

Supplementary legends

Supplementary S1. FPIA PET and T1 MRI image comparisons. a Typical FPIA PET and T1 MRI images of treatment-naïve and SRS-treated lesions, comparing SUV30 and SUV40 masks. Several lesions are ring-enhancing. Red, PET region; green CE-MRI region. b Clinical scenario for which FPIA PET provides added benefit in lesion detection. The orange highlighted lesion is haemorrhagic, that is, bright on both pre-contrast T1 and post contrast-T1 which presents potential challenges in tumour margin definition.

Supplementary S2. Evaluation of a Vector that that is sensitive to the IMD phenotype (GpV-IMD). The GpV-IMD, having a combination of PET and MRI variables, shows 95% prediction accuracy for defining a lesion as IMD. Least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO) tool glmlasso.m was used for feature selection. The fits — both cross validation deviance and Trace plot of coefficients are displayed. The Receiver Operating Characteristics plot depicting True Positive Rate (TPR) on y-axis and Fasle Positive Rate (FPR) on x-axis is shown. Selected parameters and their respective coefficients are also shown.

Supplementary S3. Heat map of statistically significant lipid biochemical comparing metastases to gliomas. Samples were lower grade gliomas (LGG, n=8) higher grade gliomas (HGG, n=25) and metastases (METS, n=12). Red and green shaded cells indicate $p \le 0.05$ (red indicates that the mean values are significantly higher for that comparison; green values significantly lower). Light red and light green shaded cells indicate 0.05 (light red indicates that the mean values trend higher for that comparison; light green values trend lower).

Supplementary S4. Comparison of metastases to gliomas when the greatest elevation in HGG relative to LGG is considered. a. Heat map of statistically significant biochemical. Samples were lower grade gliomas (LGG, n=8) higher grade gliomas (HGG, n=25) and metastases (METS, n=12). Red and green shaded cells indicate p \leq 0.05 (red indicates that the mean values are significantly higher for that comparison; green values significantly lower). Light green shaded cells indicate 0.05<p<0.10 with mean values trending lower for that comparison. **b.** Plots for selected metabolites including sarcosine, 3-methyl-2-oxovalerate and sarcosine are shown.

Supplementary S5. Evaluation of metabolites higher in gliomas, both lower and higher grades, compared to metastases. a. Heat map of statistically significant biochemicals. Samples were lower grade gliomas (LGG, n=8) higher grade gliomas (HGG, n=25) and metastases (METS, n=12). Red and green shaded cells indicate p \leq 0.05 (red indicates that the mean values are significantly higher for that comparison; green values significantly lower). Light red shaded cells indicate 0.05<p<0.10 with mean values trending higher for that comparison. b. Plots for selected metabolites including 2-hydroxyglutarate and glutamine are shown.

Supplementary S6. Plots of metabolites higher in high grade lesions – metastases and higher grade glioma compared to lower grade glioma. Samples were lower grade gliomas (LGG, n=8) higher grade gliomas (HGG, n=25) and metastases (METS, n=12). Downstream effects of 2-hydroxyglutarate (2-HG) on branched chain amino acid transaminases, carbohydrate metabolites, and lipid metabolites are highlighted.

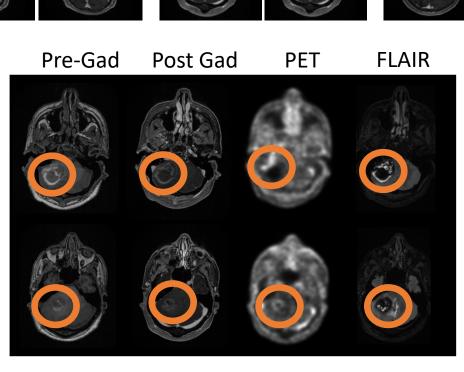
Supplementary S7. Polyamine metabolites altered in glioma compared to metastases. a. Metabolic pathway. b. Heat map of statistically significant biochemicals. Samples were lower grade gliomas (LGG, n=8) higher grade gliomas (HGG, n=25) and metastases (METS, n=12). Red and green shaded cells indicate p≤0.05 (red indicates that the mean values are significantly higher for that comparison; green values significantly lower). c. Plots for selected metabolites including putrescine and spermidine are shown.

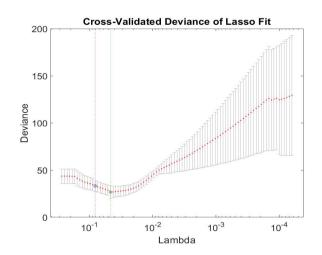
Supplementary S8. Immunohistochemistry of enzymes involved in transport and esterification of SCFAs in low grade tumours including lower grade glioma and higher grade tumours including metastases and higher grade glioma. The samples were from a cohort of archival tissue independent of that employed in the imaging study. Paraffin embedded tumour tissues were obtained from Imperial College Tissue Bank for analysis as described in Methods, and included low grade tumours (Lower, n=7) and high grade tumours (Higher, n=30). Summary data for proliferation marker Ki-67, as well as transporters and metabolic enzymes with a focus on carnitine species including OCTN2, ACSS1/2 (with antibody targeting both protein subtypes), ACSS2, ACSS3, SLC25A20, and MCT1. Red squares are metastases. Note p-value for comparison between lower and higher grade tumours.

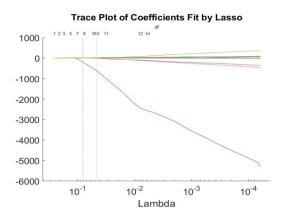
Supplementary S9. Plasma acylcarnitine levels obtained from individual patients at the time of PET scan. Heatmap of acylcarnitine profile in a. treatment naïve, and b. SRS-treated patients. Acetyl carnitine (C2, short chain fatty acid), (C3–C5, sum of short chain carboxylic acids C3, C4, C5; without C2), free carnitine and total carnitine are shown. B. Heatmap of Acyl carnitine measurement in the 10 patients. Acetyl carnitine (C2), short chain fatty acids (C3–C5), medium chain fatty acids (C6–C8), Long chain fatty acids (C10, C12, C14, C16, and C18).

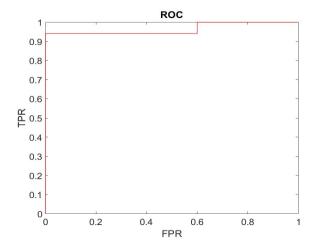
Supplementary S10. Lesion time-activity plots of FPIA PET in lower- versus higher-grade glioma. Time activity curves taken from previous study (Reference-12). Bars are SEM.

Supplementary S1. a T1 & SUV30 T1 & SUV40 T1 & SUV30 T1 & SUV40 T1 & SUV30 T1 & SUV40 $PT06_1$ PT08 PT15 PT06_2 PT09 PT22 PT06_3 PT11 PT02 PT03 $PT07_1$ PT12 PT07_2 PT04 b Pre-Gad Post Gad PET **FLAIR**





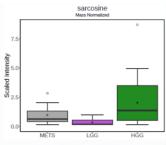


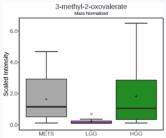


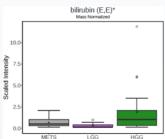
Parameter	B-value
Standard Patlak Ki	-616.7805
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2TCM-k3	-5.1197
2TCM-vb	30.3712
DCE-MRI ve	5.2642
DCE-MRI vp	-4.4900
DSC-MRI CBV	1.2230
DSC-MRI TTP	0.0288
ASL-MRI CBF	-0.0196
DWI-MRI ADC	-0.0008

			W-1	Fold of Change	T4
		Г	Welch's Two-Sample t-Test		
Super Pathwa	y Sub Pathway	Biochemical Name	<u>LGG</u> METS	HGG METS	HGG LGG
30po. 1 umma	Fatty Acid Metabolism	acetyl CoA	1.58	0.67	0.42
		caproate (6:0)	0.54	1.21	2.23
		heptanoate (7:0) caprylate (8:0)	0.70 0.80	1.00 0.92	1.44 1.15
	Medium Chain Fatty Acid	caprate (10:0)	1.50	0.70	0.47
		cis-4-decenoate (10:1n6)* (2 or 3)-decenoate (10:1n7 or n8)	0.08	1.05 0.52	13.04 1.59
		myristate (14:0)	0.58	0.75	1.29
		pentadecanoate (15:0)	0.61	0.66	1.08
	Long Chain Saturated Fatty Acid	palmitate (16:0) margarate (17:0)	0.97	1.14 1.12	1.17 1.40
		stearate (18:0)	1.05	1.25	1.19
		nonadecanoate (19:0) arachidate (20:0)	0.44 0.43	0.73 0.80	1.65 1.85
		palmitoleate (16:1n7)	0.64	0.92	1.42
		10-heptadecenoate (17:1n7)	0.42	0.84	2.01
	Long Chain Monounsaturated Fatty Acid	oleate/vaccenate (18:1) 10-nonadecenoate (19:1n9)	0.64 0.19	1.01 0.46	1.58 2.42
		eicosenoate (20:1)	0.22	0.55	2.45
		erucate (22:1n9)	0.16	0.69 0.98	4.21 1.01
		tetradecadienoate (14:2)* hexadecatrienoate (16:3n3)	0.52 0.98	1.51	1.91 1.54
		eicosapentaenoate (EPA; 20:5n3)	1.33	1.23	0.92
		docosapentaenoate (n3 DPA; 22:5n3)	0.48	0.63	1.31
		docosahexaenoate (DHA; 22:6n3)	1.52	2.14	1.41
		nisinate (24:6n3)	2.28	4.67	2.05
		linoleate (18:2n6)	1.41	0.98	0.70
	Long Chain Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid (n3 a n6)	ndlinolenate [alpha or gamma; (18:3n3 or 6)]	1.65	1.03	0.62
	110)	dihomo-linoleate (20:2n6) dihomo-linolenate (20:3n3 or n6)	0.68 1.56	0.83 1.87	1.22 1.20
		arachidonate (20:4n6)	1.80	1.12	0.62
		docosatrienoate (22:3n6)*	0.50	0.93	1.84
		adrenate (22:4n6)	0.95	1.69	1.77
		docosapentaenoate (n6 DPA; 22:5n6)	0.51	0.90	1.76
		docosadienoate (22:2n6)	0.46 1.02	1.00 1.26	2.17
		mead acid (20:3n9)			1.24
	Fatty Acid, Branched	(14 or 15)-methylpalmitate (a17:0 or i17:0)	0.52	0.54	1.05
Lipid		(16 or 17)-methylstearate (a19:0 or i19:0)	0.16	0.35	2.23
		dimethylmalonic acid	1.71	1.82	1.06
		glutarate (C5-DC) 2-hydroxyglutarate	3.42 24.68	3.99 11.75	1.17 0.48
		adipate (C6-DC)	0.95	1.24	1.31
		2-hydroxyadipate	16.22	27.91	1.72
		maleate azelate (C9-DC)	0.84 1.70	1.82 1.53	2.16 0.90
		sebacate (C10-DC)	1.45	0.87	0.60
	Fatty Acid, Dicarboxylate	undecanedioate (C11-DC) 3-hydroxydodecanedioate*	1.39 0.89	1.09 0.71	0.78 0.80
	l atty Acid, Dicarboxylate	dodecenedioate (C12:1-DC)*	1.74	0.92	0.53
		dodecadienoate (12:2)*	0.78	1.41	1.81
		octadecenedioate (C18:1-DC) 3-carboxy-4-methyl-5-propyl-2-	0.38	1.01	2.69
		furanpropanoate (CMPF)	0.46	1.28	2.76
		hydroxy-CMPF* 3-carboxy-4-methyl-5-pentyl-2-furanpropionate	0.83	1.37	1.65
		(3-CMPFP)**	0.62	0.81	1.30
	Fathy Apid Assiss	2-hydroxysebacate	1.23	1.05	0.85
	Fatty Acid, Amino Ketone Bodies	2-aminoheptanoate 3-hydroxybutyrate (BHBA)	1.34 0.95	0.71 0.92	0.53 0.97
		alpha-hydroxycaproate	0.85	0.99	1.18
		2-hydroxyheptanoate* 2-hydroxyoctanoate	1.28 1.33	1.40 1.12	1.10 0.84
		2-nydroxyoctanoate 2-hydroxydecanoate	1.33	1.12	1.27
		2-hydroxypalmitate	0.27	0.75	2.76
		2-hydroxystearate 2-hydroxyarachidate*	0.54 0.06	0.93 0.11	1.73 1.79
	Fatty Acid, Monohydroxy	2-hydroxybehenate	0.12	0.33	2.64
	, any rion, monony droxy	2-hydroxynervonate* 3-hydroxyhexanoate	0.08 1.42	0.56 0.74	6.60 0.52
		3-hydroxyoctanoate	0.60	0.74	1.19
		3-hydroxydecanoate	0.49	0.93	1.90
		3-hydroxylaurate 3-hydroxymyristate	0.16 0.28	0.82 1.17	5.24 4.19
		3-hydroxystearate	0.65	1.10	1.70
		3-hydroxyarachidate*	0.15	1.06	7.09
	E A I B I	2S,3R-dihydroxybutyrate 2R,3R-dihydroxybutyrate	0.91 1.05	1.11 1.21	1.22 1.15
	Fatty Acid, Dihydroxy	2,4-dihydroxybutyrate	1.06	0.96	0.91
		3,4-dihydroxybutyrate	1.36	0.85	0.62

Super Pathway	Biochemical Name	LGG / METS	HGG / METS	HGG / LGG	
Amino Acid	sarcosine	0.36	2.03	5.63	
	4-methyl-2-oxopentanoate	0.16	1.19	7.64	
	3-methyl-2-oxovalerate	0.14	1.1	8.1	
	3-methyl-2-oxobutyrate	0.18	1.23	6.7	
	creatine phosphate	0.18	1.61	9.18	
	N(1)-acetylspermine	0.11	0.86	7.86	
	N1,N12-diacetylspermine	0.05	0.39	8.05	
Lipid	cis-4-decenoate (10:1n6)*	0.08	1.05	13.04	
	arachidoylcarnitine (C20)*	0.28	1.75	6.18	
	behenoylcarnitine (C22)*	0.16	1.03	6.59	
	lignoceroylcarnitine (C24)*	0.09	0.57	6.67	
	nervonoylcarnitine (C24:1)*	0.11	0.7	6.24	
	ximenoylcarnitine (C26:1)*	0.05	0.31	6.22	
	3-hydroxyarachidate*	0.15	1.06	7.09	
	N-oleoyltaurine	0.26	1.74	6.69	
	3beta-hydroxy-5-cholestenoate	0.02	1.07	50.96	
	5alpha-androstan-3beta,17beta-diol disulfate	0.14	1.01	7.5	
Nucleotide	2'-deoxyguanosine	0.14	2.39	17.55	
	uridine-2',3'-cyclic monophosphate	0.06	0.75	12.34	
	cytidine 2',3'-cyclic monophosphate	0.08	1.16	14.96	
Cofactors	bilirubin (E,E)*	0.43	2.77	6.52	
V	4-ethylcatechol sulfate	0.07	0.48	6.51	
Xenobiotics	cotinine	0.08	0.98	12.11	
	bilirubin degradation product, C17H18N2O4 (2)**	0.28	2.95	10.71	
Partially	bilirubin degradation product, C17H18N2O4 (3)**	0.23	2.9	12.81	
Characterized Molecules	bilirubin degradation product, C17H20N2O5 (1)**	0.19	2.98	15.68	
	bilirubin degradation product, C17H20N2O5 (2)**	0.22	2.49	11.55	







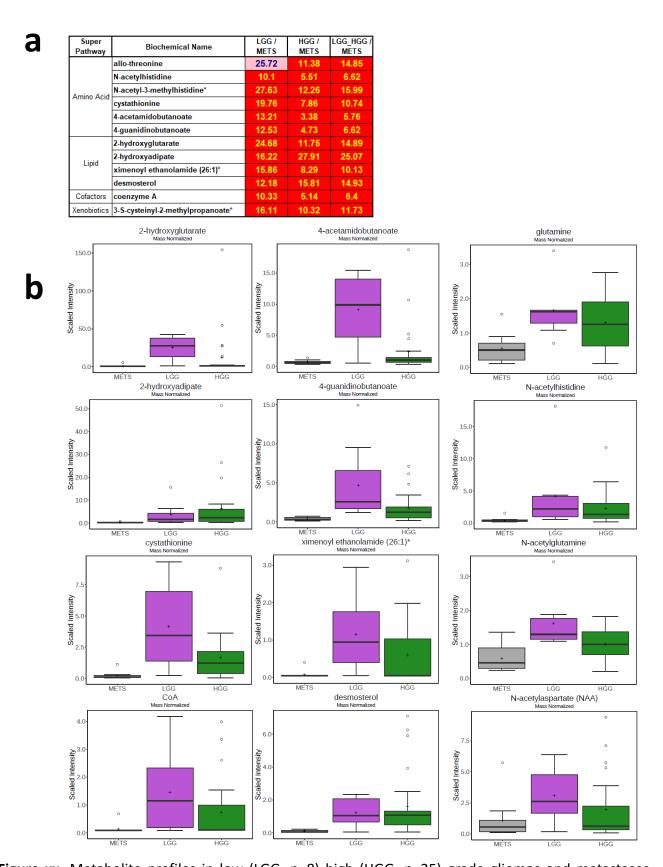
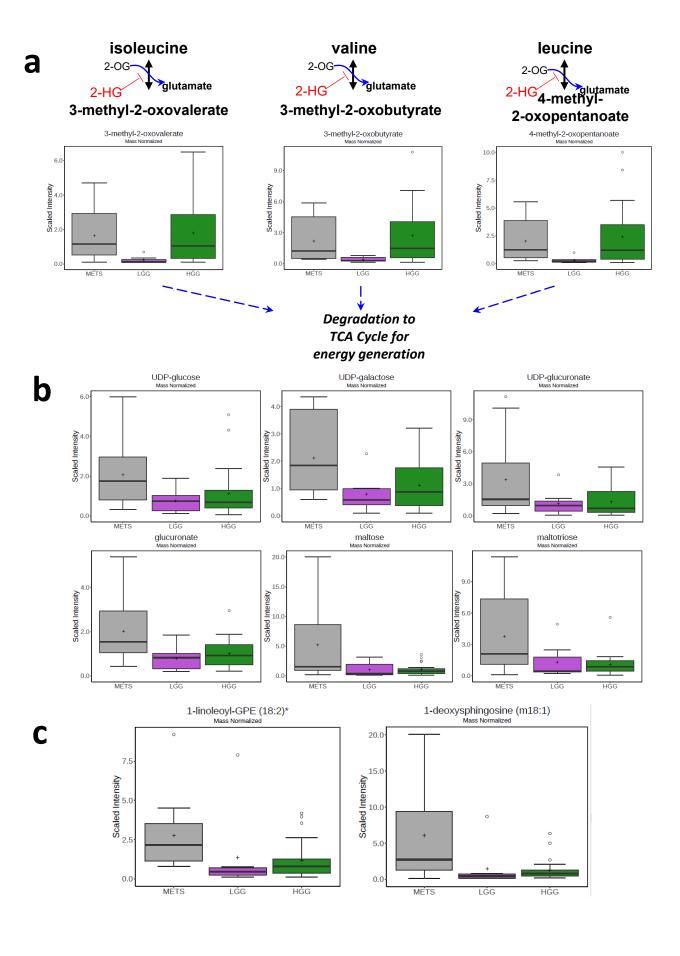
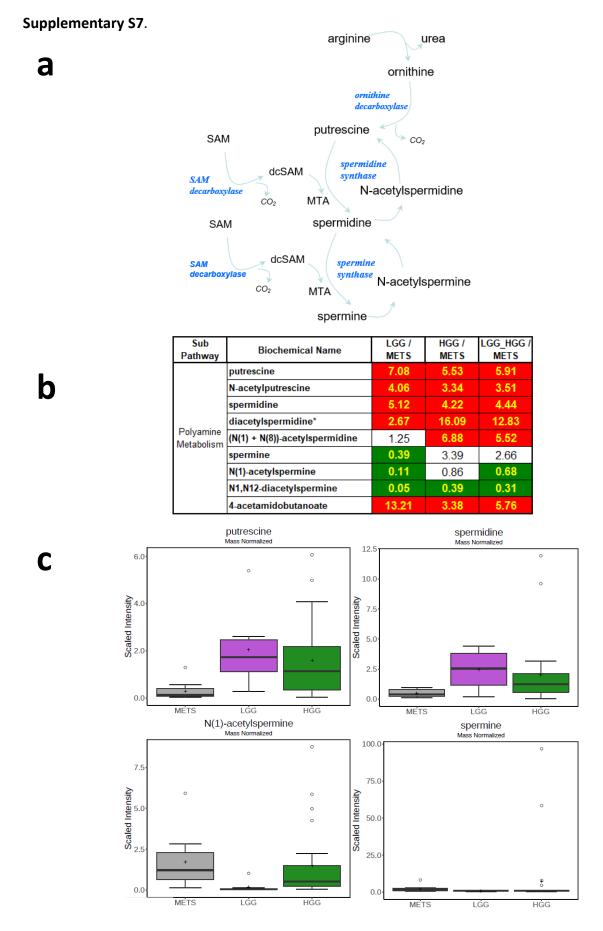
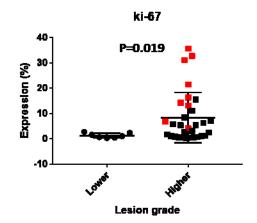


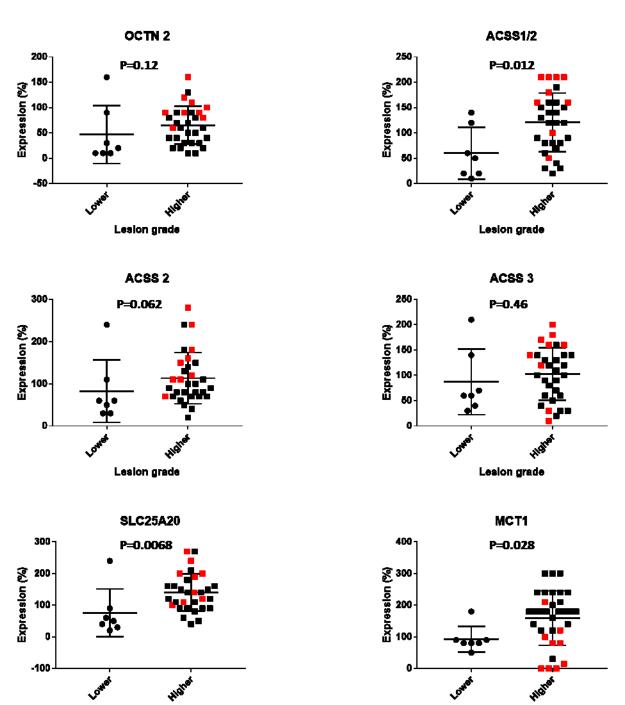
Figure xx. Metabolite profiles in low (LGG, n=8) high (HGG, n=25) grade gliomas and metastases (METS, n=12) demonstrating metabolites higher in gliomas (LGG and HGG) compared to METS. **A.** Heatmap, and **B**. Selected metabolites; including glutamine and aspartate metabolites.





Supplementary Figure xx. Metabolite profiles in low (LGG, n=8) high (HGG, n=25) grade gliomas and metastases (METS, n=12) demonstrating polyamine metabolites altered in glioma. **A.** Pathway, and **B.** Heatmap, and **C.** Boxplots of selected metabolites.

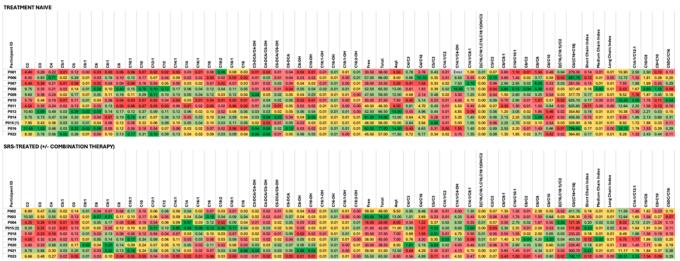




Lesion grade

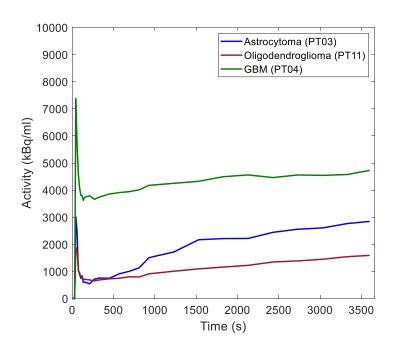
Lesion grade

Supplementary S9



* P005 - Unable to obtain venous blood sample prior to the performance of the PET mMR

a. Typical patient plots



b. Combined plots

