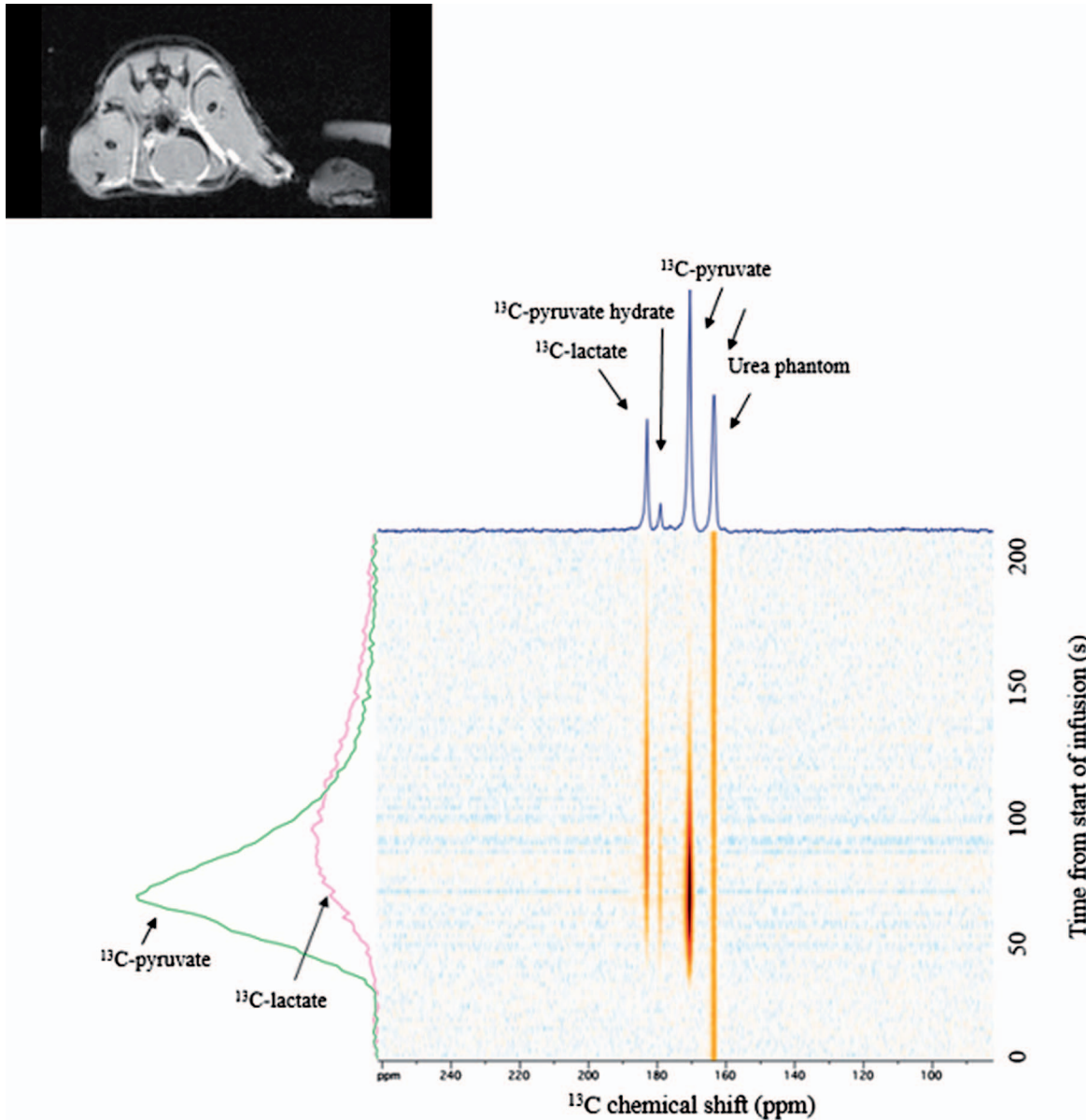


Supplementary material for Iversen et al., Hyperpolarized magnetic resonance spectroscopy for assessing tumor hypoxia, *Acta Oncol*, 2015; doi: 10.3109/0284186X.2015.1070964.



Supplementary Figure 1. Top: Axial MRI of a mouse recorded before HPMRS. Tumor on the right rear foot (located in the right lower corner of the image). Below an example of acquired ^{13}C spectra showing data from one HPMRS recording in a mouse breathing 100% oxygen. The ^{13}C -lactate (pink curve) and ^{13}C -pyruvate (green curve) measured in tumor tissue is illustrated on the left side axis. The area under these curves are used to calculate the $[1-^{13}\text{C}]\text{lactate}/[1-^{13}\text{C}]\text{pyruvate}$ ratio. In the top of the figure a summed spectrum reflecting the distribution of hyperpolarized $[1-^{13}\text{C}]\text{pyruvate}$ and its metabolic products ^{13}C -lactate and ^{13}C -pyruvate hydrate are shown. Additionally a peak caused by the urea phantom is seen.