Article Title: Dosimetry of ^{18}F-Labeled Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor SKI-249380, a Dasatinib-Tracer for PET Imaging

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Online Resource 3.

The reference organ masses listed in the table were used for allometric scaling of individual experimental organ activity-time data, in mouse-to-man conversions, as described in Methods (in main article, see Methods: *Organ Time Integrated Activity Coefficients*). Organs-of-interest included those with ^{18}F-SKI-249380 uptake distinct, scintigraphically, from the remainder of the body, including organs with relatively high-uptake and deficit organs. The reference human organ masses listed follow the adult male model implemented in OLINDA/EXM dosimetry software (v.1, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN.)[1]

Mouse and Human Normal Masses of Organs-of-Interest with Distinct ^{18}F-SKI-249380 Uptake (including Deficit Organs) Relative to the Remainder of Body

	Mouse	**Standard Human**
Organ	*Mass (g)*	*Mass (g)*
Heart contents	0.132	316
Lung	0.170	1,000
Liver	0.778	1,910
Kidney	0.165	418
Muscle	18.50	51,800
Bone	3.50	10,000 / 120 *
Brain	0.369	1,420
Total	24.473	73,700

* 10,000 g refers to the mass of the total *bone volume*. For allometry and dosimetry, the standard human 120 g *bone surface* mass was used. The ICRP has suggested that radionuclides with half-times less than 10 days be assigned to bone surfaces; radionuclides with longer half-times being assigned to bone volume.[2]

Bibliography

1. Stabin MG, Sparks RB, Crowe E. OLINDA/EXM: the second-generation personal computer software for internal dose assessment in nuclear medicine. J Nucl Med. 2005;46:1023-1027.
2. International Commission on Radiological Protection. Limits for Intakes of Radionuclides by Workers. ICRP Publication 30, Pergamon Press, New York, 1979.