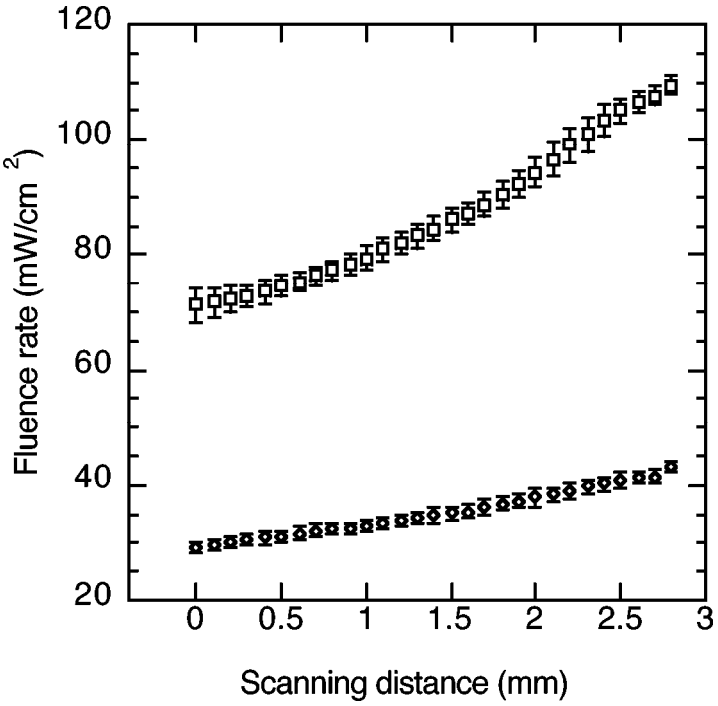

Figure S1. Representative plots of fluence rate within tumors during Photofrin PDT (135 J/cm^2) at either 75 mW/cm^2 (squares) or 38 mW/cm^2 (diamonds). An isotropic detector was tracked from the base (0 mm) to the surface (3 mm) of a tumor at 45^o relative to the incident illumination. Data indicate the mean ± standard deviation of 15 motorized scans throughout the tumor depth over the course of illumination.

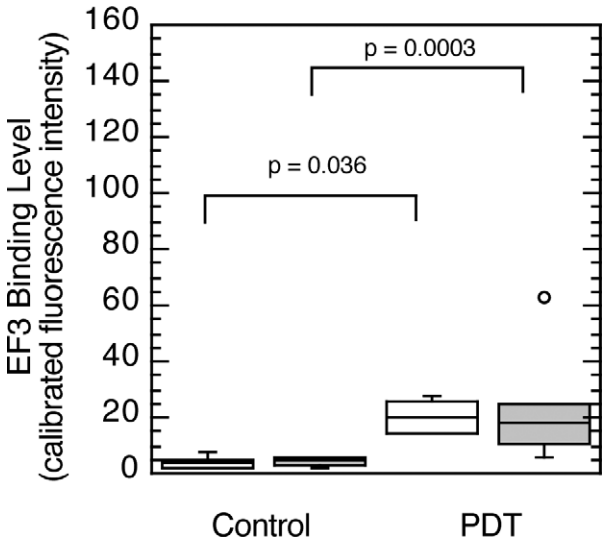

Figure S2. EF3 labeling of hypoxia during 38 mW/cm^2-PDT (135 J/cm^2). To allow comparison to EF3 binding levels during 75 mW/cm^2-PDT (shown in Figure 1), EF3 binding during 38 mW/cm^2-PDT has been halved to correct for doubling of EF3 exposure time during a 1 h (38 mW/cm^2) vs. 30 min (75 mW/cm^2) exposure. PDT-treated animals (n = 6) received Photofrin, EF3 and illumination; controls (n = 5) received only EF3 or EF3 and illumination, but no Photofrin. Tumor sections cut parallel to the overlying skin of intradermal tumors were divided into those from within 600 μm below the subcutis (open boxes) or within 600 μm above the tumor base (shaded boxes). Box plots indicate the data range (error bars) with outliers shown as individual points (circles); upper and lower quartiles are indicated by the box with an additional horizontal line to label the median.