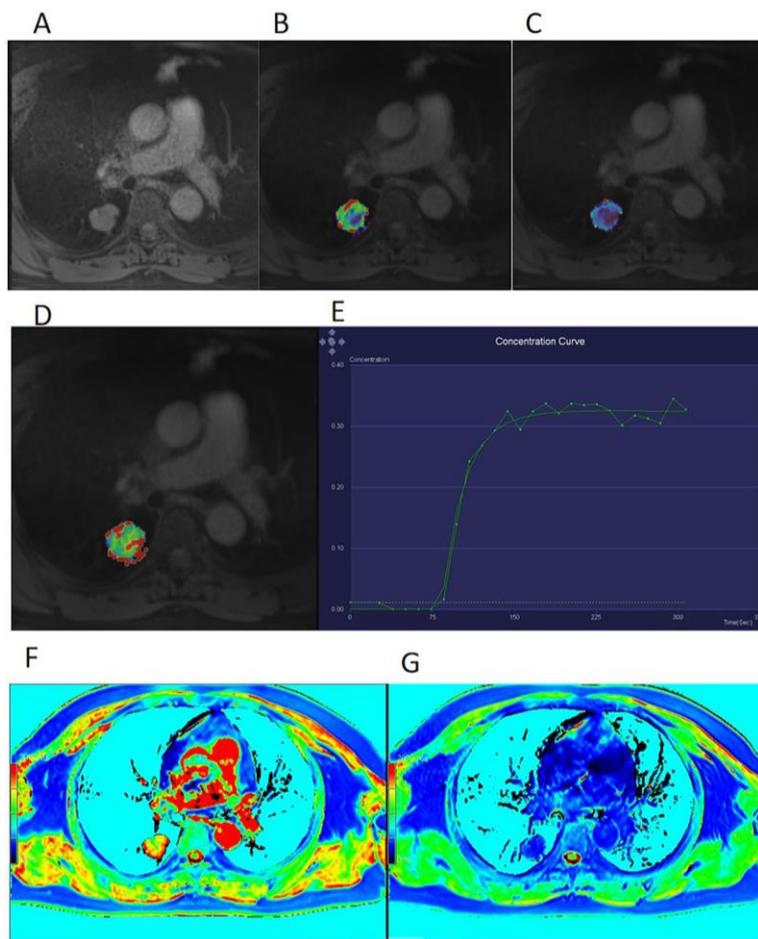


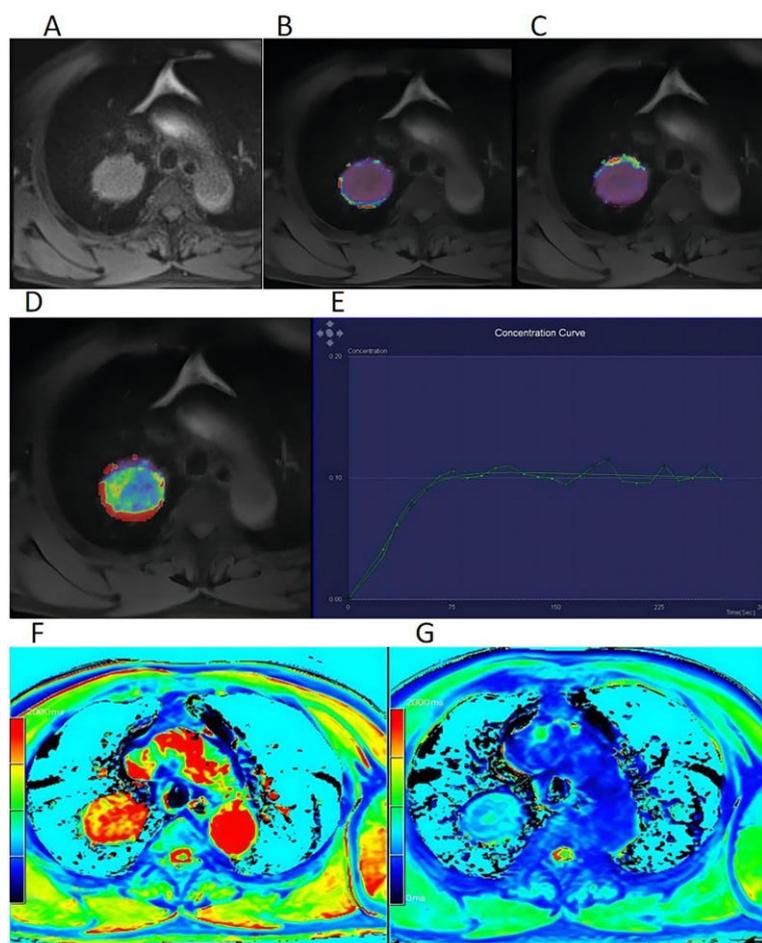
## Supplementary material

### Figures S1 and S2



**Figure S1** A 64-year-old man with adenocarcinoma (Adeno-Ca). (A) Dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (DCE-MRI) scan before contrast injection, showing a lesion with a diameter of 19 mm in the lower lobe of the right lung.

Volume transfer coefficient (K<sub>trans</sub>) map (B), rate constant (K<sub>ep</sub>) map (C), extracellular extravascular volume fraction (V<sub>e</sub>) map (D), and mean DCE time course curve (E) obtained from the quantification of DCE-MRI scans. The tumor extracellular volume (ECV) fraction was 0.35, as calculated using region-of-interest measurement within the tumor and the aorta on a pseudo-color native T1 map (F) and pseudo-color enhanced T1 map (G).



**Figure S2** A 64-year-old man with small-cell lung cancer (SCLC). (A) Dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (DCE-MRI) scan before contrast injection, showing a lesion with a diameter of 38 mm in the upper lobe of the right lung.

Volume transfer coefficient (K<sub>trans</sub>) map (B), rate constant (K<sub>ep</sub>) map (C), extracellular extravascular volume fraction (V<sub>e</sub>) map (D), and mean DCE time course curve (E) obtained from the quantification of DCE-MRI scans. The tumor extracellular volume (ECV) fraction was 0.20, as calculated using region-of-interest measurement within the tumor and the aorta on a pseudo-color native T1 map (F) and pseudo-color enhanced T1 map (G).