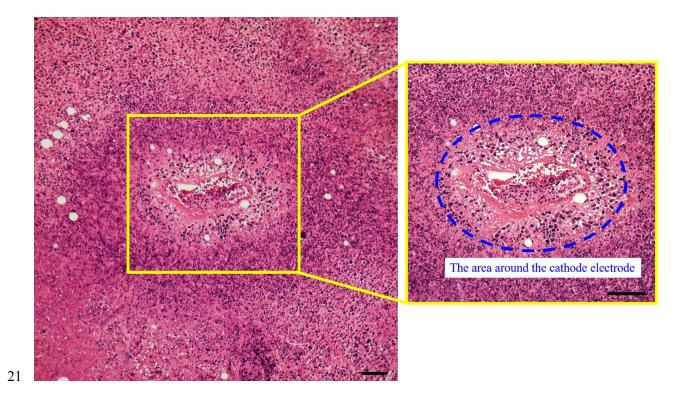
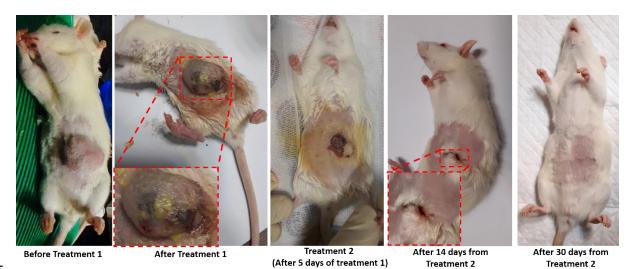
## 1 **Supplementary** 2 3 4 Nanoporous platinum needle for cancer tumor destruction by 5 EChT and impedance-based intra-therapeutic monitoring Zohreh Sadat Miripour<sup>1,#</sup>, Parisa Aghaee<sup>1</sup>, Reihane Mahdavi<sup>1</sup>, Mohammad Ali Khayamian<sup>1</sup>, Amir 6 Mamdouh<sup>1</sup>, Mohammad Reza Esmailinejad<sup>2</sup>, Sajad Mehrvarz<sup>1</sup>, Narges Yousefpour<sup>1</sup>, Naser 7 Namdar<sup>1</sup>, Seyed Mohammad Sadegh Mousavi-Kiasary<sup>1</sup>, Ali Reza Vajhi<sup>2</sup>, Fereshteh Abbasvandi<sup>3</sup>, 8 Parisa Hoseinpour<sup>4</sup>, Hadi Ghafari<sup>1</sup>, and Mohammad Abdolahad<sup>1, #,\*</sup> 9 10 1. Nano Bio Electronic Devices Lab, Cancer Electronics Research Group, School of Electrical and Computer 11 12 Engineering, College of Engineering, University of Tehran, P.O. Box: 14395/515, Tehran, Iran 2. Department of Surgery and Radiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tehran, P. O. Box 13 14155/6453 Tehran, Iran 14 15 3. ATMP Department, Breast Cancer Research Center, Motamed Cancer Institute, ACECR, P.O. BOX 15179/64311, 16 Tehran, Iran 4. SEPAS Pathology Lab, P. O. Box 1991945391 Tehran, Iran 17 \*Corresponding Author: m.abdolahad@ut.ac.ir 18 19 #Author with the same contribution 20



- 22 Sup Figure 1. The histological images of the injection zone around the cathode electrode after EChT (1.5-2 V, 4
- 23 mA, and 15 min). The colliquative region with swelled connective tissue would be observable.
- 24



- 26 Sup Figure 2. Complete repair of normal skin of rat (ID 30) in adjascent of the breast cancer tumor had been treated
- 27 by EChT after 30 days.
- 28

## 29 S1. Responses of EChT by porous and non-porous Pt needles on the Rats

Rat ID 25 and 29 retreated about 5 and 10 days following primary tumor treatments (with a tumor 30 remaining size 95.8 mm<sup>3</sup>, 5.3 mm<sup>3</sup> and 156.17 mm<sup>3</sup>, 6.53 mm<sup>3</sup> in the second and third treatment 31 for rat ID 25 and 29, respectively) but they died after the third treatment (Supplementary Figure 32 3). Rat ID 27 had tumor recurrence after 10 days with a tumor size 45.8 mm<sup>3</sup>, about 10 days after 33 treatment with a non-porous Pt anode electrode, but its tumor disappeared after 5 days. A rat with 34 ID 30 (with the largest tumor between all groups with tumor size 2252.9 mm<sup>3</sup>) had two phases of 35 treatment with a porous Pt anode electrode. After the first treatment, the tumor volume of this rat 36 had a drastic decrease, but tumor mass with the size 311.32 mm<sup>3</sup> remained up to the second 37 treatment. Approximately 5 days after the second treatment, the retreated tumor disappeared 38 (Supplementary Figure 4). The other rats had their first treatment and recovered within 5 days. 39



42 Sup Figure 3. The ultrasonography images of the treated rat with EChT method (ID29) with three period of treatment,
43 a) the mass before treatment, b) but after about five days and, c) ten days of the first treatment the tumor remaining
44 was observed.



45

46 Sup Figure 4. The ultrasonography images of the treated rat with EChT method (ID30) with two periods of the 47 treatment, a) the mass before treatment, b) but after about five, and c) about five days after the second treatment no 48 evidence of mass was observed.

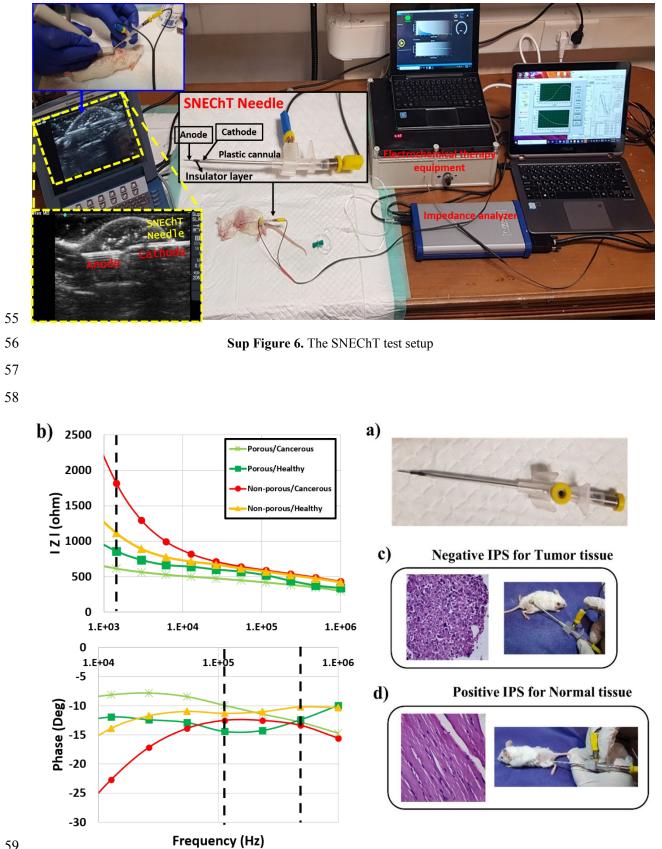




51 Sup Figure 5. The ultrasonography images of the treated mice with EChT method, a) the mass before treatment, b)

52 but after about five days of the first treatment the tumor remaining was observed, c) about five days after the second

53 treatment no evidence of mass was observed.



a) SNEChT structure with non-porous and porous Pt anode electrode were used for impedance measurement during
the EChT, b) Comparison of frequency response of muscular and tumor tissue of mice showing a drastic difference
in slope of phase diagram in the frequency range of 100 kHz to 500 kHz (called IPS), Signaling from c) cancerous,
d) Normal tissue, and the H&E assay of them.

60 Sup Figure 7. Mice model test for pre-estimation of impedimetric properties of normal and cancerous tissues.