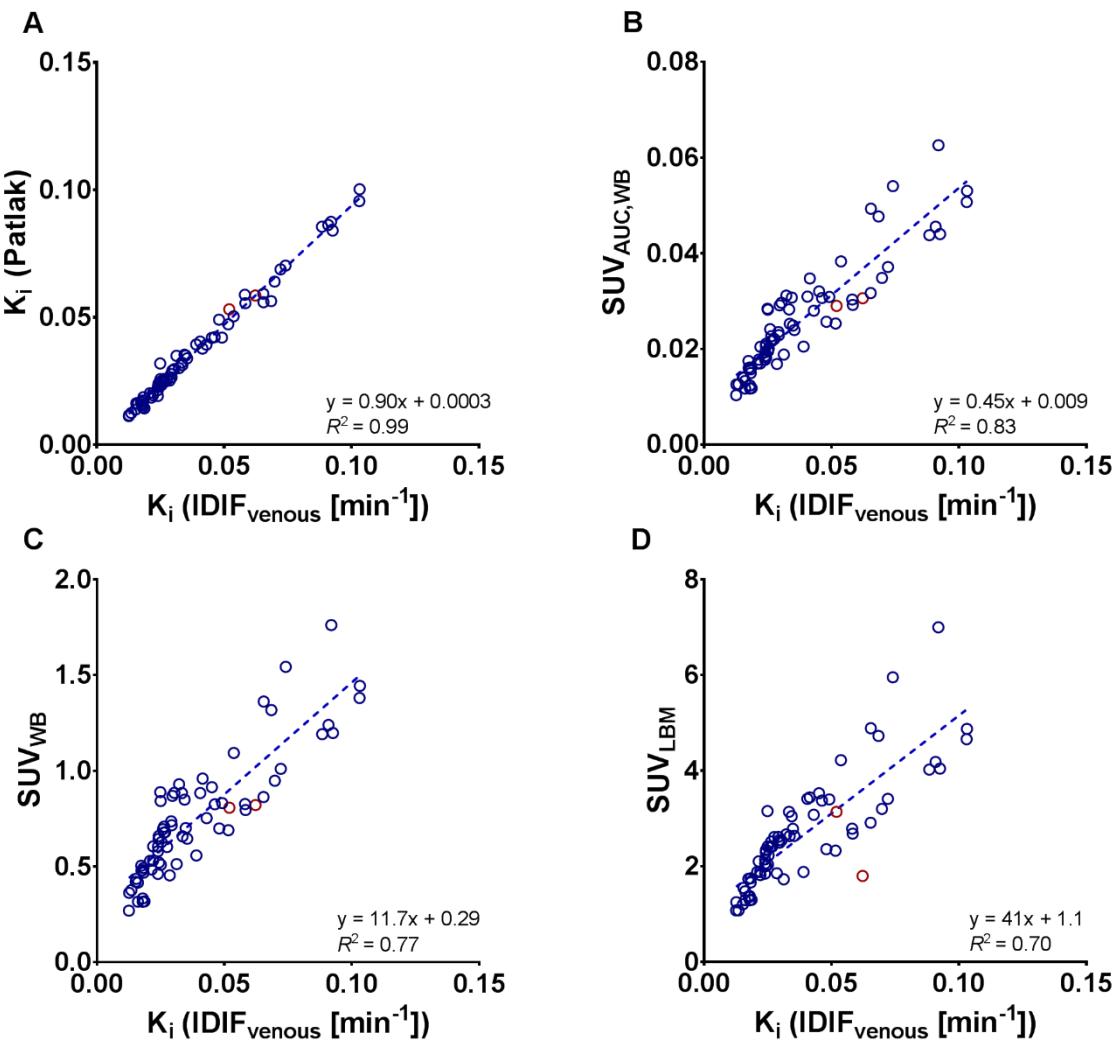
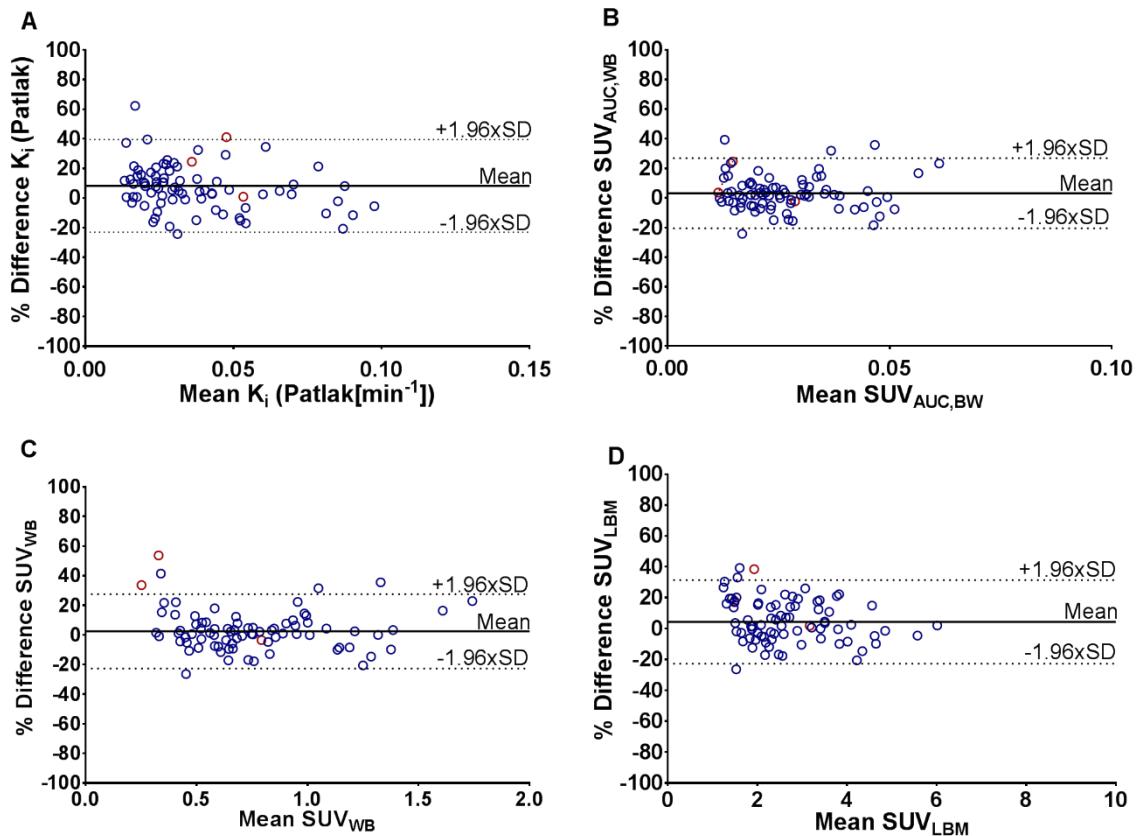


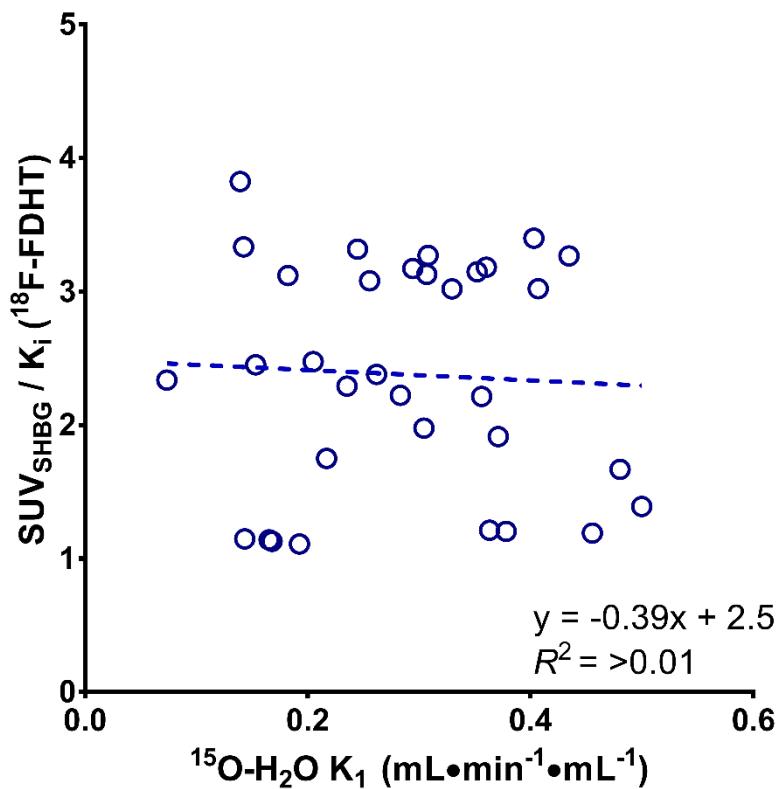
Supplemental figure 1:  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDHT parent plasma fractions (A) and plasma-to-blood ratios (B) as function of time for arterial (squares) and venous (triangles) blood samples. Corresponding test-retest results for venous blood samples are shown in subplots C and D.



Supplemental figure 2: Scatterplots showing the correlation of <sup>18</sup>F-FDHT Patlak based  $K_i$  (A), SUV<sub>AUC, WB</sub> (B), SUV<sub>WB</sub> (C) and SUV<sub>LBM</sub> (D) with  $K_i$  obtained using an image derived input function corrected using venous blood samples.



Supplemental figure 3: Bland-Altman plots showing the relative differences in  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDHT uptake between test and retest scans of Patlak (A),  $SUV_{AUC, WB}$  (B),  $SUV_{WB}$  (C) and  $SUV_{LBM}$  (D) plotted against the mean of test and retest uptake values.



Supplemental figure 4: Discrepancies between NLR based  $K_i$  using venous blood sampling and  $SUV_{BW}$  cannot be explained by differences in perfusion as assessed in this scatterplot using  $^{15}\text{O}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$  based  $K_1$ .

Supplemental table 1: Quantitative  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDHT uptake metrics

Continuous arterial sampling	Test		Retest	
	Median	IQR	Median	IQR
$K_1$	0.12	0.05	-*	-*
$K_2$	0.29	0.37	-*	-*
$K_3$	0.21	0.15	-*	-*
$V_b$	0.07	0.05	-*	-*
$K_i$	0.05	0.04	-*	-*
<b>IDIF<sub>venous</sub></b>				
$K_1$	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.06
$K_2$	0.28	0.34	0.29	0.41
$K_3$	0.15	0.10	0.16	0.17
$V_b$	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.05
$K_i$	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
<b>Simplified models</b>				
Patlak $K_i$	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
$\text{SUV}_{\text{AUC,PP}}$	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03
$\text{SUV}_{\text{AUC,WB}}$	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
$\text{SUV}_{\text{PP}}$	2.27	3.08	3.20	2.54
$\text{SUV}_{\text{WB}}$	0.69	0.38	0.69	0.48
$\text{SUV}_{\text{BW}}$	3.05	1.78	3.06	2.10
$\text{SUV}_{\text{LBM}}$	2.42	1.33	2.51	1.69
$\text{SUV}_{\text{SHBG}}$	0.06	0.09	-¥	-¥

\* No arterial sampling was performed for the retest scans; ¥ SHBG levels were only determined prior to the first FDHT scan

IDIF<sub>venous</sub>=Non-linear regression using image derived input function corrected using venous blood samples;  $K_i$ =Net influx rate;  $V_b$ =Blood volume fraction; SUV=Standardized uptake values;  $\text{SUV}_{\text{AUC,PP}}$ =SUV normalized to the area under the parent plasma input curve;  $\text{SUV}_{\text{AUC,WB}}$ =SUV normalized to the area under the whole blood input curve;  $\text{SUV}_{\text{PP}}$ =SUV normalized to the parent plasma concentration;  $\text{SUV}_{\text{WB}}$ =SUV normalized to the whole blood activity concentration;  $\text{SUV}_{\text{BW}}$ =SUV normalized to bodyweight;  $\text{SUV}_{\text{LBM}}$ =SUV normalized to lean body mass;  $\text{SUV}_{\text{SHBG}}$ =SUV corrected for SHBG level

Supplemental table 2: Repeatability coefficients of several quantitative  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDHT uptake metrics per lesion.

Quantitative tracer uptake measures	Absolute difference		Relative difference	
	Mean	RC	Mean (%)	RC (%)
IDIF <sub>venous</sub> $K_i$	0.004	0.011	11.2	34.6
Patlak $K_i$	0.003	0.009	10.1	28.3
SUV <sub>AUC,PP</sub>	0.003	0.010	10.0	20.9
SUV <sub>AUC,WB</sub>	0.003	0.007	2.4	15.0
SUV <sub>PP</sub>	0.002	2.253	10.1	61.3
SUV <sub>WB</sub>	0.054	0.196	6.6	19.7
SUV <sub>BW</sub>	0.184	0.732	6.5	23.8
SUV <sub>LBM</sub>	0.155	0.574	6.5	23.8

IDIF<sub>venous</sub>=Non-linear regression using image derived input function corrected using venous blood samples  $K_i$ =Net influx rate; SUV=Standardized uptake values; SUV<sub>AUC,PP</sub>=SUV normalized to the area under the parent plasma input curve; SUV<sub>AUC,WB</sub>=SUV normalized to the area under the whole blood input curve; SUV<sub>PP</sub>=SUV normalized to the parent plasma concentration; SUV<sub>WB</sub>=SUV normalized to the whole blood activity concentration; SUV<sub>BW</sub>=SUV normalized to bodyweight; SUV<sub>LBM</sub>=SUV normalized to lean body mass