

**Supplemental figure 6: Treatment with epigenetic modulators did not increase 86Y-DOTA-EB-TATE uptake within the tumor and normal tissues of the mice models.**

(A) The bar graph shows quantification of 86Y-DOTA-EB-TATE in the tumor and normal tissues (liver, kidneys, spleen, heart, and lungs) of the control (n=5) and VAC treated (n=5) FTC133 subcutaneous xenograft mice. p=NS (non-significant) w.r.t corresponding control mice tissues; \*\*\*p<0.001, \*\*p<0.01 w.r.t control tumor; ^^^p<0.001, ^^p<0.01, ^p<0.05 w.r.t VAC tumor. C-control; VAC- valproic acid.

(B) The bar graph shows quantification of 86Y-DOTA-EB-TATE in the tumor and normal tissues (liver, kidneys, spleen, heart, and lungs) of the control (n=4) and VAC treated (n=5) AR42J subcutaneous xenograft mice. p=NS (non-significant) w.r.t corresponding control mice tissues; \*\*p<0.01, \*p<0.05 w.r.t control tumor; ^^^p<0.001 w.r.t VAC tumor. C-control; VAC- valproic acid.

(C) The bar graph shows quantification of 86Y-DOTA-EB-TATE in the tumor and normal tissues (liver, kidneys, spleen, heart, and lungs) of the control (n=3) and DEC treated (n=3) FTC133 subcutaneous xenograft mice. p=NS (non-significant) w.r.t corresponding control mice tissues; \*\*p<0.01, \*p<0.05 w.r.t control tumor; ^^p<0.01, ^p<0.05 w.r.t DEC tumor. C-control; DEC- decitabine.

(D) The bar graph shows quantification of 86Y-DOTA-EB-TATE in the tumor and normal tissues (liver, kidneys, spleen, heart, and lungs) of the control (n=5) and DEC treated (n=3) AR42J subcutaneous xenograft mice. p=NS (non-significant) w.r.t corresponding control mice tissues; \*\*p<0.01, \*p<0.05 w.r.t control tumor; ^^p<0.01, ^p<0.05 w.r.t DEC tumor. C-control; DEC- decitabine.