

Expanded View Figures

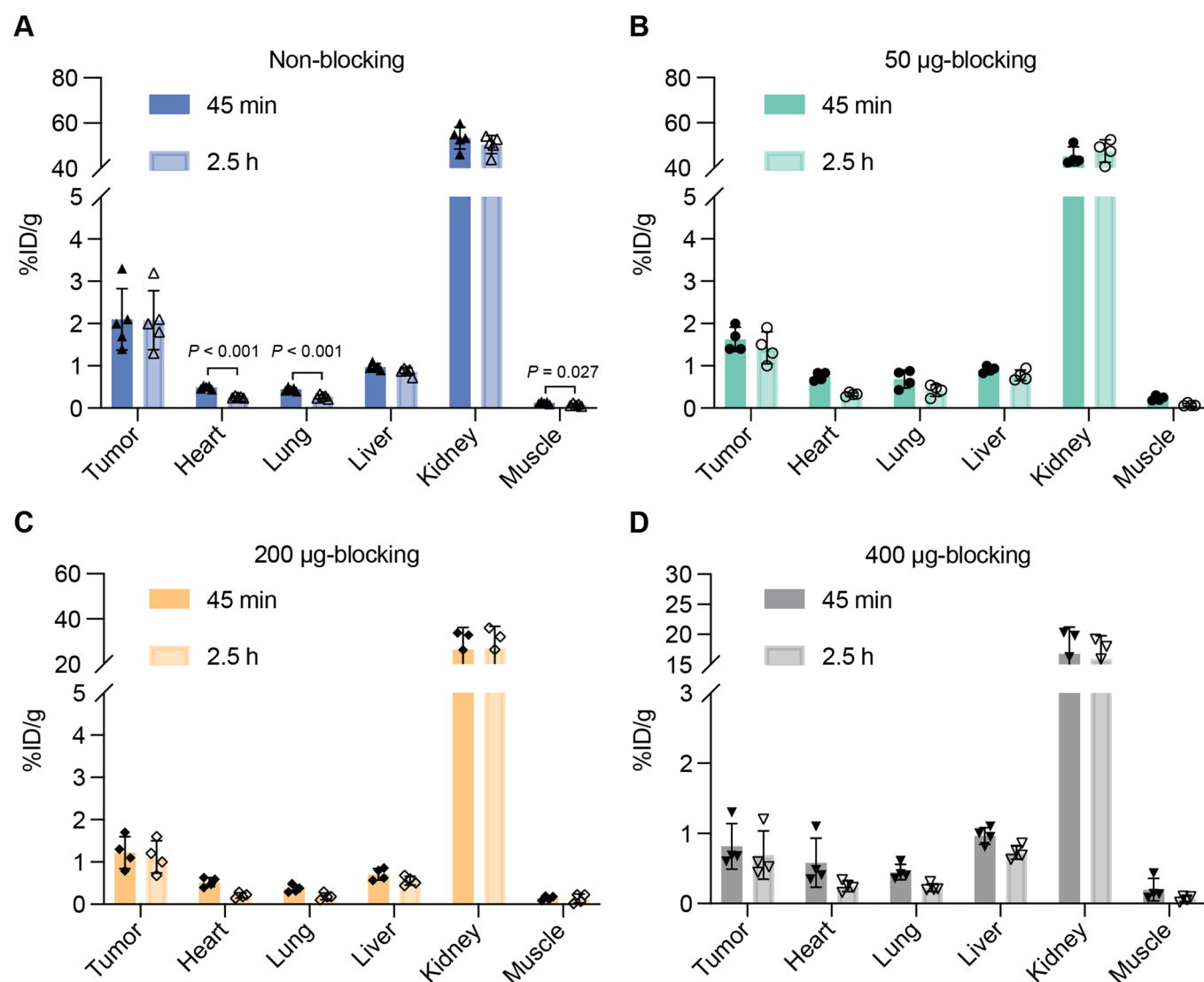


Figure EV1. [^{68}Ga]Ga-NOTA-T4 uptake in the non-blocking and three blocking groups.

Comparison of radioactivity uptake in tumour and major organs at two time points (45 min and 2.5 h) in the non-blocking group (A, $n = 5$), 50 μ g-blocking (B, $n = 6$), 200 μ g-blocking (C, $n = 6$), and 400 μ g-blocking groups (D, $n = 6$). t test, mean ratio $\pm$ SD.

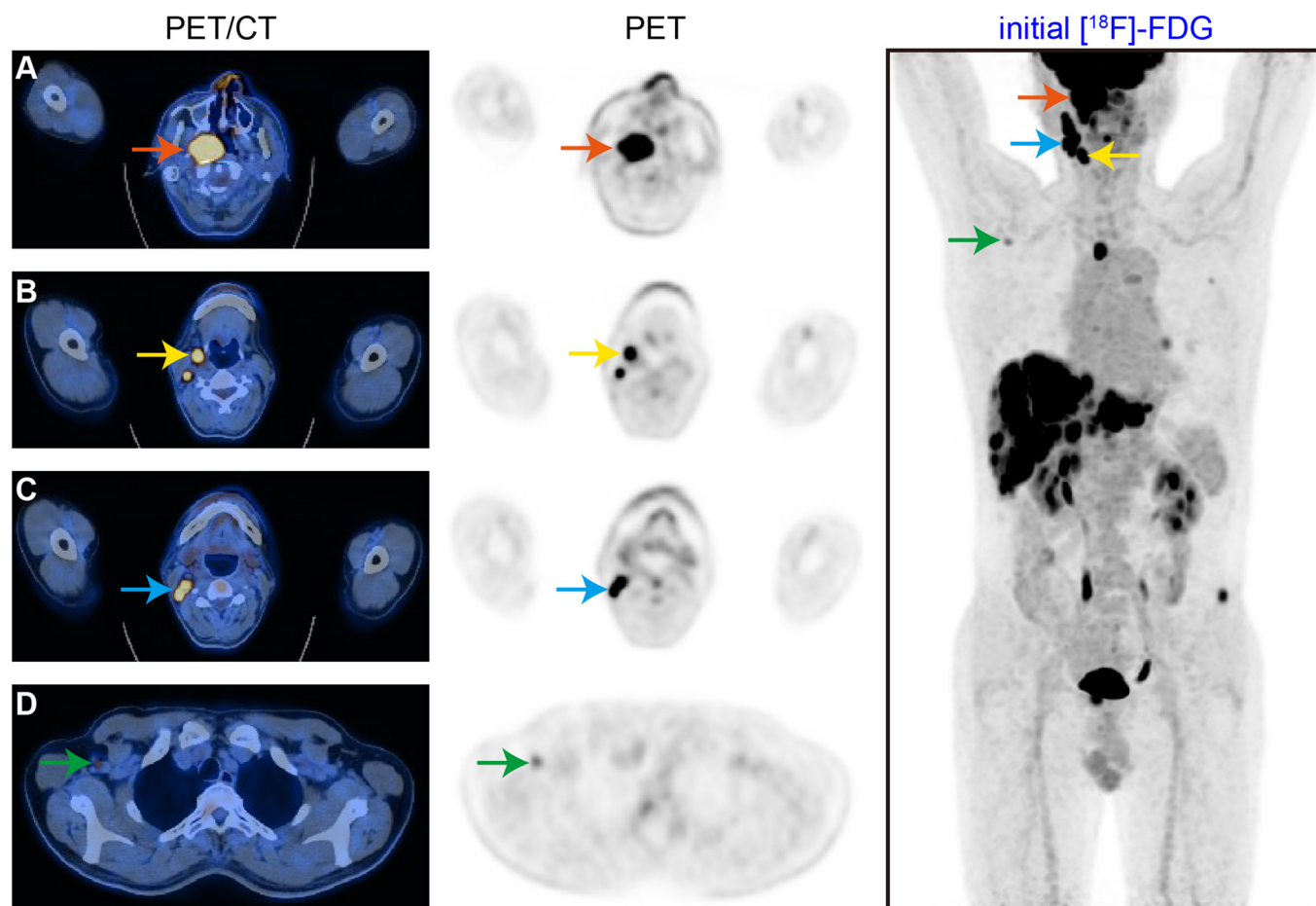


Figure EV2. The initial baseline [^{18}F]-FDG PET/CT examination of patient 1 with nasopharyngeal carcinoma.

The primary tumour (A, orange arrows) and multiple metastases, including the right parapharyngeal space lymph node (B, yellow arrows), right neck lymph node (C, blue arrows), bone and liver metastases (Fig. 6A–C in the main manuscript), and a suspicious right axillary lymph node metastasis (D, green arrows) were presented. Note: the [^{18}F]-FDG MIP image here is the same MIP image in Fig. 6.

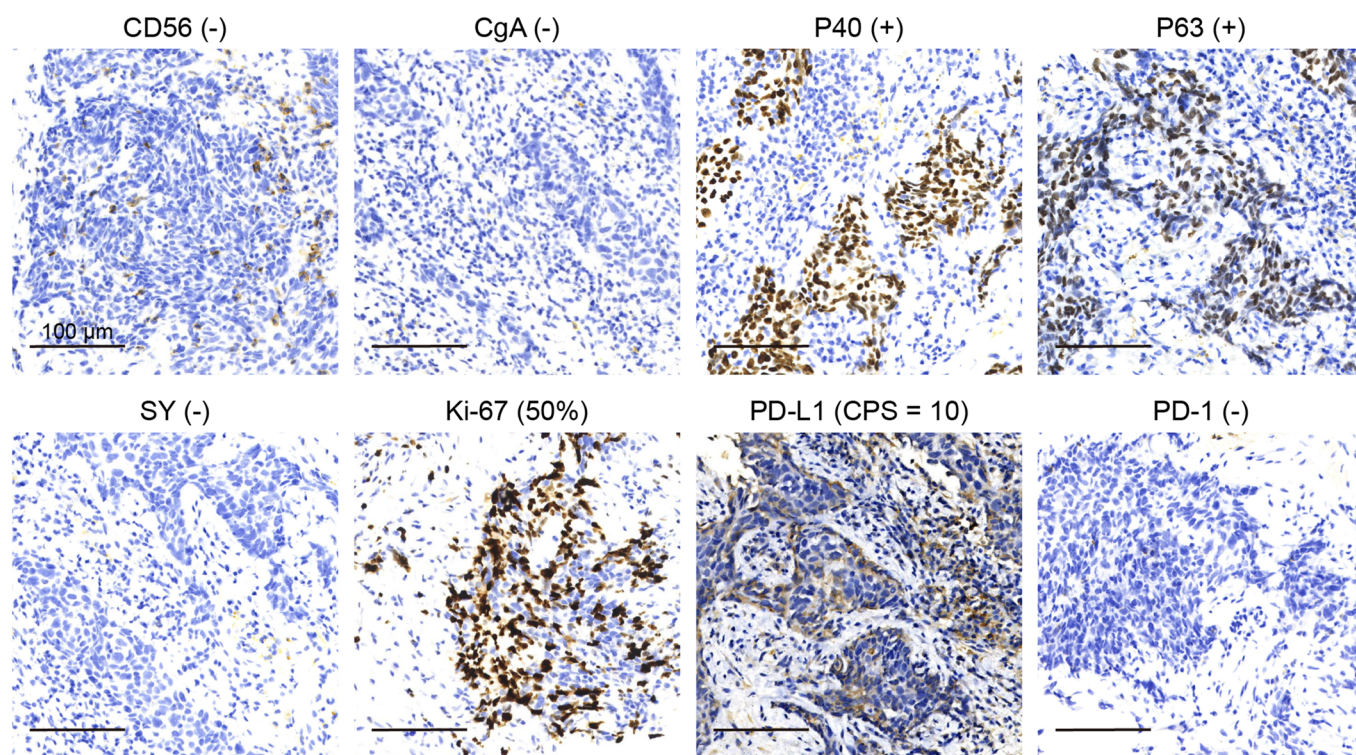


Figure EV3. Histopathological examination of the biopsied liver nodule.

The tested biomarkers confirmed the liver metastasis from poorly differentiated nasopharyngeal carcinoma. "+" means positive expression, and "-" means negative expression. Scale bar: 100 µm.



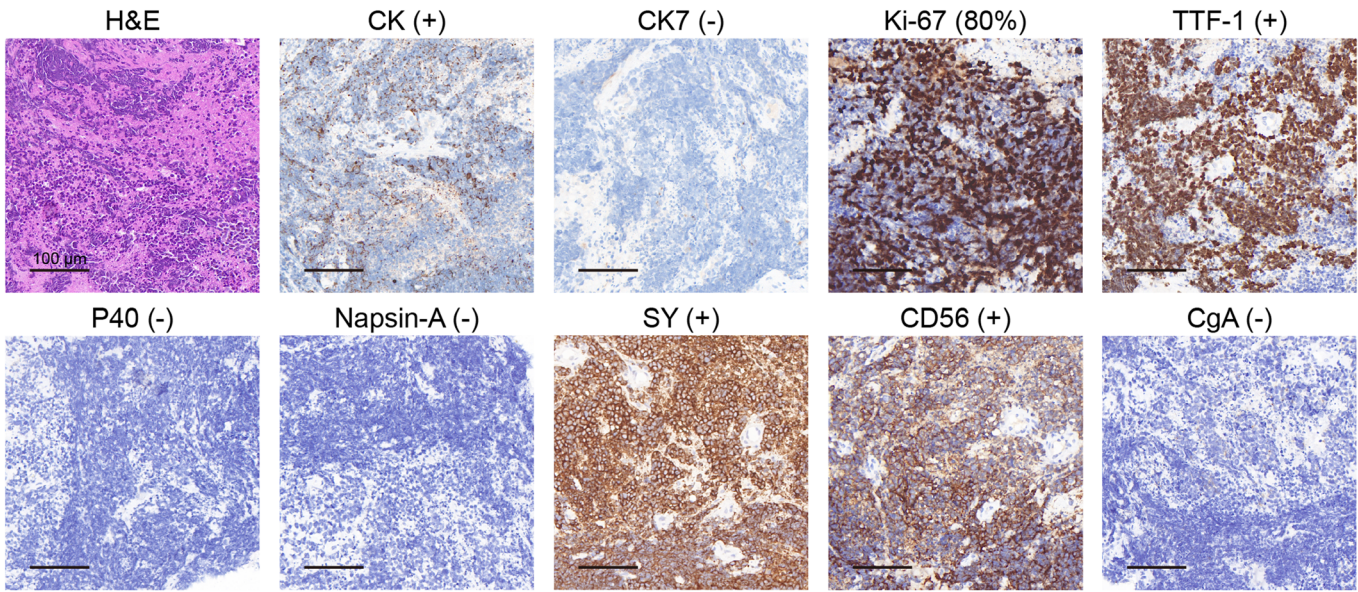


Figure EV5. Histopathological examination of the biopsied right upper lung mass.

The tested biomarkers indicated characteristics of small-cell lung cancer. "+" means positive expression, and "-" means negative expression. Scale bar: 100 μm.