

## ACCESSORY PUBLICATION

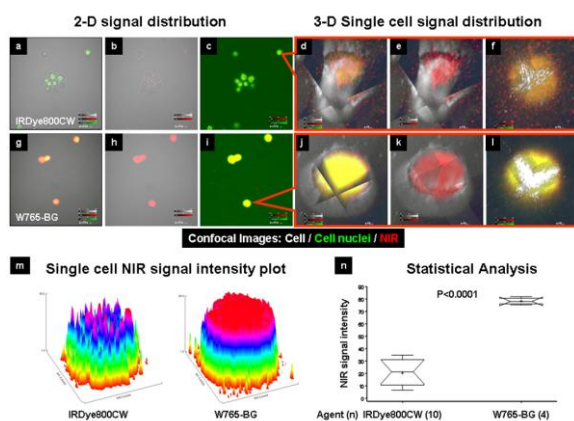
### Multi-wavelength Optical Imaging of Human Tumor Xenografts

Wei Wang<sup>A,B</sup>, Arlin G. Cameron<sup>A</sup>, Juliet A. Wendt<sup>A</sup>, Michel E. Mawad<sup>A</sup>, and Shi Ke<sup>A,B,C</sup>

<sup>A</sup>Department of Radiology (S.K., W.W., A.G.C., J.A.W., M.E.M.), Baylor College of Medicine, One Baylor Plaza, MS 360, Houston, Texas 77030

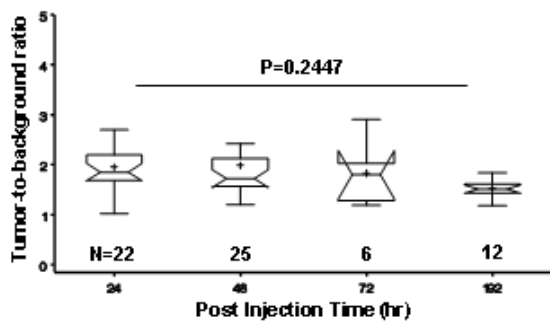
<sup>B</sup>These authors contributed equally to this manuscript.

<sup>C</sup>Corresponding author. Email: [shik@bcm.edu](mailto:shik@bcm.edu)



Supplementary Figure 1. Side-by-side confocal images of W765-BG and free NIR dye distribution in human neuroblastoma cells. a, g: Merged bright field, NIR (free dye or W765-BG) and cell nuclei images. b, h: Merged

bright field and NIR (free dye or W765-BG) images. c, i: Merged NIR and cell nuclei images. d-f and j-i: Merged single cell 3-D. d and j confirm all dye or W765-BG (red) and nuclei (green) signals are from inside the cell (white). e and k confirm the signal intensity of W765-BG (k) is stronger than the free dye (e). f and i show the spatial relationship of free dye (f) or W765-BG (i) to the cell nuclei (yellow color). m: Single cell signal intensity of free IR dye and W765-BG. n: Statistical comparison of free dye and W765-BG signal intensity is presented in panel n.



Supplementary Figure 2. Comparison of imaging windows. Tumor-bearing animals were injected once with W765-BG and imaged at multiple time points. TBRs at different imaging times were compared. No statistically-significant differences in TBRs were observed between 24 and 192 hr post-injection. These data suggest W765-BG has a wide imaging window.