Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Nanoscale. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2024

Supporting Information for

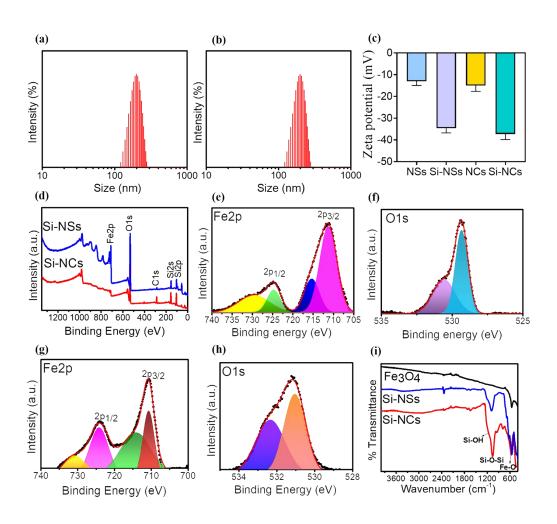
Self-Propelling Bacteria-Based Magnetic Nanoparticles (BacMags) for Magnetic Hyperthermia Therapy targeting Hypoxic Tumors

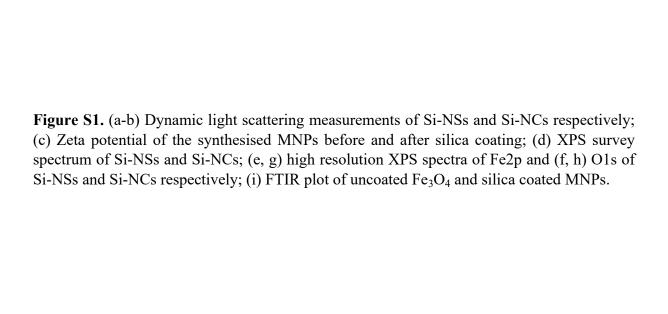
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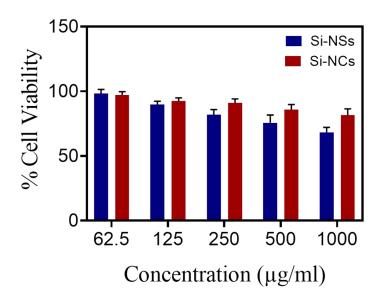


Figure S2. Biocompatibility analysis of Si-NSs and Si-NCs.

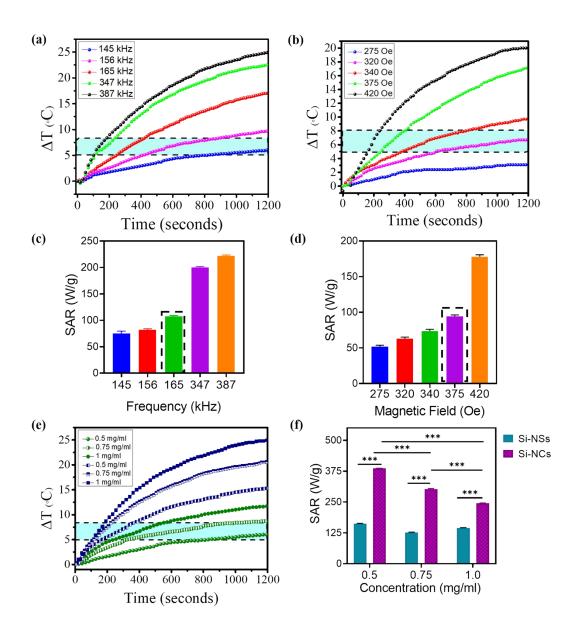


Figure S3. (a) Effect of different frequencies and (b) different magnetic field strengths on the hyperthermia potential of the Si-MNPs; (c-d) Specific absorption rate (SAR) at the different magnetic field strengths and frequencies tested in a-b; (e) effect of various concentrations of Si-MNPs on the calorimetric hyperthermia potential; (f) SAR obtained from different Si-MNPs concentrations tested in e.

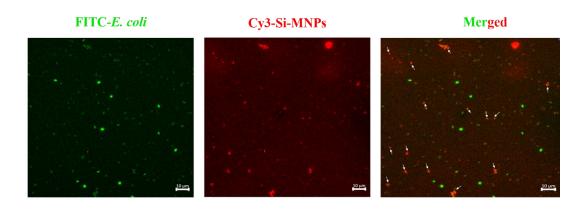
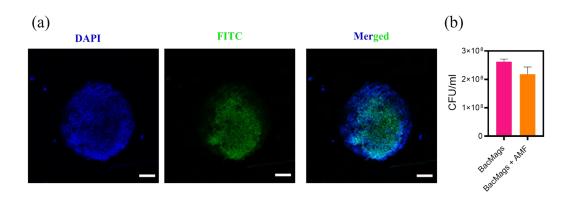
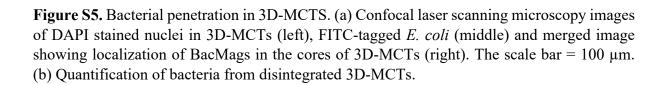


Figure S4. Confocal laser scanning microscopy images of FITC-tagged *E. coli* (left), Cy3-tagged Si-MNPs (middle), and merged image showing co-localized signal from BacMags (right). The scale bar = $10 \, \mu m$.





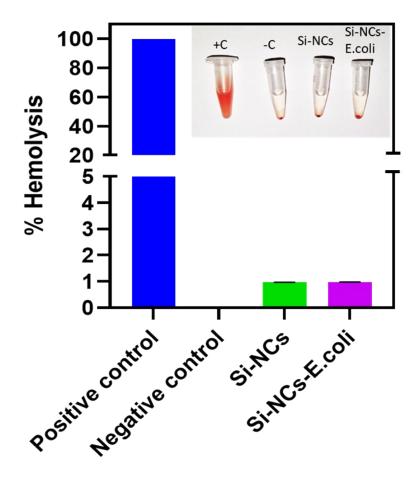


Figure S6. Hemocompatibility analysis of Si-NCs and Si-NCs-BacMags. The inset shows digital images of samples incubated with 2% RBCs suspension where + C denotes positive control (distilled water) and - C denotes negative control (PBS).

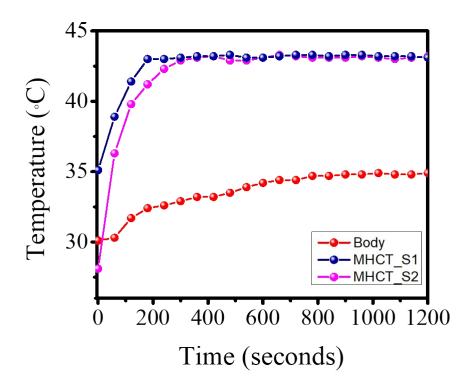


Figure S7. Time-dependent temperature profile measured during sessions 1 and 2 of MHCT.