

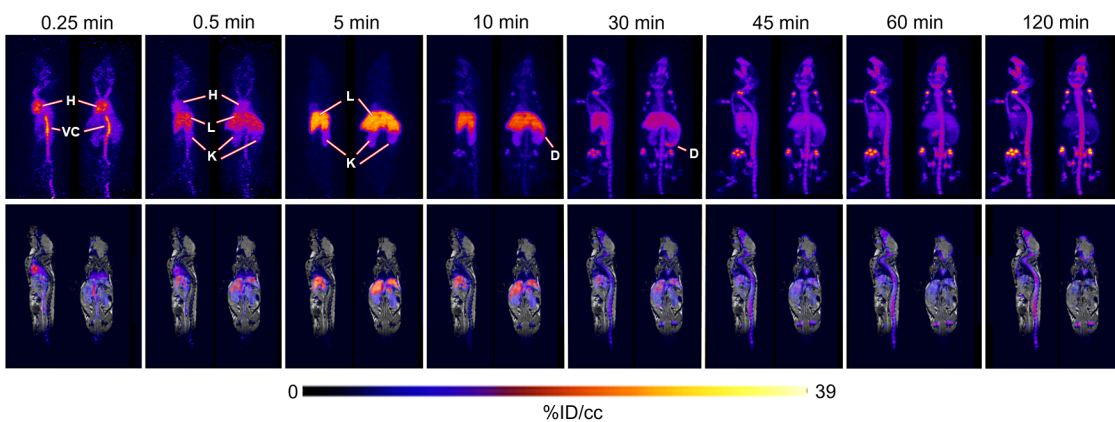
Heart Uptake of [^{18}F]Fluoro-4-Thia-Oleate in a Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

Mouse Model

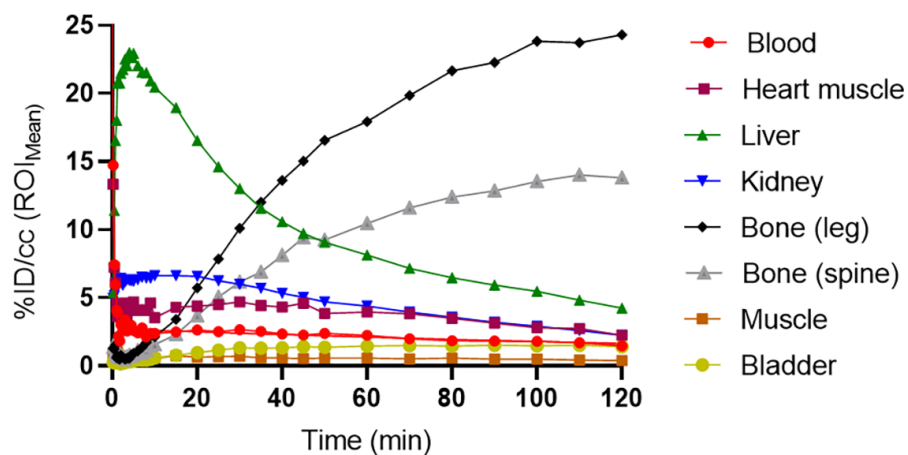
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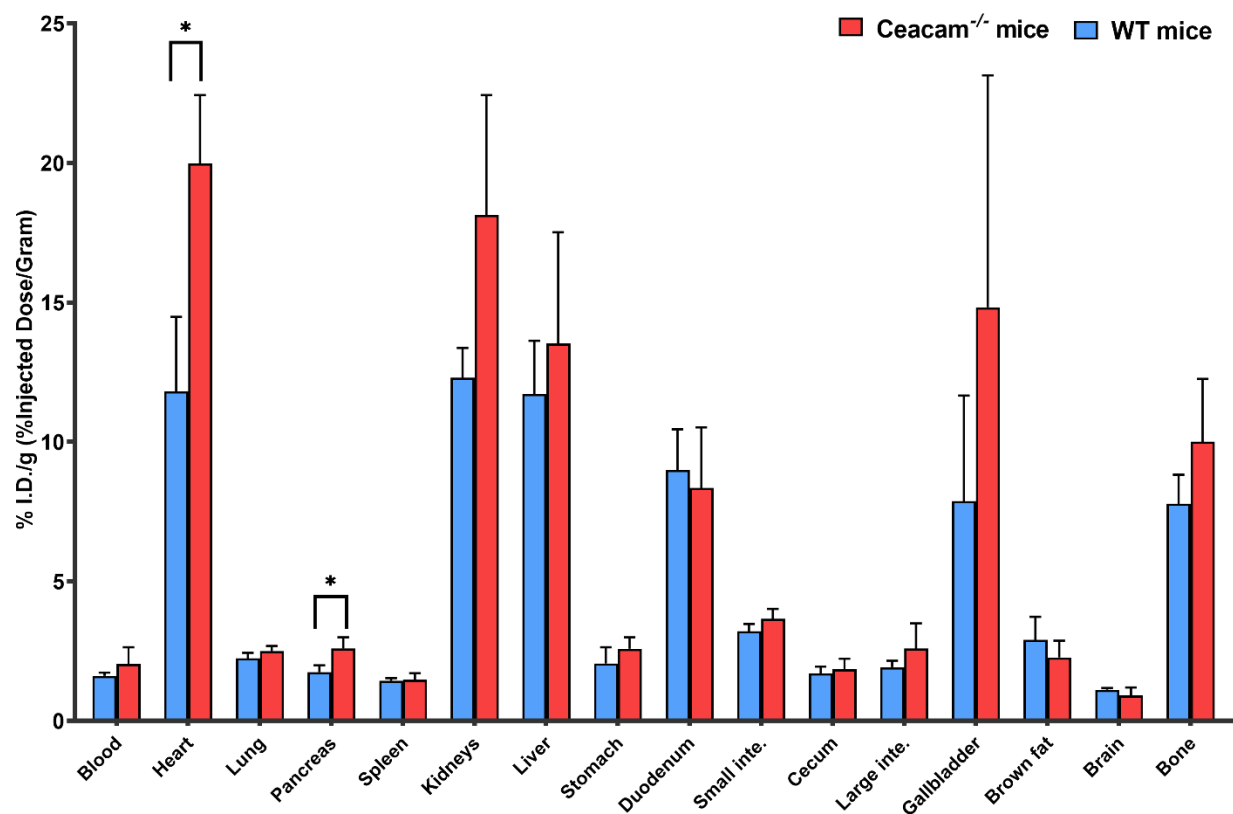
Supplementary data.



Supplementary Figure S1. PET and MR images of a representative male WT mouse subjected to 2 hr dynamic scans with [^{18}F]FTO. Mice (males, N = 2, 44 week old) were fasted for 6 hours prior to tail vein injection of 3.54 MBq of [^{18}F]FTO. **Top panel:** Sagittal and coronal MIP PET images. **Bottom panel:** Sagittal and coronal MPR PET/MR overlay images. Selected time points along with organs (H= heart, VC= vena cava, K= kidney(s), D=duodenum) are shown. Images are representative of two mice scanned.



Supplementary Figure S2. Time-activity curves of a representative male WT mouse subjected to 2 hr dynamic scan with [^{18}F]FTO. The curves were generated from the 120-minute dynamic PET scan of the male WT mouse in Figure 1 injected with 3.54 MBq of [^{18}F]FTO.



Supplementary Figure S3. Comparative biodistributions of [¹⁸F]FTO in WT vs *Ceacam*^{-/-} mice. Tissue biodistributions performed at 40 minutes following injection of 2.72~6.70 MBq (73.5~189 μ Ci) of [¹⁸F]FTO into weight matched (15-18 week old) male WT (blue) or *Ceacam*^{-/-} mice (red) (N = 5). * $P < 0.01$.