

Supplemental figures for case (iv-b)

This SI shows results from simulations where the tumor vessel permeability is decreased by scaling $\lambda_{i,T}$ and $\lambda_{s,T}$ by a factor of 1/10.

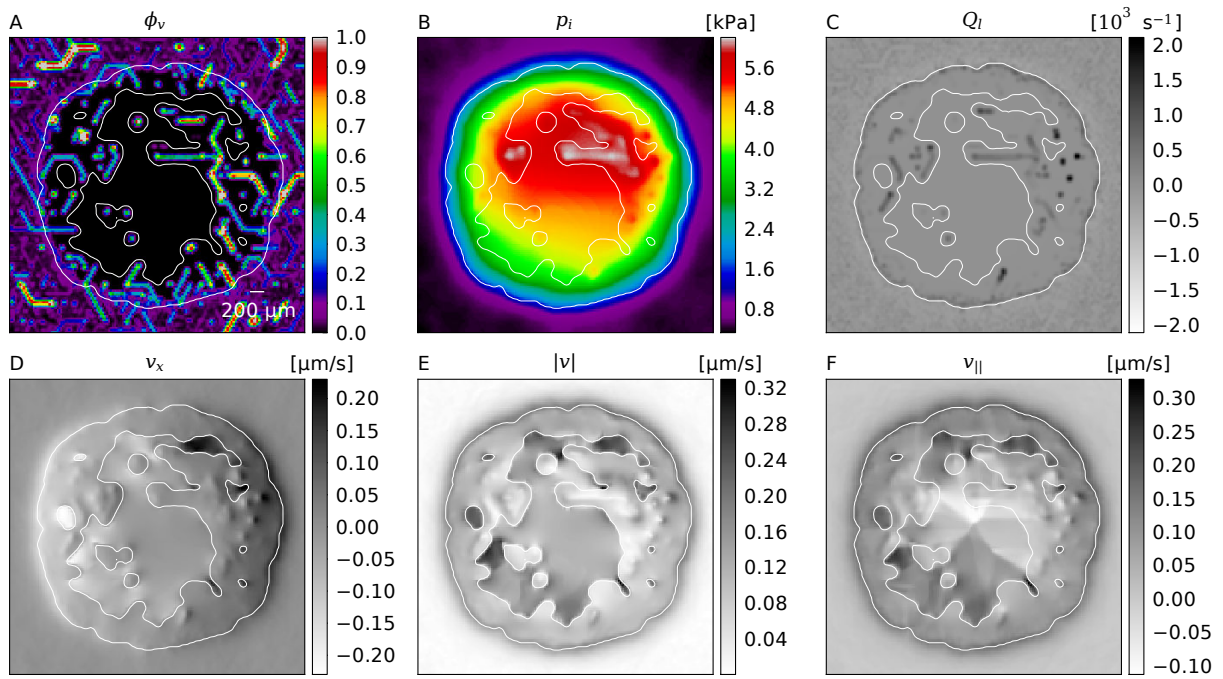


Figure 1: **Snapshots of interstitial fluid flow related quantities.** Corresponds to Figure 4 in the paper.

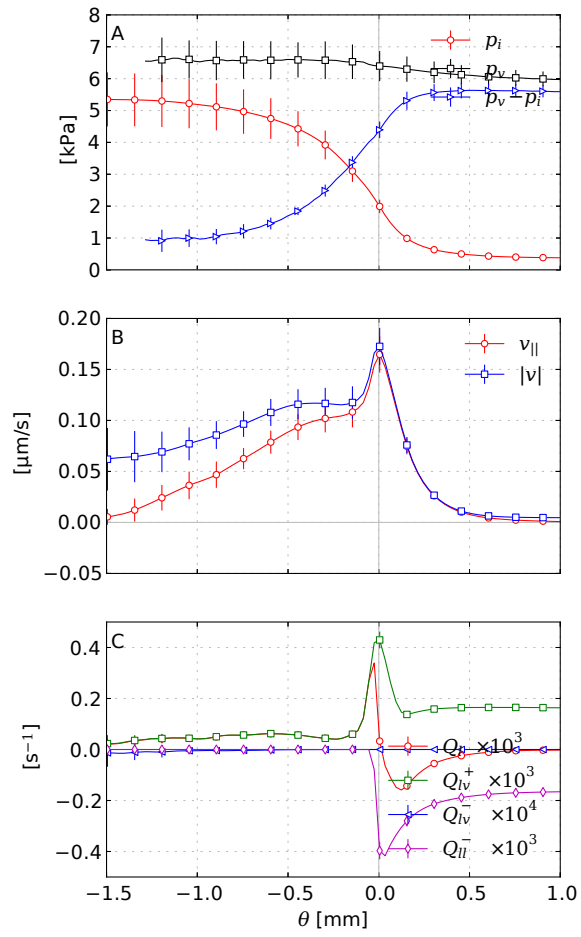


Figure 2: Averages of IF flow quantities vs. distance from tumor surface θ . Corresponds to Figure 5 in the paper.

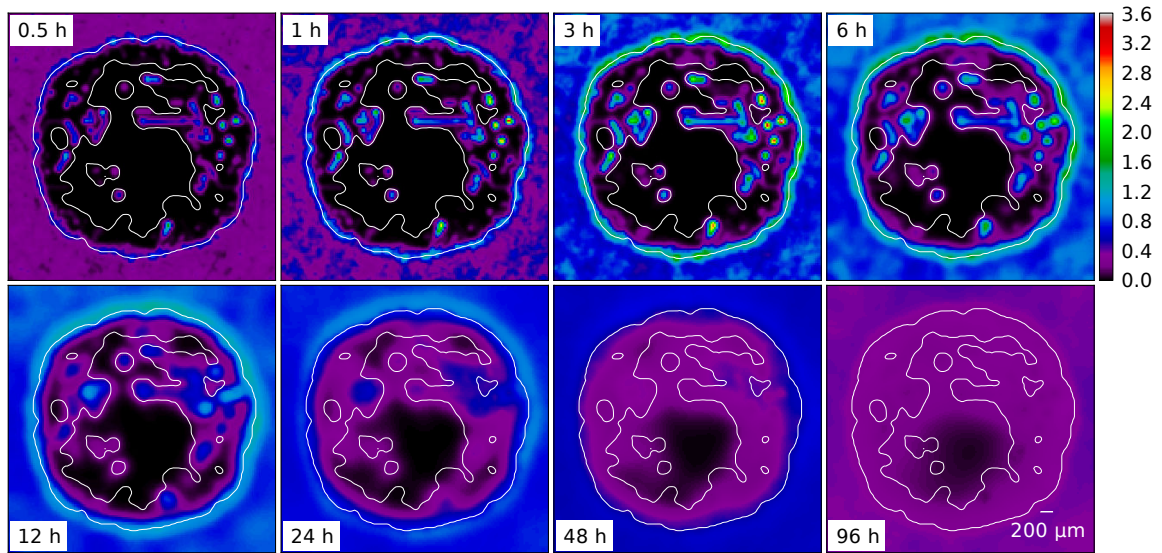


Figure 3: Drug distribution s in a series of snapshots. Corresponds to Figure 7 in the paper.

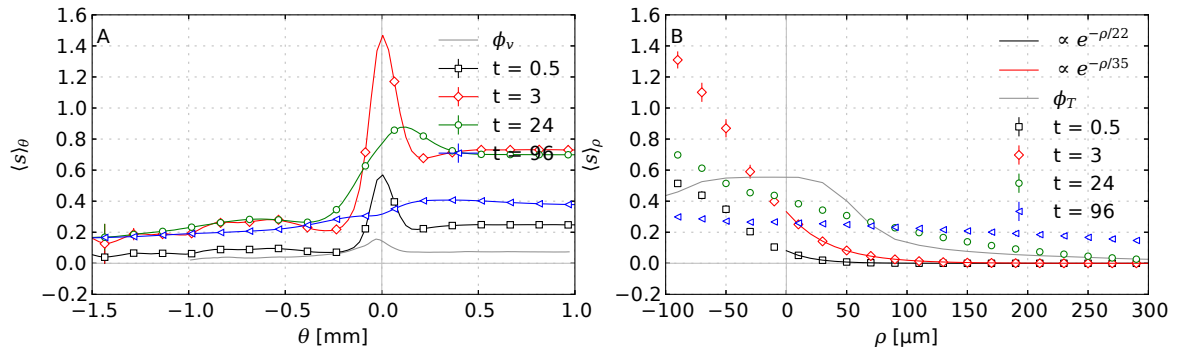


Figure 4: **Drug concentration profiles at different times.** (A) plotted vs. θ , and (B) vs. distance from vessels ρ . Corresponds to Figure 8 in the paper.

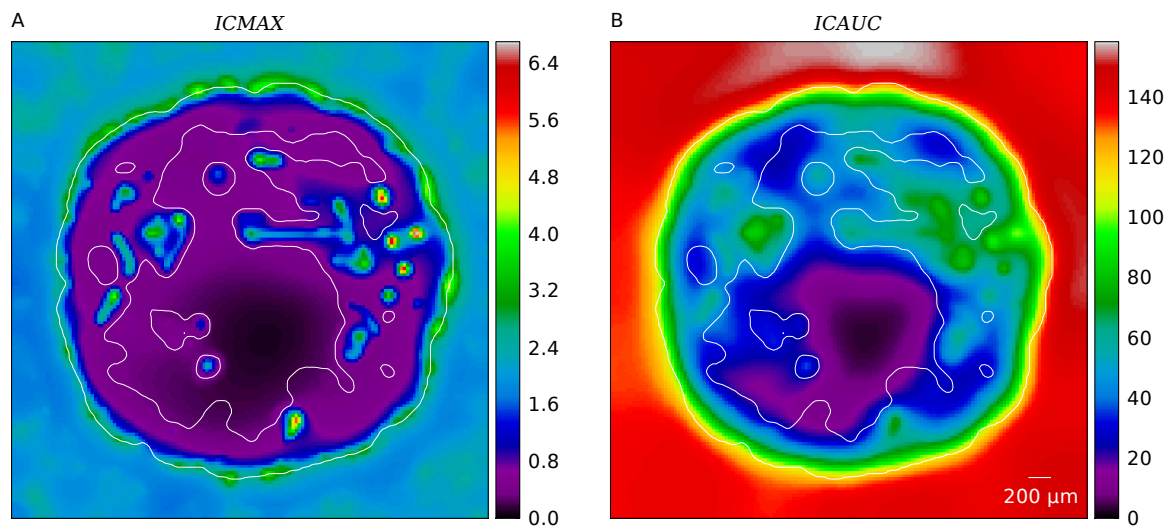


Figure 5: **Spatial distribution of drug exposure metrics.** (A) maximum concentration ICMAX and (B) the AUC ICAUC, taken from a slice through the origin of the system. Corresponds to Figure 9 in the paper.

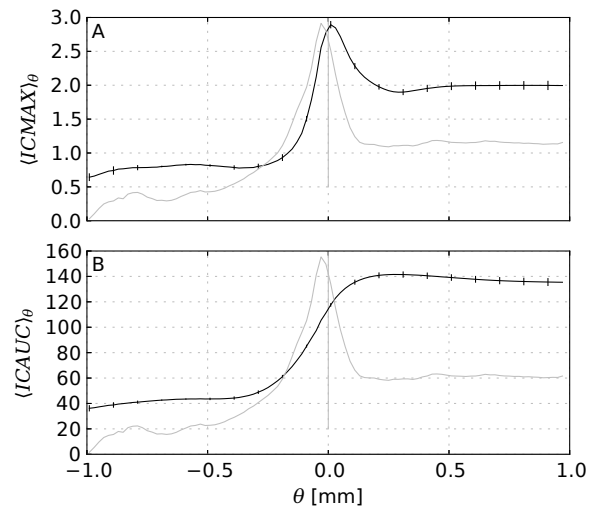


Figure 6: **Drug exposure metrics profiles.** Maximal concentration $ICMAX$ (A) and area under curve $ICAUC$ (B) plotted vs. θ . Corresponds to Figure 10 in the paper.

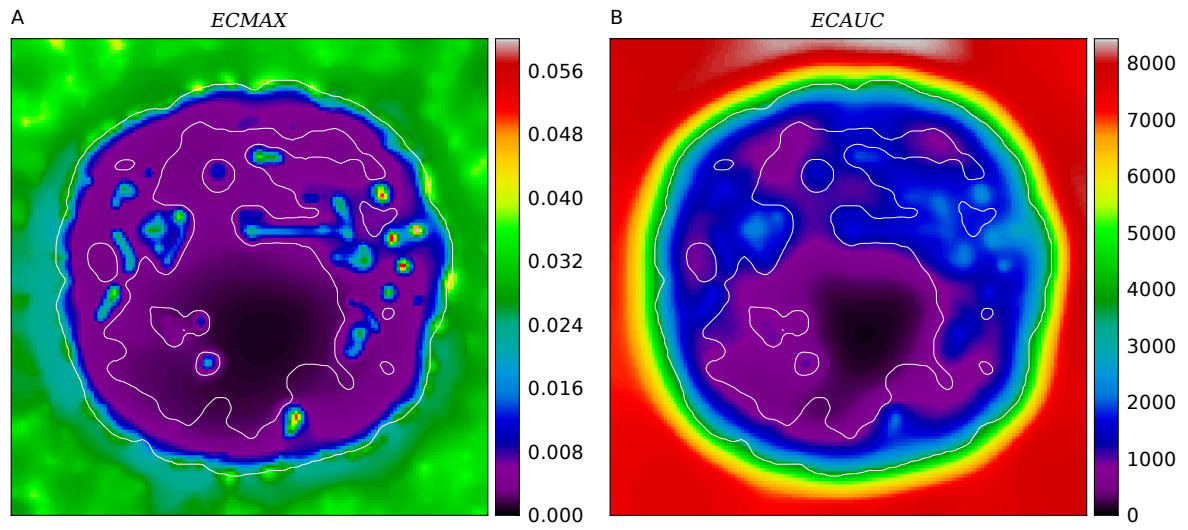


Figure 7: Maximal concentration (A) and area under curve (B) for the concentration in the interstitial compartment.

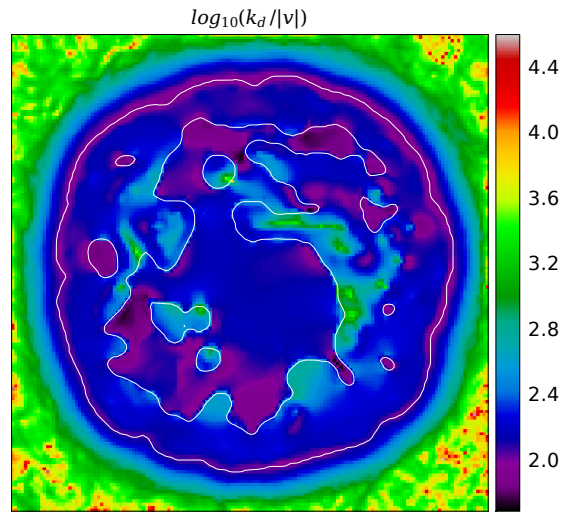


Figure 8: **Logarithmic plot of the length scale L_{dc} .** It is defined by $L_{dc} = k_d/|v|$ following the requirement that the Peclet number equals one, i.e. $1 = Pe = L_{dc}|v|/k_d$. The data is scaled logarithmically.