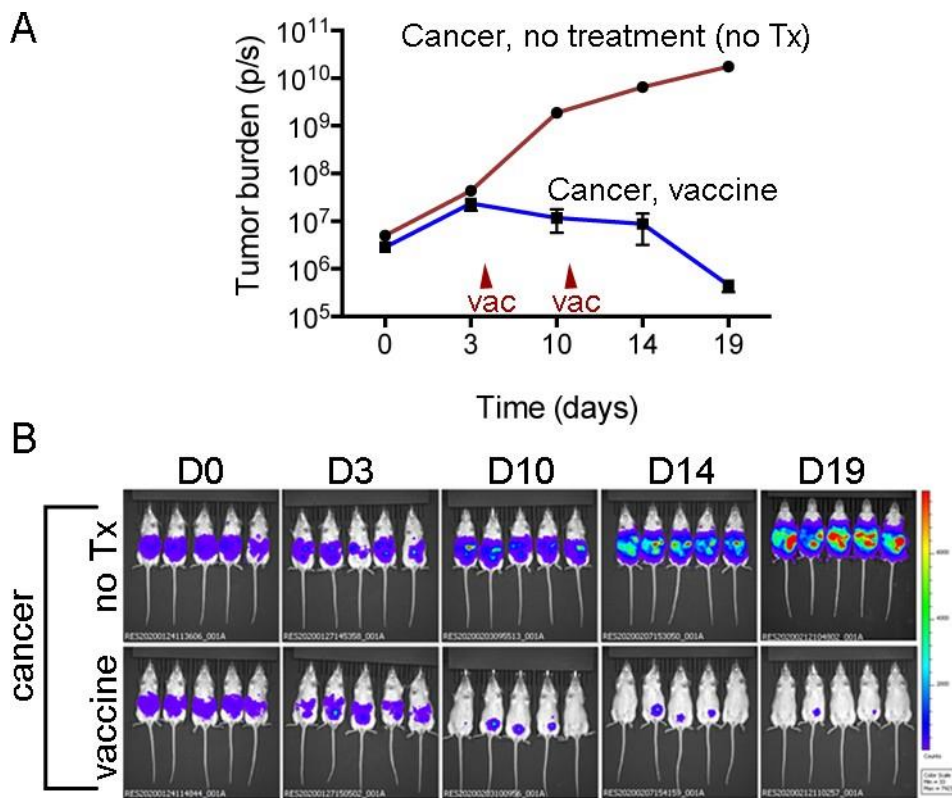


## **Supplemental Data**

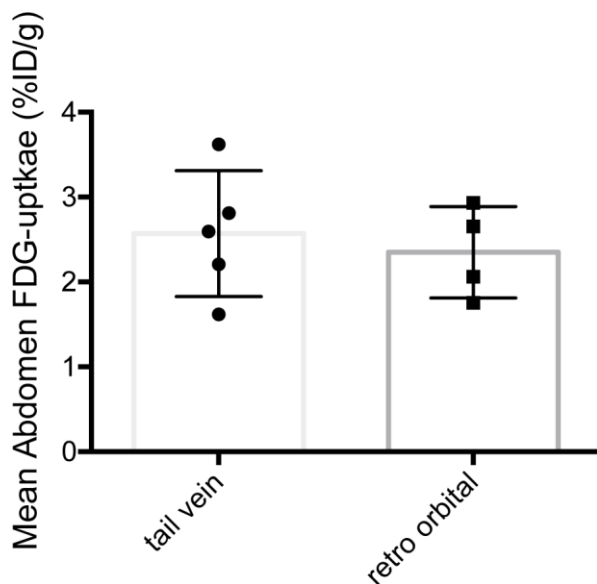
### **Monitoring therapeutic responses to silicified cancer cell immunotherapy using PET/MRI in a mouse model of disseminated ovarian cancer**

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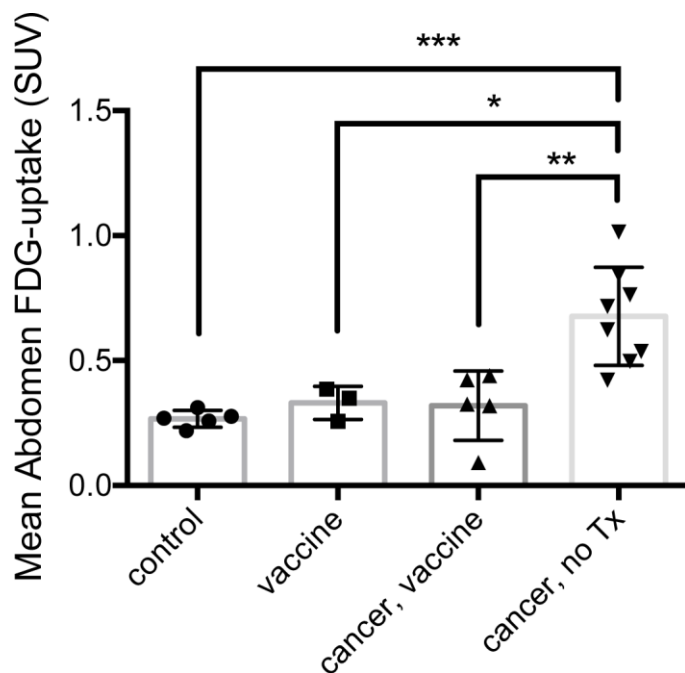
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**Figure S1.** Additional efficacy data on therapeutic vaccination of mice with disseminated ovarian cancer. Bioluminescent images (**A**) and graphs (**B**) of tumor burden (photons/s) for FVB mice injected IP with  $2 \times 10^5$  BR5-*akt*-Luc2 cells (Day 0) and vaccinated with  $3 \times 10^6$  BR5-*akt* vaccine cells (Days 4 and 11).



**Figure S2.** Impact of injection route on abdominal FDG uptake. Abdominal FDG-uptake (%ID/g) in untreated, tumor-bearing mice following either retro-orbital ( $n=4$ ) or tail vein ( $n=5$ ) injection of [ $^{18}\text{F}$ ]FDG. Statistical analysis was performed using an unpaired, parametric, two-tailed t-test. No significant differences were observed in abdominal uptake between the different injection methods.



**Figure S3.** Abdominal FDG-uptake using the Standardized Uptake Value (SUV). Abdominal [ $^{18}\text{F}$ ]FDG concentration normalized by injected dose per unity body weight in control (naïve), vaccinated (+/- cancer), and untreated cancer bearing mice. Statistical analysis between groups was carried out using ANOVA with multiple comparisons by Tukey's test. The comparisons were significantly different as indicated by \*  $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ , and \*\*\* $p \leq 0.001$ .

**Figure S4.** Whole blood glucose levels in mice pre- $^{18}\text{F}$ ]FDG administration. Pre-scan whole blood glucose (PreWBglc) levels were similar treatment groups.

