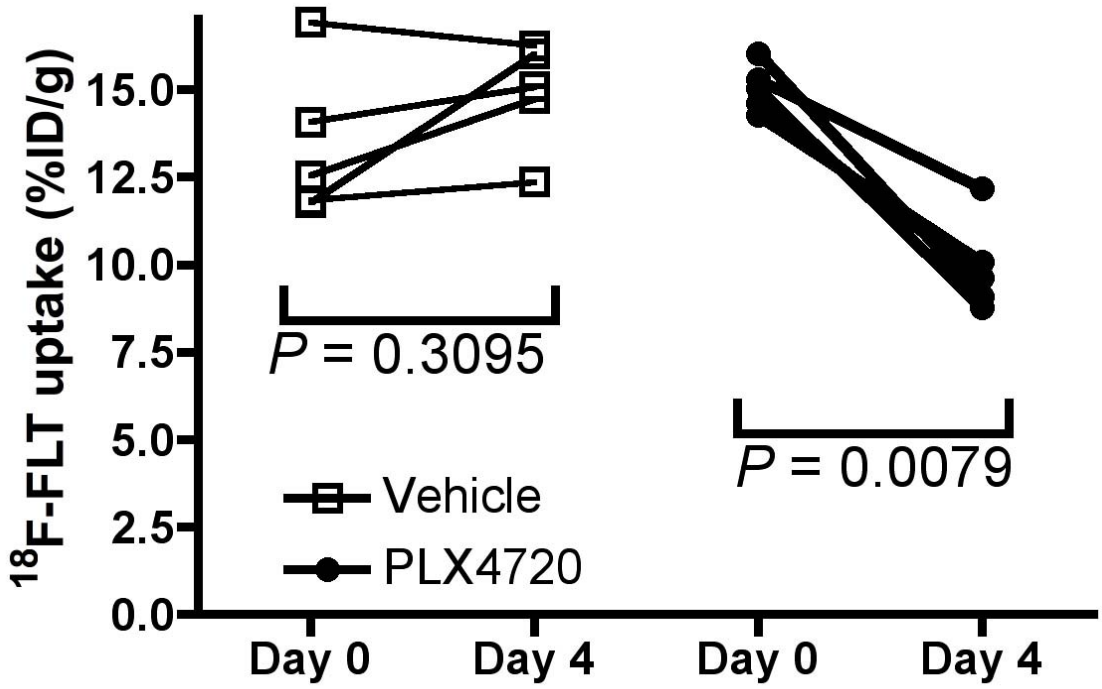
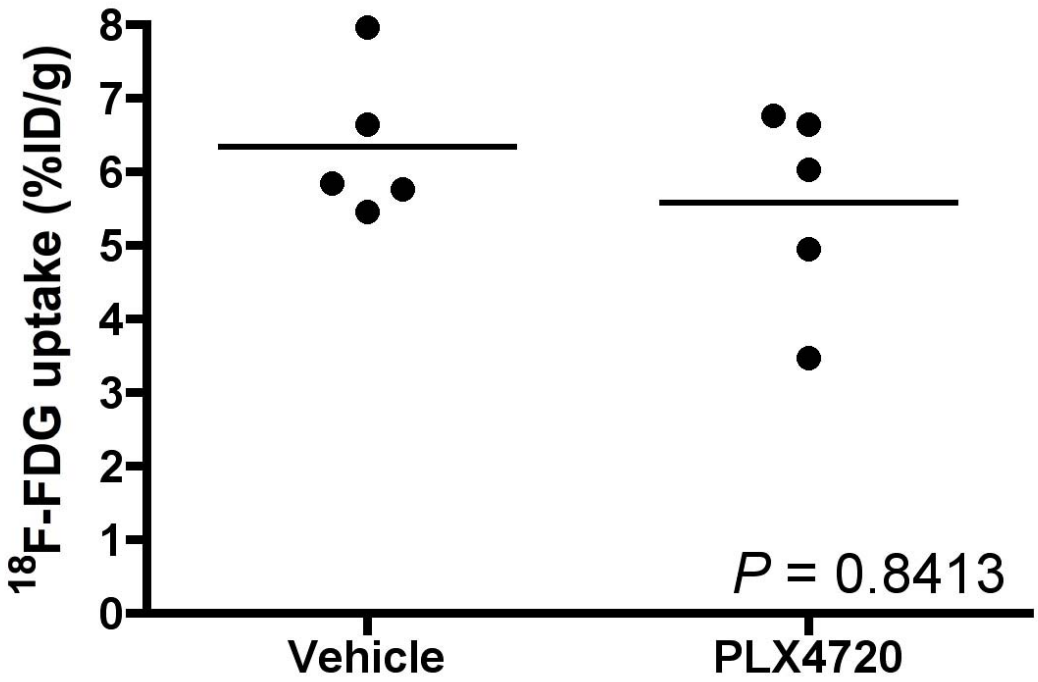
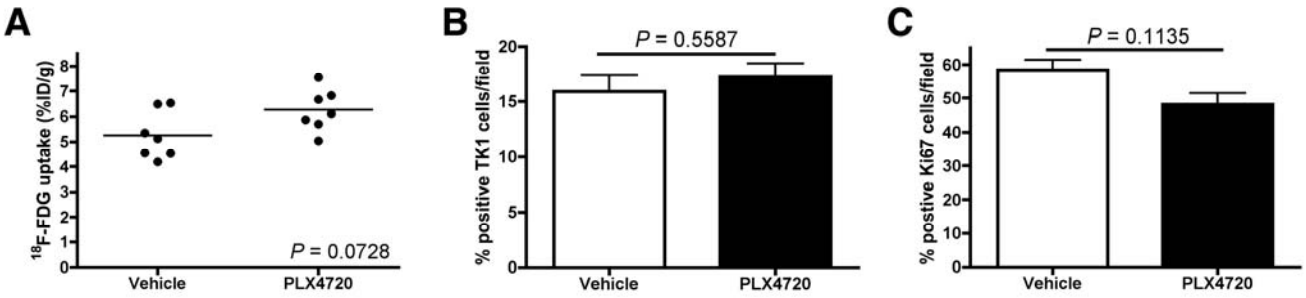


Supplemental Figure 1. Pre-treatment/post-treatment comparison of ^{18}F-FLT uptake in Lim2405 xenograft tumors. Pre-treatment and post-treatment ^{18}F-FLT uptake was similar in vehicle-treated Lim2405 xenografts. In PLX4720-treated xenografts, ^{18}F-FLT was significantly reduced for each individual mouse imaged.



Supplemental Figure 2. ^{18}F-FDG PET is similar between vehicle-treated and PLX4720-treated Lim2405 xenograft tumors. Contrary to ^{18}F-FLT PET (*see* ***Figure 2, Supplemental Figure 1)***, no statistically significant difference in ^{18}F-FDG uptake was observed between vehicle-treated and PLX4720-treated Lim2405 xenografts.



Supplemental Figure 3. ^{18}F-FDG PET is similar between vehicle-treated and PLX4720-treated HT-29 xenografts and agrees with immunohistochemistry markers of proliferation. (A) Similar to ^{18}F-FLT PET in HT-29 xenografts, no difference was observed between vehicle-treated and PLX4720-treated HT-29 tumor xenografts using ^{18}F-FDG PET. Corroborating PET, biochemical, and MALDI results (*see* ***Figure 5****)*, TK1 (B) and Ki67 (C) in vehicle-treated and PLX4720-treated HT-29 xenografts exhibited similar immunoreactivity.