Figure S1. XTT proliferation assays on samples treated with capacitive-resistive electrothermal therapies (24 h intermittent treatment + 24 h post-treatment) at (A) 50 or (B) 100 μA/mm^2. A total of 10 dishes were plated (5 for CRET treatment and 5 controls) and experimentally run. After 48 h of CRET or sham treatment, cells were incubated with the tetrazolium salt, XTT, for 3 h in a 37˚C and 6.5% CO_2 atmosphere. Metabolically active cells reduced XTT into colored formazan compounds that were quantified using a microplate reader (Tecan Group, Ltd.) at a 492 nm wavelength. The obtained values were directly correlated to the number of active cells. Data are presented as the mean ± SEM of ≥3 experimental replicates per each experimental condition. Data were normalized to controls and statistically analyzed using Student's t-test. *P<0.05; NS, not significant; C: control; T, CRET treatment.

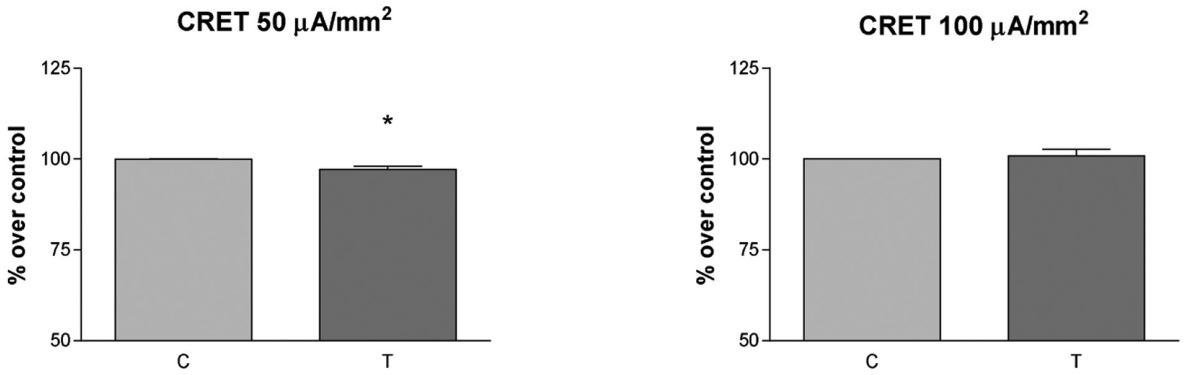

Figure S2. Dotplot of flow cytometry analysis presented in Fig. 3B. Propidium iodide fluorescence. Forward scatter vs. side scatter gating. Linear scale. Number of events shown per plot, 2,000.