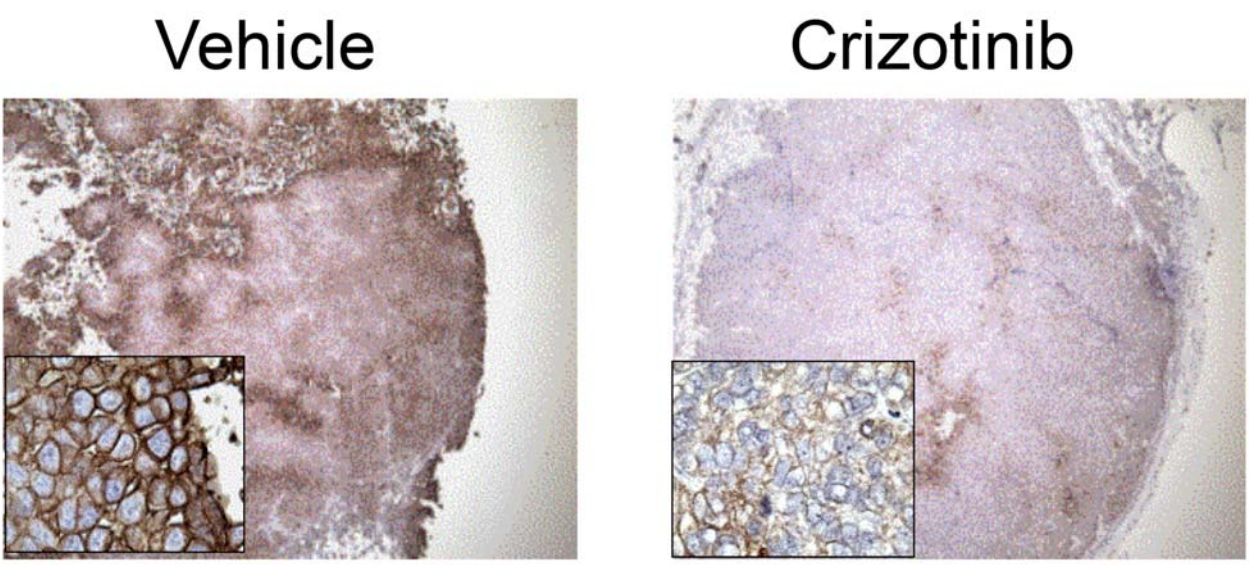
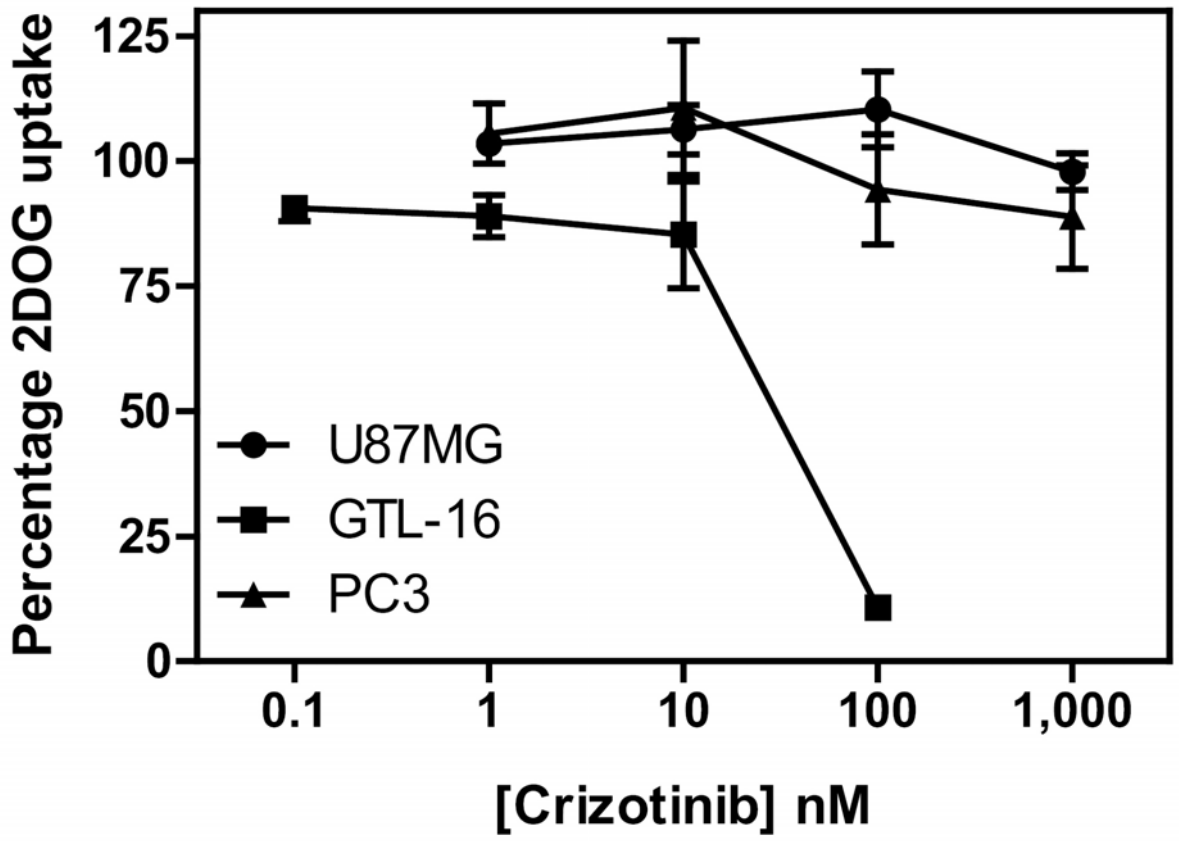


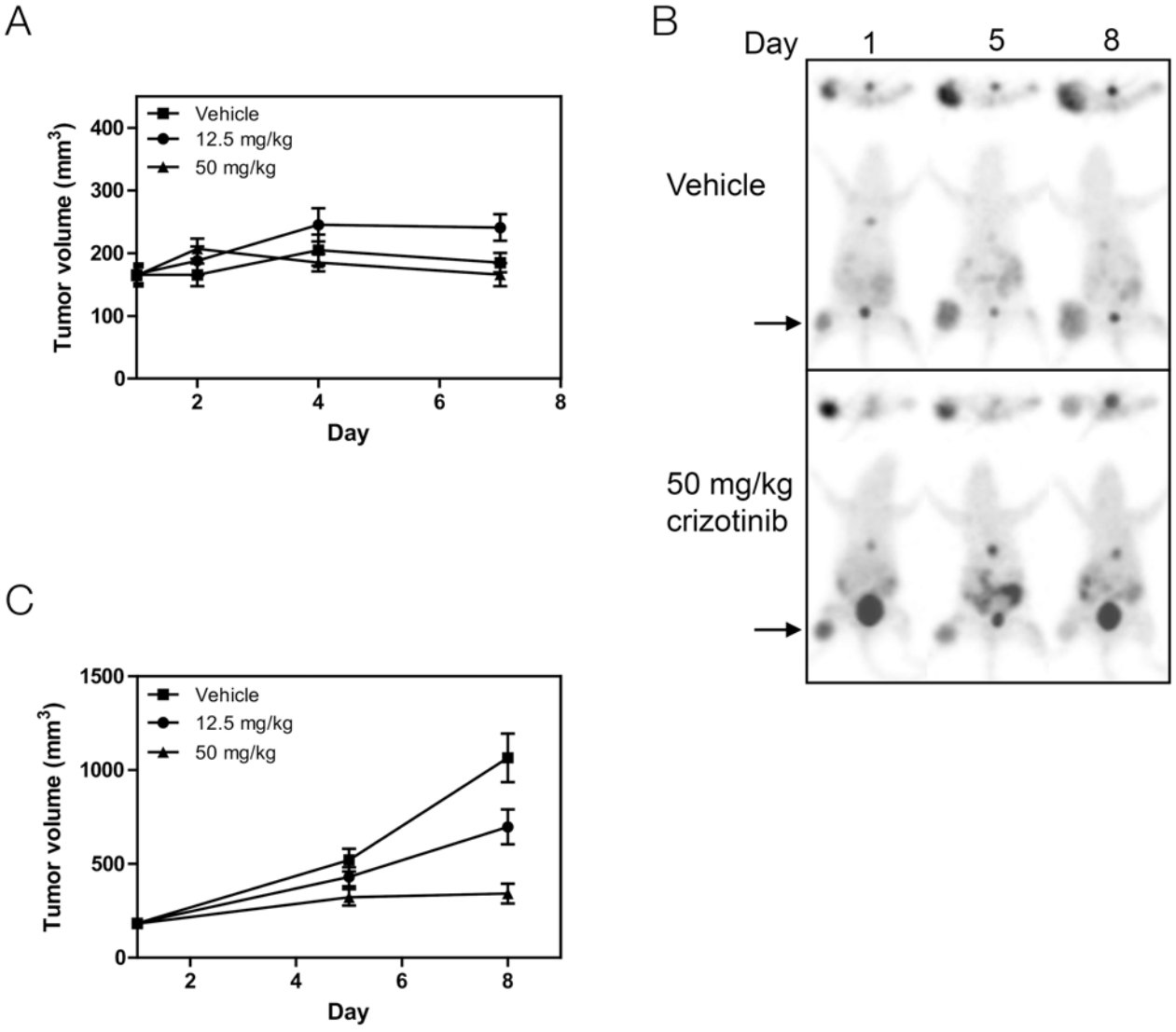

**Supplemental Figure 1:** *Crizotinib reduces GLUT-1 staining in GLT-16 tumors*

Photomicrographs of tumour sections from vehicle or 50 mg/kg crizotinib treated mice at day 4 of treatment. Tumour sections were stained with anti-GLUT-1 antibodies and photographed at 20 x (inset; 50 x) magnification.




**Supplemental Figure 2:** *Crizotinib does not affect 2-deoxyglucose uptake into U87MG cells in vitro.*

U87MG (●), GTL-16 (■) or PC3 (▲) cells were incubated with concentrations of crizotinib indicated for 24 hr before glucose uptake was determined. Glucose uptake at each drug dose is expressed as a percentage of [$^3$H]-2-DOG radioactivity in the vehicle treated cells, after normalisation for protein content; Data shown is the mean ± SEM from at least 3 independent experiments.




Supplemental Figure 3 Crizotinib inhibits tumor growth and FLT uptake in vivo.

GTL-16 (A) and U87MG (B) tumours from mice treated with crizotinib and imaged by FLT-PET were measured using electronic callipers and volumes are expressed as mean ± SEM. 12.5 and 50 mg/kg crizotinib inhibited U87MG tumour growth by 42 % and 82 % on day 8, respectively. Extensive tumor ulceration was observed in the control tumors in the GLT-16 model resulting in inaccurate tumor volume measurements and TGI was therefore not calculated. (C) Representative serial FLT-PET images are shown from a U87MG tumour bearing mouse treated with vehicle or 50 mg/kg crizotinib.