Figure 3. Positive ion MALDI-IMS of DAG lipids in GSC xenografts. (A) Relative abundance of DAG (34:0), DAG (34:1), DAG (36:1), DAG (38:4), DAG (38:6), and DAG (40:6) as determined by ESI-MS/MS. Values are mean \pm SEM (n = 9 for each phenotype) of the lipid abundance as the ratio of lipid peak area to the peak area of an internal standard corrected for protein concentration; * p < 0.05 and ** p < 0.01 (Student's *t*-test). (B) Positive ion image from MALDI-IMS experiments of a representative attractor specimen, demonstrating the localization and signal intensity of DAG (40:6) (m/z 707.1). Image color intensity corresponds to signal strength. (C) H&E staining of corresponding tissue section analyzed by MALDI-IMS. The tumor area is outlined in *blue*. (D) Positive ion image of DAG (40:6), m/z 707.1 from MALDI-IMS experiments of a representative attractor specimen. (E) H&E staining of a corresponding tissue section analyzed by MALDI-IMS.

Figure 4. Tumor-specific localization of DHA. (A and C) Negative ion images derived from MALDI-IMS experiments showing the localization and signal intensity of DHA (22:6) m/z 327.0 in a representative non-attractor and attractor, respectively. (B and D) H&E stain of tissue sections used in MALDI-IMS experiments in a non-attractor and attractor, respectively. The tumor area is outlined in *blue*. (E) Relative abundance of DHA as determined by ESI-MS/MS (p = 0.046). (F) Annotated negative ion MS/MS spectrum of m/z 327.0 with precursor ion (*inset*). The most abundant peak, DHB [M-H]⁻, represents the matrix. MS/MS product ions are shown in Table 1.

Supplemental Figure S1. Annotated MS/MS spectrum of DHA (22:6) standard for comparison to tissue-acquired DHA in **Figure 4F**.

Supplemental Figure S2. Annotated MS/MS spectrum of DAG (40:6) suggesting DHAcontaining DAG (22:6/18:0). Precursor ion of potassiated DAG (40:6) m/z 707.1 is shown (*inset*). Peak at m/z 191.9 is DHB matrix ion and the peak at 323.6 represents potassiated 18:0 FA [FA+K⁺]⁺