



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1 Dose response curves of rifampicin. In order to investigate if mild alterations can be detected with the proposed method, we administered 5 different rifampicin doses (100 mg/kg IP + 25 mg/kg IV; 50 mg/kg IP + 12.5 mg/kg IV; 37.5 mg/kg IP + 9.37 mg/kg IV; 25 mg/kg IP + 6.25 mg/kg IV; 12.5 mg/kg IP + 3.12 mg/kg IV), or vehicle in wild type mice ($n=3$ for each dose), to obtain a dose response curve. Time activity curves of the liver and gallbladder+intestines were obtained after μ SPECT scanning. $T_{max, liver}$ (i.e. the time point when C_{max} was reached) and $AUC_{gallbladder+intestines}$ were consequently determined. $T_{max, liver}$, (A) and $AUC_{gallbladder+intestines}$ (B) are expressed in function of the administered dose (only the i.p. dose is displayed. Note that 1h after each i.p. dose, a second i.v. dose was given (co-injected with ^{99m}Tc -mebrofenin)). The curves demonstrate a dose-dependent effect on the uptake and efflux of ^{99m}Tc -mebrofenin. Higher doses of rifampicin delayed $T_{max, liver}$ and caused a smaller $AUC_{gallbladder+intestines}$, representing decreases in hepatic uptake and in efflux to the gallbladder and intestines, respectively.