume at end day, tumor volume is mm3) ± S.E. n = 3. (#, p > 0.05; *, p < 0.05)