

Supplementary Materials

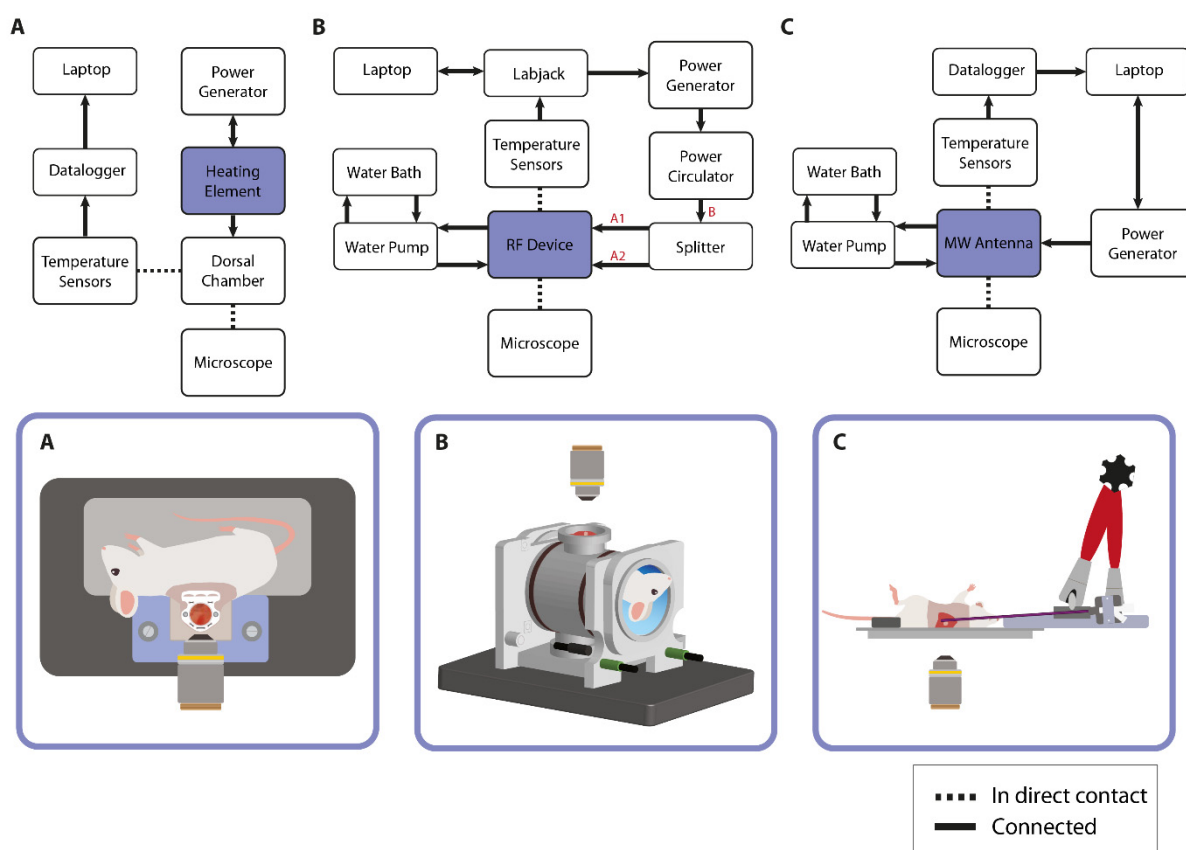


Figure S1. Schematic diagram of the advanced hyperthermia set-ups. A) The dorsal skinfold chamber; B) The cylindrical RF device; C) The directional microwave hyperthermia system.

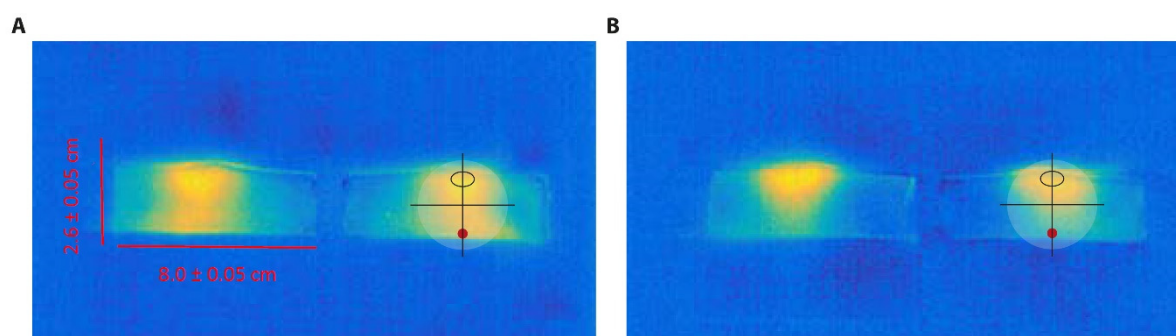


Figure S2. Thermographs of the heat distribution in a mouse shaped phantom. The x,z axis is drawn including the estimated position of a tumor (⊖) and the position of the central nervous system (●) in the model; A) Heating measurements performed without the addition of a salt water bolus (2.5 g/L) in the microscope viewing port indicate a large thermal zone throughout the entire phantom; B) Addition of the salted water bolus led to a more defined thermal zone, which was lifted upwards in comparison to panel A.

Table S1. Overview of the hyperthermia devices for preclinical small animal studies in combination with intravital imaging

	Dorsal Skinfold Chamber		Cylindrical RF Device		Directional Microwave Antenna	
Method	Conduction		Radiofrequency (RF)		Microwave (MW)	
Tumor Position	Superficial (Dorsal Skin)		Deep Seated (Liver)		Superficial or Deep Seated (Skin, Liver, Pancreas, Colon)	
Setting	External heating element temperature		433.92 MHz		2450 MHz	
Device	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heating Element Temperature (°C) • Treatment Duration (s) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power (W) • Treatment Duration (s) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power (W) • Treatment Duration (s) 	
Positioning	• Chamber-to-stage holder		• Bore design		• TESA tape	
Protection	Skin	Stage	Skin	Stage	Skin	Stage
	-	-	• Water Bolus	-	• Ultrasound gel	• N/A
					• Active cooling applicator	
Side-Effects	• Hemorrhage		• Hot Spot Formation		• Hemorrhage	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tumor Development via Optical Visualization • Intravital Visualization • Longitudinal Experiments 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intravital Visualization • Temperature Feedback Control 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intravital Visualization • Temperature Feedback Control 	
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Technical Complexity • Temperature Difference Tumor 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable Device (<i>Water Bolus</i>) • Prone to Development of Multiple SAR Foci 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Technical Complexity • Requires Invasive Surgery and Organ Manipulation • Tuning of size SAR focus not yet included 	