Supplementary Figure 1. Survival impact of FDG-PET metabolic response

Kaplan–Meier survival analysis demonstrated that metabolic responders (*n* = 18) as measured by serial FDG-PET/CT scans with a cut-off value of 20% reduction of SUVmax, had a favorable outcome of overall survival compared to non-responders (*n* = 10) (log-rank test, *p* = 0.1). Multivariate analysis using the COX regression model demonstrated hormonal receptor negativity (HR 7.6, 95%CI 1.0-57.2, *p* = 0.04) as an independent predictor of poor survival when compared to PET non-responders (HR 7.2, 95%CI 0.9-57.6, *p* = 0.06) and distant metastasis (HR 2.5, 95%CI 0.4-14.9, *p* = 0.3).

Supplementary Figure 2. Baseline relations between FDG, FMISO, and metabolic response

Scatter diagrams show the relationship between FDG and FMISO in both luminal breast cancer (A) (*r* = 0.54; 95% CI, 0.13–0.79; *p* = 0.01) and triple-negative breast cancer (B) (*r* = 0.61; 95% CI −0.25–0.93; *p* = 0.1). Open circles are metabolic responders and filled circles are non-responders.