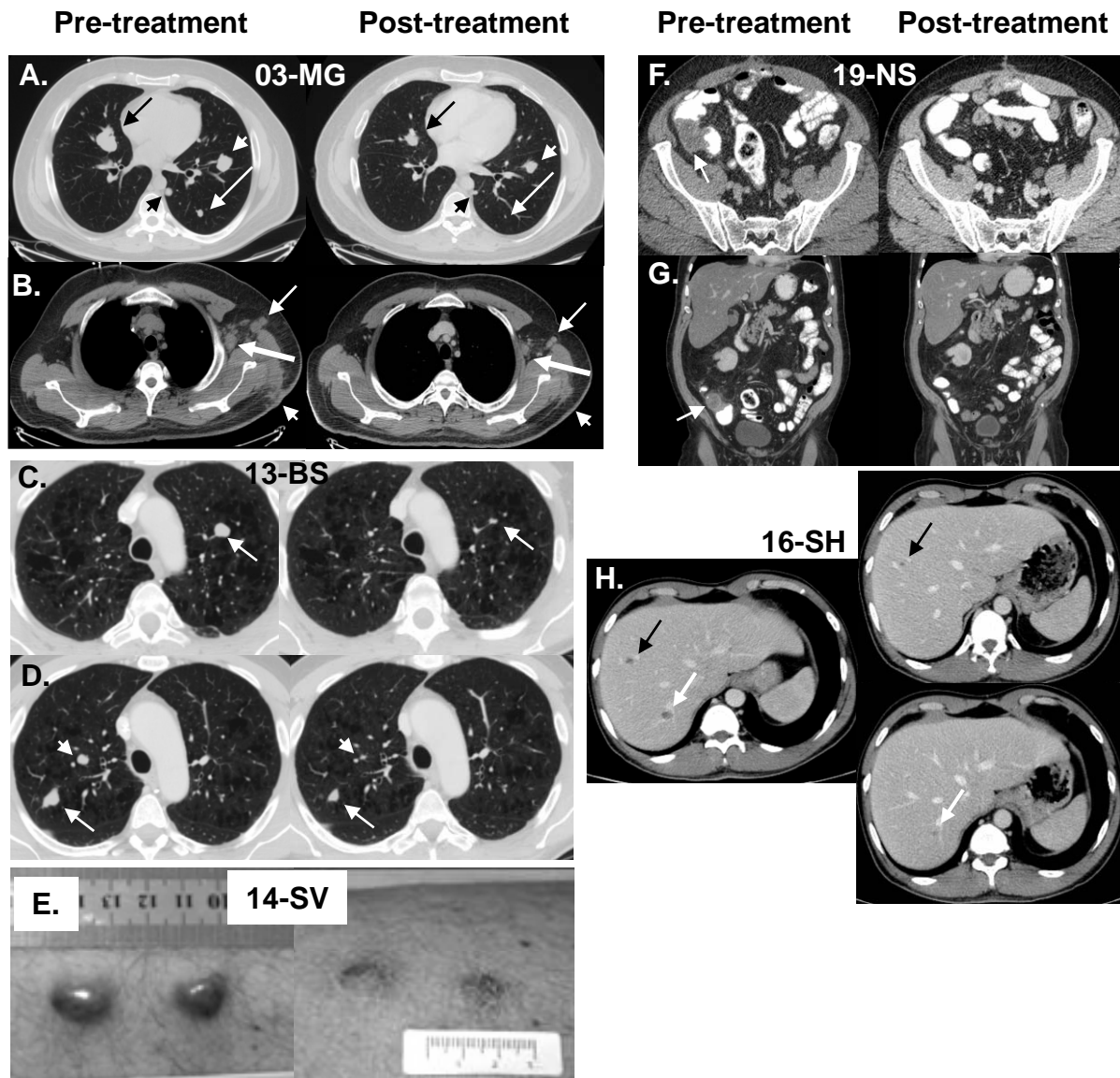


Supplementary Figure S1. CT scans and photos pre- and post-treatment.



Supplementary Figure S1. CT scans and photos pre- and post-treatment. Regression of metastatic disease in various anatomic sites.

A, B. Patient 03-MG lung, lymph node and subcutaneous metastases; **A.** CT scans of the chest (lung window) show bilateral lung nodules, one in the right middle lobe (long black arrow), and three in the left lower lobe (short black arrow, white arrows), before and after treatment, which reduced in size; **B.** CT scans of the chest (mediastinal window) show enlarged lymph nodes in the left axilla (long arrows) as well as subcutaneous nodules (short arrow) infiltrating the muscle, before and after treatment. All lesions reduced in size; **C, D.** Patient 13-BS lung metastases. CT scans of the chest (lung window) show a nodule in left upper lobe (arrow in C), as well as two nodules in the right upper lobe (arrows in D), before and after treatment. All nodules reduced in size. Numerous bilateral focal areas of decreased attenuation are seen representing emphysema. **E.** Patient 14-SV. Photo of two subcutaneous lesions. Reduced in size after treatment. **F, G.** Patient 19-NS gastrointestinal tract metastases. **F.** CT scans of the pelvis show a soft tissue mass in the ascending. The mass is not identified after treatment. **G.** Coronal reformations show the longitudinal extent of the mass, which is not identified after treatment. **H.** Patient 16-SH liver metastases. CT scans of the abdomen show two low density lesions (black and white arrows) in the right lobe, before and after treatment, which reduced in size.