

Supplementary Material

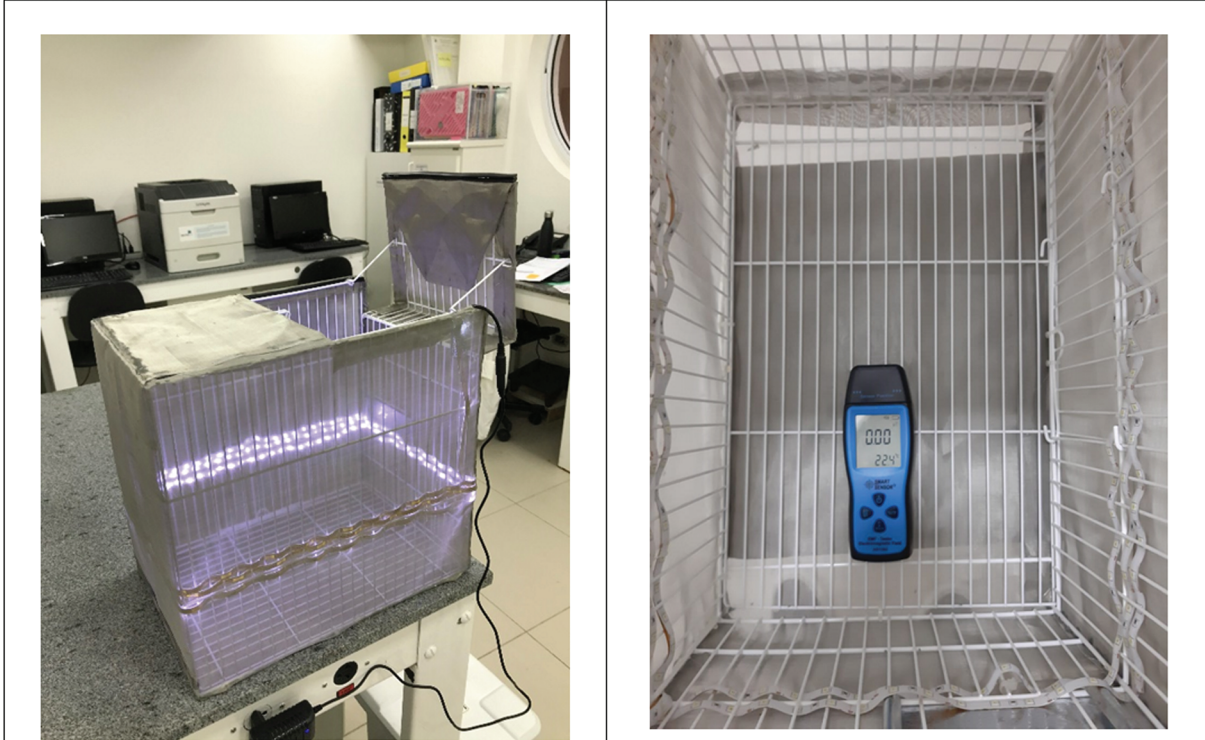
Supplementary file 1

Quantity of *R. raciborskii* filaments per liter and the equivalent amount of saxitoxin (μg) per liter. All samples were prepared in 10 mL of 0.05 M hydrochloric acid. The correspondence was previously determined by Prof. João Sarkis Yunes at the Federal University of Rio Grande, where they were produced.²

Sample (10 mL HCl 0.05 M)	<i>R. raciborskii</i> Filaments /L ($\times 10^6$)	(* Equivalent saxitoxin $\mu\text{g/L}$ 0.05 M HCl
X	860	69.42
Y	693	42.46
Z	428	21.25
5	297	20.86
6	217	16.08
7	143	13.93
8	104	5.69
0.05 M hydrochloric acid	0	0

Supplementary file 2

Faraday cage is built with a metallic structure covered with a 250-mesh stainless steel tissue (0.04 mm wire diameter) with no opening, which protects the internal environment from any external electromagnetic oscillation (see the Gaussmeter inside). A tape containing 300 micro-LED bulbs was fixed in the walls, allowing constant and equally distributed light to promote cyst hatching. Lights were connected to a conventional electrical energy source outside the cage. The internal magnetic field inside the cage was $0.06 \mu\text{T}$ when the lights were on, similar to the magnetic field measured at different points of the room. The room had no windows and was well isolated from external magnetic oscillations as well. This small level of magnetic flow is desirable to allow a perfect performance of homeopathic potencies on living beings.⁴³ The cage was manufactured in the laboratory from a project designed by the physicist Prof. Adriana Ramos de Miranda.



Supplementary file 3

R. raciborskii T3 strain cultures in Erlenmeyer recipient and glass tubes presenting a typical yellowish color when reaching the exponential growing phase are shown.



Supplementary file 4

A) Screening of potencies used in *Artemia franciscana* cultures:

Screening of homeopathic potencies and the respective controls for selection according to nauplii vitality (living nauplii/cyst ratio) and lethality (dead nauplii/cyst ratio), and cyst hatching ratio after exposure to the extract 5 of *R. raciborskii* containing 2.5 µg/L of saxitoxin ($N=6,594$ cysts). The selected potencies are shown in **bold**.

Potencies	Live/cyst ratio	Dead/cyst ratio	Hatching ratio
Baseline	0.824	0.006	0.828
Water	0.744	0.014	0.754
Succussed water	0.775	0.006	0.779
Hydrochloric acid 1cH	0.709	0.006	0.714
Isotherapeutic 6cH	0.717	0.037	0.743
Isotherapeutic 30cH	0.732	0.011	0.740
Isotherapeutic 200cH	0.809	0.000	0.809
<i>Mercurius solubilis</i> 6cH	0.742	0.005	0.746
<i>Mercurius solubilis</i> 30cH	0.675	0.010	0.682
<i>Mercurius solubilis</i> 200cH	0.742	0.024	0.760
Nitric acidum 6cH	0.671	0.006	0.675
Nitric acidum 30cH	0.728	0.017	0.740
Nitric acidum 200cH	0.686	0.008	0.691
Phosphoric acidum 6cH	0.707	0.006	0.711
Phosphoric acidum 30cH	0.734	0.005	0.738
Phosphoric acidum 200cH	0.737	0.016	0.748
Plumbum met 6cH	0.725	0.000	0.725
<i>Plumbum met</i> 30cH	0.688	0.019	0.701
<i>Plumbum met</i> 200cH	0.782	0.039	0.813
Sulphur 6cH	0.751	0.030	0.773
Sulphur 30cH	0.712	0.024	0.729
Sulphur 200cH	0.767	0.037	0.795
<i>Zincum met</i> 6cH	0.742	0.005	0.746
<i>Zincum met</i> 30cH	0.714	0.035	0.739
<i>Zincum met</i> 200cH	0.721	0.013	0.730

Observation: Isotherapeutic 200cH was chosen for presenting the highest level of vitality and no death, *Nitric acidum* 6cH was chosen for presenting the lowest hatching ratio, and *Plumbum metallicum* 6cH was chosen for presenting no death.

B) Screening of potencies used in *R. raciborskii* cultures:

Screening of homeopathic potencies and the respective controls according to the growth limiting of *R. raciborskii* cultures. The number of filaments per milliliter was used as cyanobacteria growth parameter. Data are represented as the mean of each sample in triplicate. $N = 69$ cultures. The selected potencies are shown in **red**.

Treatments / experimental days	1	3	6	8	10	13	15	17	20	21	24
Baseline	11.67	38.67	82.33	45.67	25.67	102.33	96.33	107.00	107.67	25.67	25.00
Succussed water	14.00	27.67	42.00	32.67	14.67	167.67	67.00	40.67	11.00	8.67	10.33
Isotherapeutic 6cH	22.33	32.33	48.33	24.67	9.33	66.33	15.00	3.33	4.00	4.33	1.67
Isotherapeutic 30cH	11.67	18.33	40.67	32.00	13.33	52.67	13.67	13.00	12.00	1.33	6.00
Isotherapeutic 200cH	39.67	38.33	109.33	57.67	12.67	74.67	99.33	14.33	16.33	9.67	4.33
<i>Mercurius solubilis</i> 6cH	26.00	34.67	51.33	15.67	7.67	70.00	13.00	23.33	6.00	2.67	4.00
<i>Mercurius solubilis</i> 30cH	15.00	19.33	28.33	24.33	9.67	17.00	11.00	10.00	15.33	9.00	8.33
<i>Mercurius solubilis</i> 200cH	12.00	63.33	132.67	30.33	6.67	131.00	34.33	31.33	14.67	5.33	4.00
<i>Nitric acidum</i> 6cH	18.67	23.33	34.00	7.33	3.67	92.00	68.33	83.67	38.33	6.67	6.67
<i>Nitric acidum</i> 30cH	15.67	25.33	47.00	26.67	10.67	82.33	17.00	10.00	34.67	8.67	13.33
<i>Nitric acidum</i> 200cH	19.33	10.00	17.33	13.00	8.00	19.33	5.33	3.33	4.67	1.00	4.33
<i>Phosph acid</i> 6cH	16.33	109.67	215.00	10.67	7.67	81.33	46.33	52.67	16.33	6.67	8.00
<i>Phosph acid</i> 30cH	18.00	34.67	54.67	11.67	9.67	74.67	17.67	18.33	39.00	50.33	42.33
<i>Phosph acid</i> 200cH	17.67	40.67	98.00	13.33	12.33	43.67	25.67	21.00	40.33	42.33	36.00
<i>Plumbum met</i> 6cH	22.33	22.67	21.00	16.33	6.67	114.00	20.33	18.67	20.00	9.67	11.00
<i>Plumbum met</i> 30cH	55.67	36.33	30.67	50.00	5.33	64.00	14.33	7.67	9.00	8.67	7.33
<i>Plumbum met</i> 200cH	15.67	27.00	44.00	25.67	17.33	46.33	40.00	38.00	43.33	37.33	40.33
<i>Sulphur</i> 6cH	13.00	26.00	28.33	40.33	13.00	68.00	21.67	8.33	18.33	3.33	7.33
<i>Sulphur</i> 30cH	11.67	35.67	57.00	48.67	16.67	84.00	20.67	14.33	8.00	2.67	3.67
<i>Sulphur</i> 200cH	15.00	17.00	37.33	26.00	10.67	59.33	24.00	5.67	2.00	0.33	2.33
<i>Zincum met</i> 6cH	18.67	21.33	30.33	42.67	19.33	95.33	66.67	25.33	2.00	4.33	5.33
<i>Zincum met</i> 30cH	23.33	22.00	20.67	11.33	36.33	72.33	18.00	30.33	39.67	26.00	22.33
<i>Zincum met</i> 200cH	13.67	18.33	38.00	17.00	8.67	73.33	11.00	3.67	17.00	12.00	8.67

Observation: *Mercurius solubilis* 30cH and *Nitric acidum* 200cH presented a stable and low filament concentration during the whole experimental period.