





Supplemental Figure S2. LOR and ALP promote collagen deposition but do not impact tumor growth. (A) Experimental schematic of long-term ALP (n=6), LOR (n=6), or vehicle-treatment (n=6) in the subcutaneous KPC syngeneic allograft model. (B-D) Enrollment (B) age, (C) weight, and (D) tumor volume in the long-term ALP, LOR, or vehicle-treatment in the subcutaneous KPC syngeneic allograft experiment. (E-K) (E) Tumor growth curves, (F) endpoint tumor weight, (G) Kaplan Meier curves, (H) representative 20x H&E images, (I) quantification of the percentage of necrotic area per slide in a blinded manner by a pathologist, (J) representative Masson's trichrome images, (K) quantification of the percentage of collagen per slide in a blinded manner by a pathologist of the long-term LOR, ALP, or vehicle treatment study. (L-N) Enrollment (L) age, (M), weight, and (N) tumor size at enrollment in the short-term LOR subcutaneous KPC syngeneic allograft experiment (n=4-5/arm). (O,P) (O) Endpoint tumor weight and (P) tumor growth curves in the short-term LOR study. (Q) Representative 20x Ki67 IHC images of the edge of 1-week (left) and 2-week (right) treated LOR tumors. (R-U) Second harmonic generation (SHG) imaging of the two-week treated mice in the short-term LOR study (n=3/arm): (R) Integrated density, (S) collagen fiber length, (T) collagen fiber width, and (U) collagen fiber straightness. (V) Representative axial T2-weighted MR images of tumor growth over time in autochthonous KPC mice (n=2-3/group) treated with vehicle (top) or LOR (bottom) at 0 (left), 1 (middle), and 2-week (right) timepoints, tumors are outlined in yellow. (W) Pseudo-colored gadolinium enhanced R1 maps of vehicle and LOR-treated tumors (red-high perfusion, blue-low perfusion) using T1-weighted contrast enhanced MRI. (X) Bar graph quantification of tumor $\Delta R1$ values from Fig. W, * indicates $p < 0.05$. Statistics: For analysis of multiple groups, ordinary one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparison test. In the case multiple groups with two independent variables, groups were compared by mixed effects analysis with Bonferroni's multiple comparison test.