

**Supplemental Data**  
**for**  
***Redox Biology***

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**Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) of  
Pharmacological Ascorbate-Induced Iron Redox State  
as a Biomarker in Subjects Undergoing Radio-Chemotherapy**

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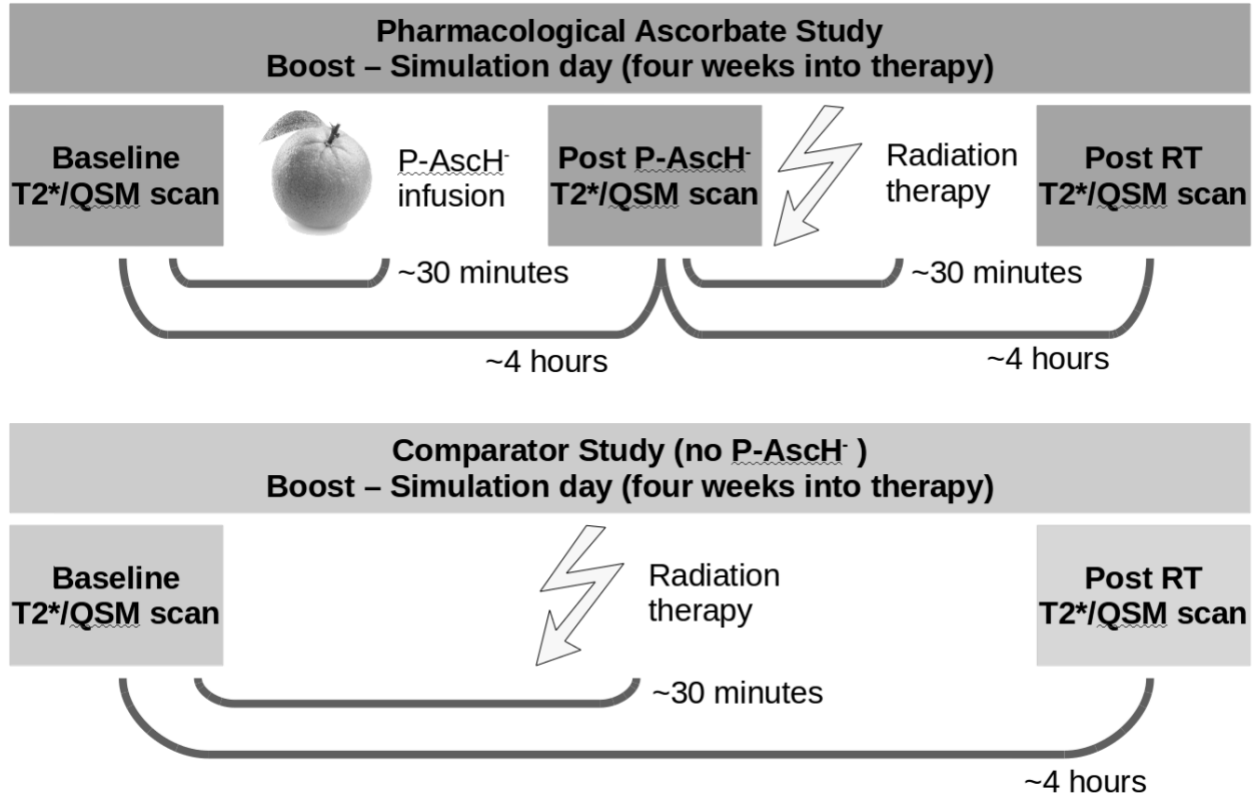
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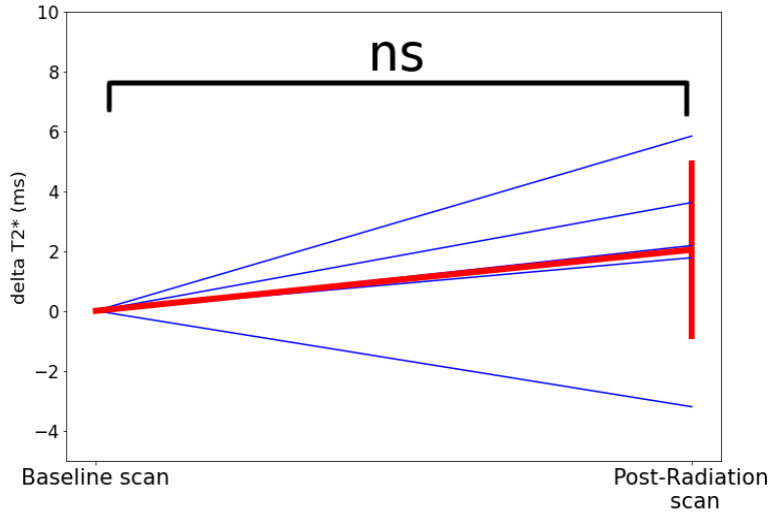
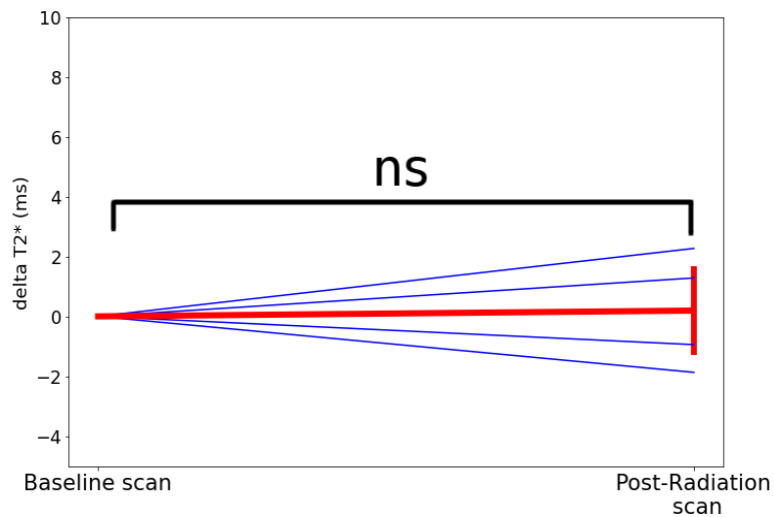
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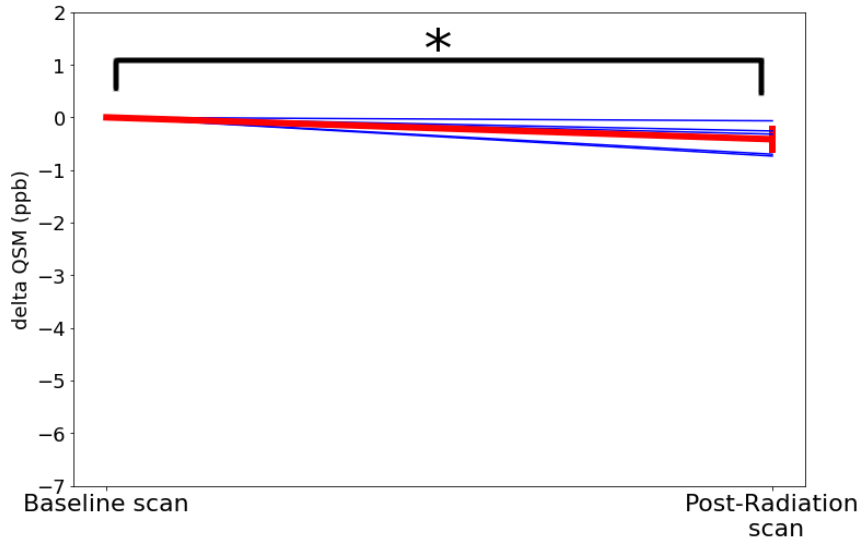
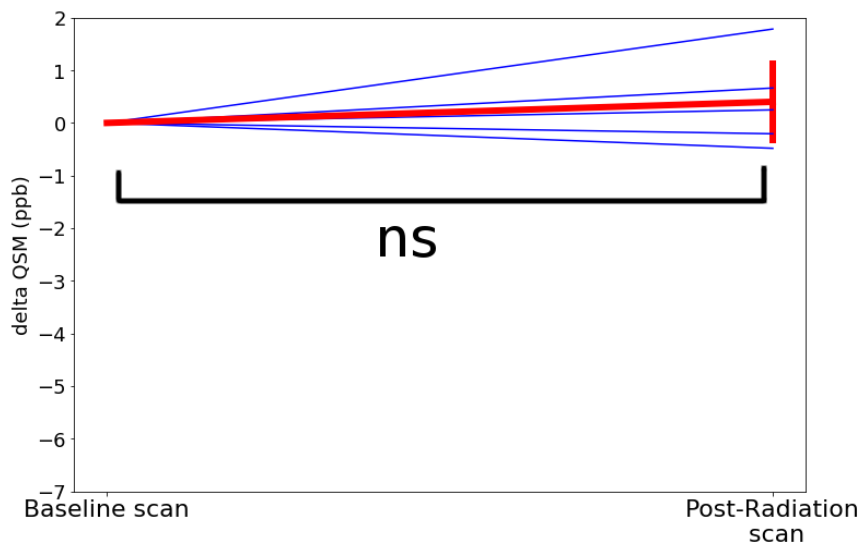
**Supplemental Figure 1.****Supplemental Figure 1. Clinical imaging protocol.**

Subjects with confirmed glioblastoma were scanned at boost simulation (approximately 4 weeks into therapy) three times in a single day. Directly prior to P-AscH<sup>-</sup> therapy (timepoint 1) directly after P-AscH<sup>-</sup> and prior to radiation therapy (timepoint 2) and 4 hours post timepoint 2.

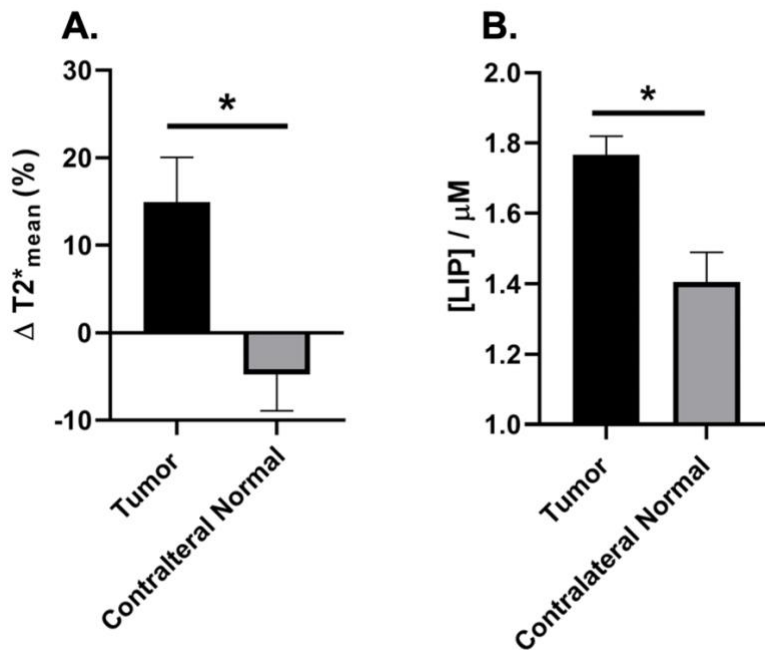
Comparator subjects not receiving ascorbate were scanned prior to and post radiation therapy.

**Supplemental Figure 2.****A. Tumor****B. Normal Tissue****Supplemental Figure 2. Time-course of mean  $T_2^*$  values.**

Time-course of mean  $T_2^*$  values in the contrast enhancing region of tumors **(A)** and normal tissue **(B)** of comparator subjects receiving only radiation and temozolomide therapy show no statistically significant change in tumors ( $p = 0.22$ ) or normal tissue ( $p = 0.68$ ) post radiation therapy. Data are normalized per subject to the baseline scan.

**Supplemental Figure 3.****A. Tumor****B. Normal Tissue****Supplemental Figure 3. Time-course of mean QSM values.**

Time course of mean QSM values in the tumors **(A)** and normal tissue **(B)** of comparator subjects receiving only standard of care therapy show a statistically significant decrease in tumors (-0.41 ppb,  $p = 0.04$ ) that is within measurement error and may therefore be artifactual. Normal tissue showed no statistically significant change ( $p = 0.68$ ). Data are normalized per subject to the baseline scan.

**Supplemental Figure 4.****Supplemental Figure 4. T<sub>2</sub>\* relaxation times are selectively increased by P-AsCH<sup>-</sup> in an orthotopic glioma model.**

Mice with orthotopic U87 tumors were treated twice daily for 7 consecutive days with 4 g kg<sup>-1</sup> P-AsCH<sup>-</sup>. Animals were scanned immediately prior to the beginning of treatment as a baseline.

(A) The change (day 7 – day 0) in T<sub>2</sub>\* relaxation times associated with P-AsCH<sup>-</sup> treatment following 7 days of treatment.

(B) The LIP in associated tumor and contralateral normal tissue measured using EPR spectroscopy.

Error bars represent standard deviation of 3 replicate measurements. Groups were compared using a two-tailed, unpaired t-test with \**p* < 0.05.

End