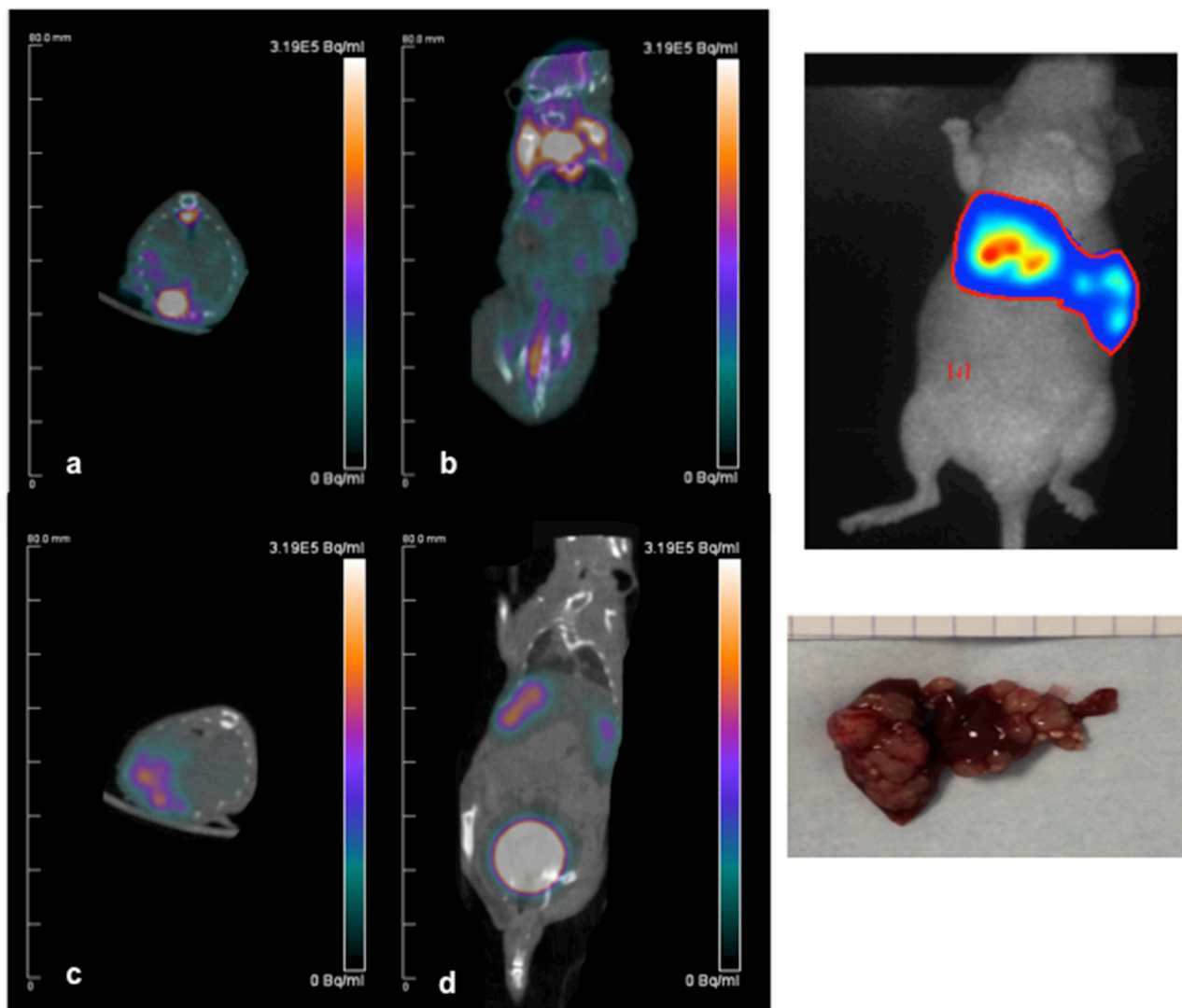
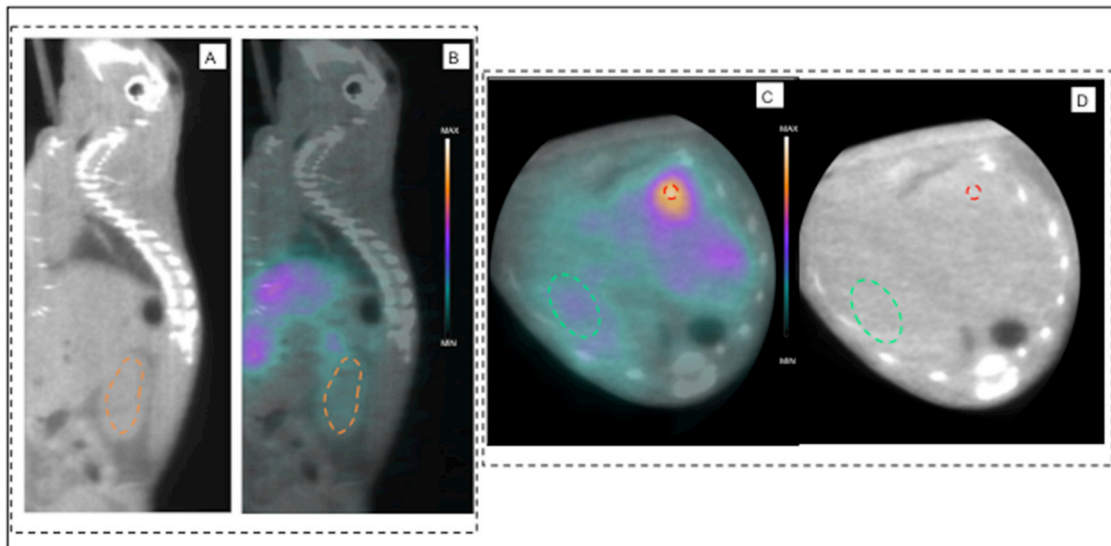


Sensitivity of pretargeted immunoPET using ^{68}Ga -peptide to detect colonic carcinoma liver metastases in a murine xenograft model: Comparison with ^{18}F FDG PET-CT

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS



Supplementary Figure 1: PET imaging of hepatic LS174T metastases. ^{18}F FDG PET-CT (a, b). Images obtained 1h after intravenous injection of 13 MBq of ^{18}F FDG in axial (a) and coronal (b) view. Corresponding ^{68}Ga -pPET-CT (c, d). Images obtained 1 hour after IV injection of 10.1 MBq of pretargeted ^{68}Ga -IMP288. Corresponding bioluminescence imaging and photography after dissection.



Supplementary Figure 2: ROI measurements on 2D PET imaging. For normal organs, values are obtained from a ROI drafted around the organ (kidney in orange (A, B) or on the organ (for poorly-limited organs, such as liver in green (C, D) in each of the 2 selected images (most intense uptake). For tumors (c,d), the highest uptake in the tumor is obtained from a constant ROI of 2 mm³ drawn around the hottest spot (in red).