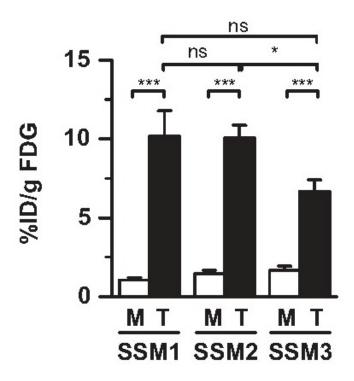
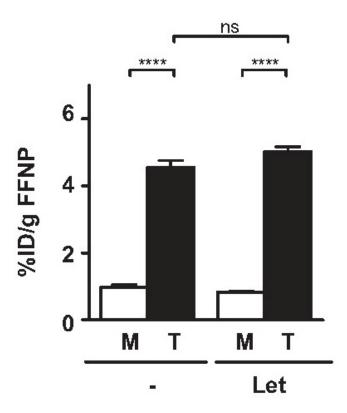


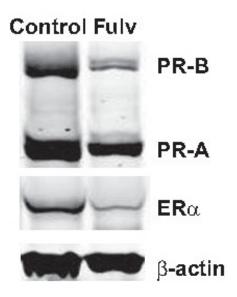
Supplemental Figure 1: Western blot analysis of 4 primary tumors for ER α , PR-A, PR-B isoforms, and β -actin (loading control).



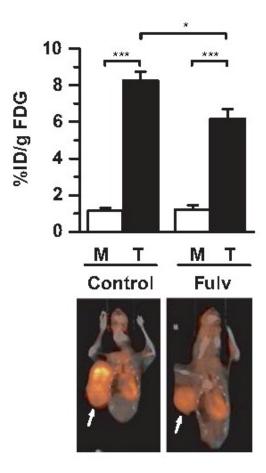
Supplemental Figure 2: Female WT mice with SSM1 (n=6), SSM2 (n=4), or SSM3 (n=6) tumors in the right thoracic mammary fat pad were imaged using microPET/CT with FDG. Activity was measured in tumor (T) and muscle (M). * P<0.05; *** p<0.001.



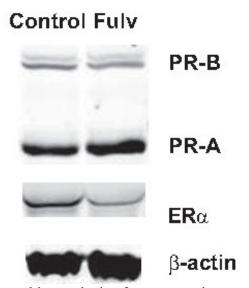
Supplemental Figure 3: Female WT mice with SSM3 tumors in the right thoracic mammary fat pad were treated with 50 µg intraperitoneal letrozole (Let) daily for 2 days (n=4) or were left untreated (-; n=4). Baseline FFNP microPET imaging was performed and activity was measured in tumor (T) and muscle (M). **** P<0.0001.



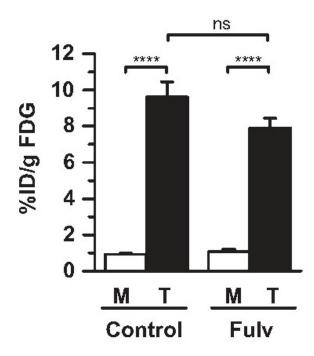
Supplemental Figure 4: Western blot analysis of representative control and fulvestrant-treated SSM3 tumors shows downregulation of ER α and PR protein in the fulvestrant-treated tumors.



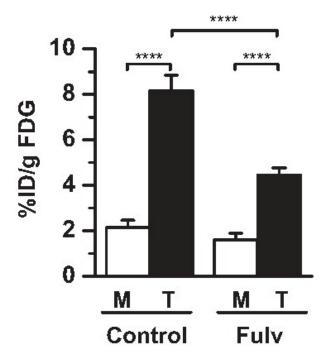
Supplemental Figure 5: FDG-PET/CT imaging of SSM3 tumor-bearing mice after 2 weeks treatment with fulvestrant or vehicle control (day 35 post implant). Activity was measured in tumor (T; white arrow) and muscle (M). * P<0.05, *** P<0.001.



Supplemental Figure 6: Western blot analysis of representative control and fulvestrant-treated SSM2 tumors shows downregulation of $ER\alpha$, but not PR protein.



Supplemental Figure 7: FDG-PET/CT imaging of SSM2 tumor-bearing mice after 1 week treatment with fulvestrant or vehicle control (day 54 post implant). Activity was measured in tumor (T) and muscle (M). **** P<0.0001.



Supplemental Figure 8: FDG-PET/CT imaging of SSM3 tumor-bearing mice after 1 week treatment with fulvestrant or vehicle control (day 29 post implant). Activity was measured in tumor (T) and muscle (M). **** P<0.0001.