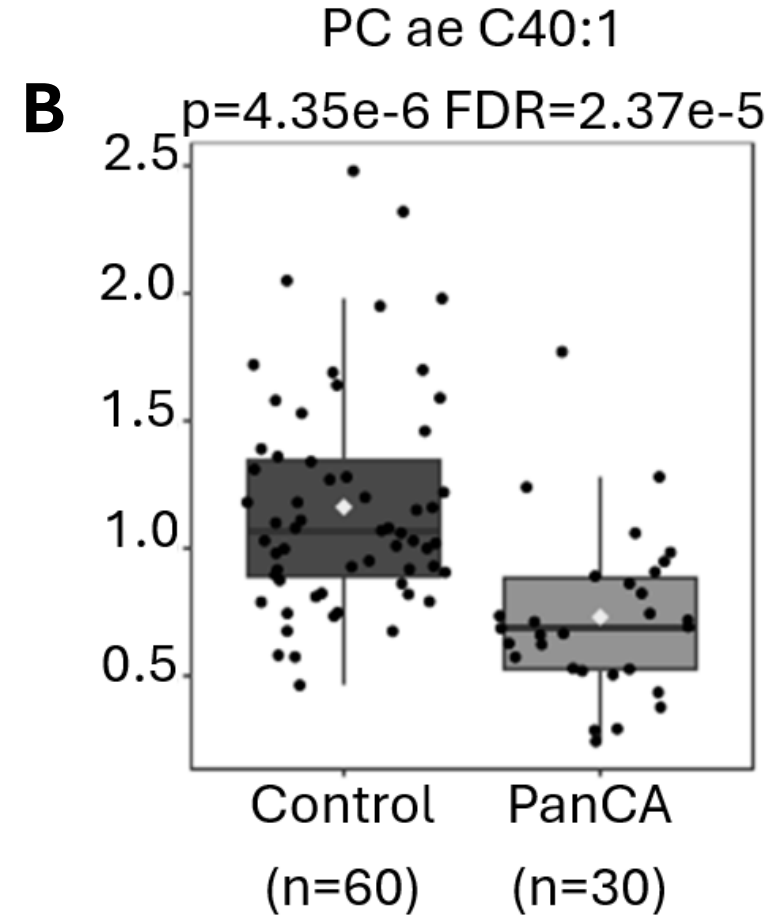
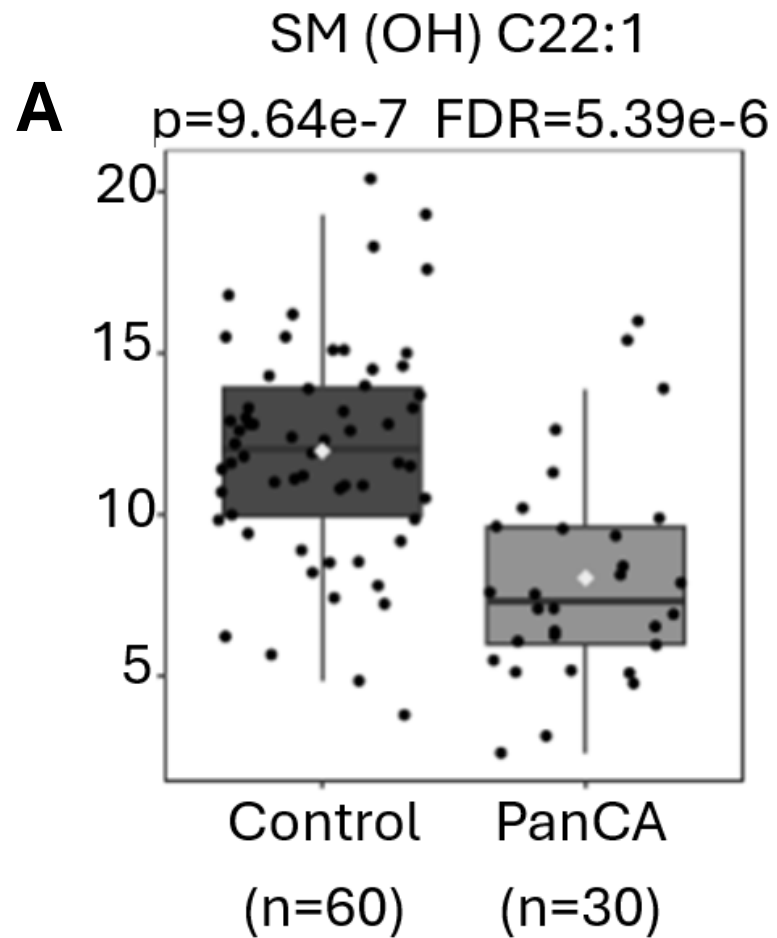
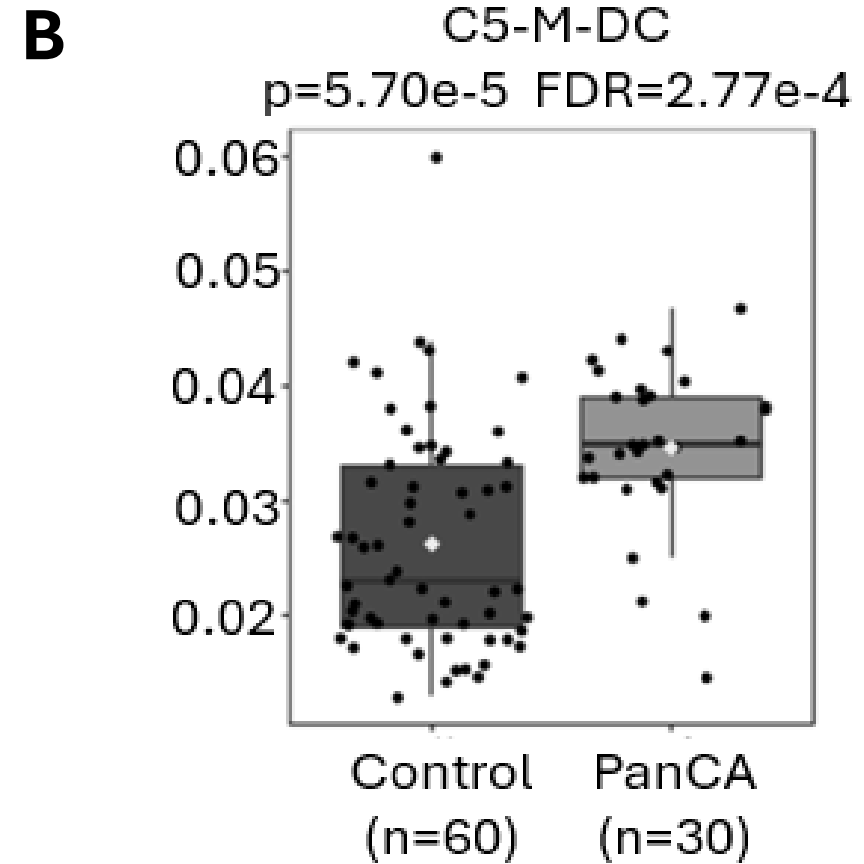
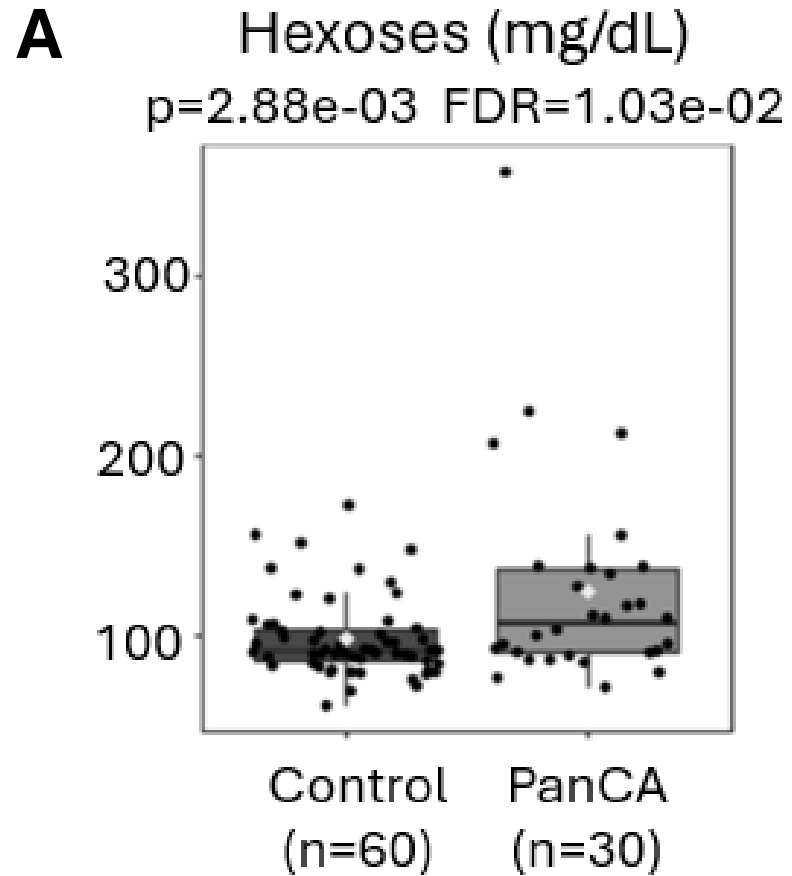


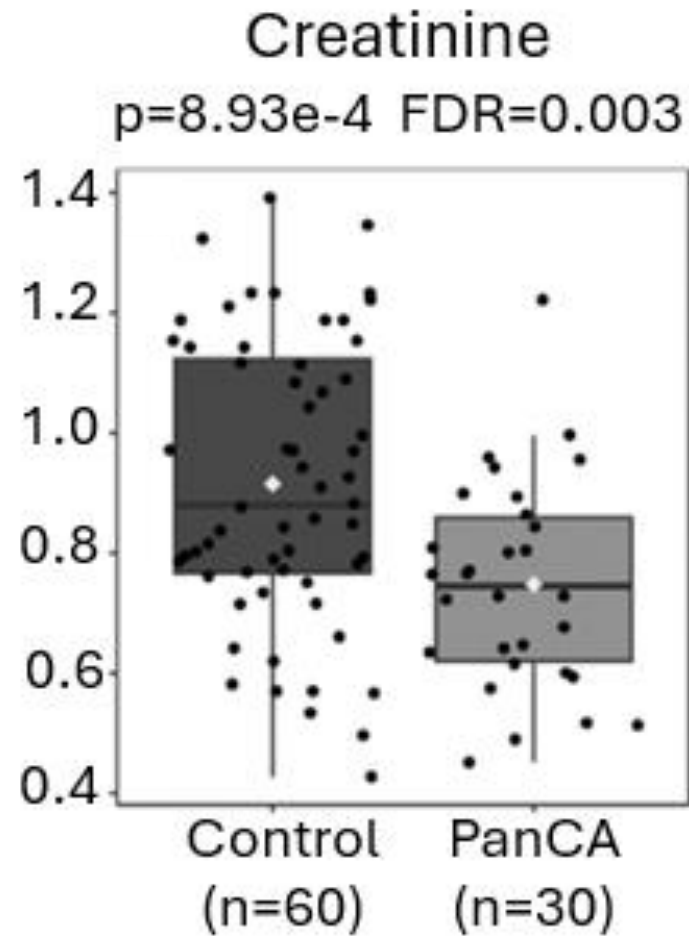
Supplemental Figure S1 (A and B) – A comparison of plasma BCAA (Valine (A) and Leucine (B) concentrations from pancreatic cancer patients (PanCA) and normal healthy controls (Controls)



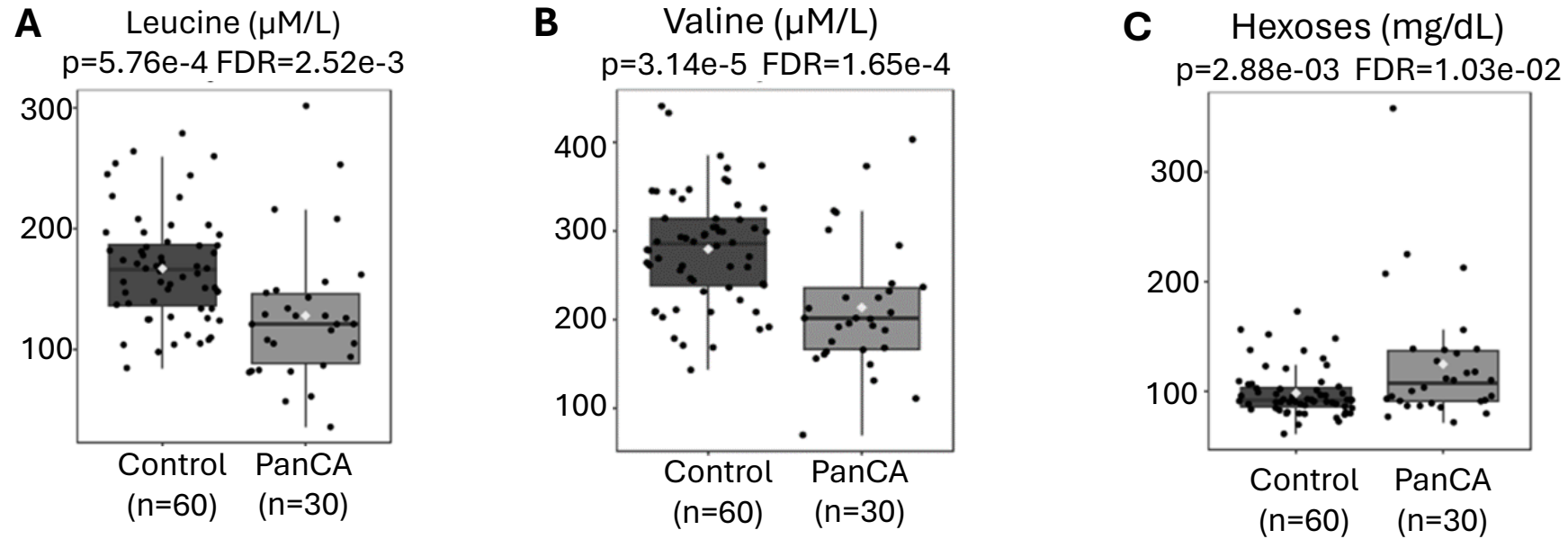
Supplemental Figure S2 (A and B) – A comparison of plasma sphingomyelin (SM (OH) C22:1) (A) and Phosphatidyl choline (PC ae C40:1) (B) concentrations from pancreatic cancer patients (PanCA) and normal healthy controls (Controls)



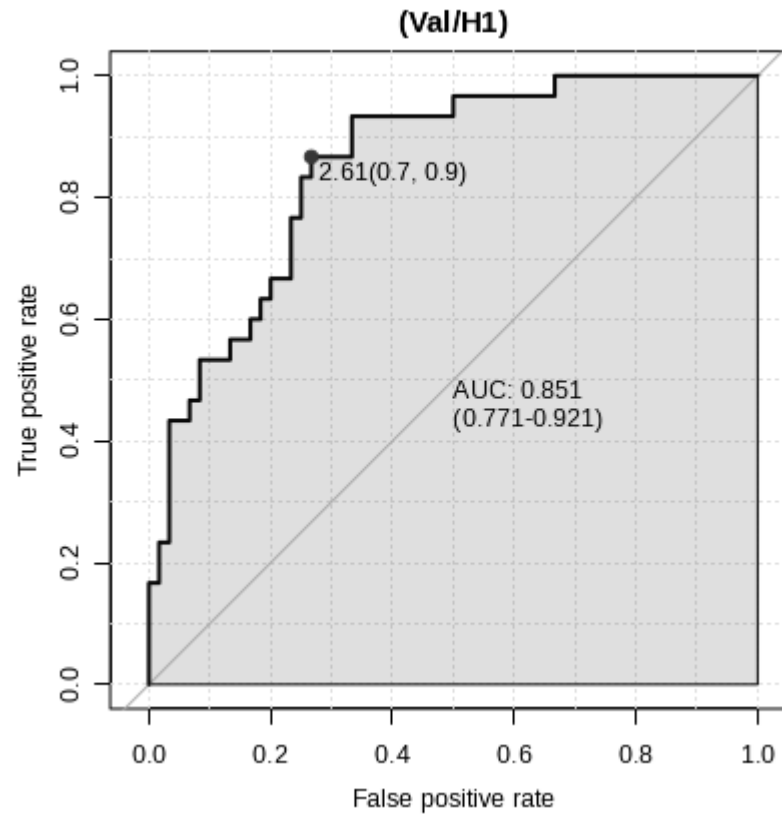
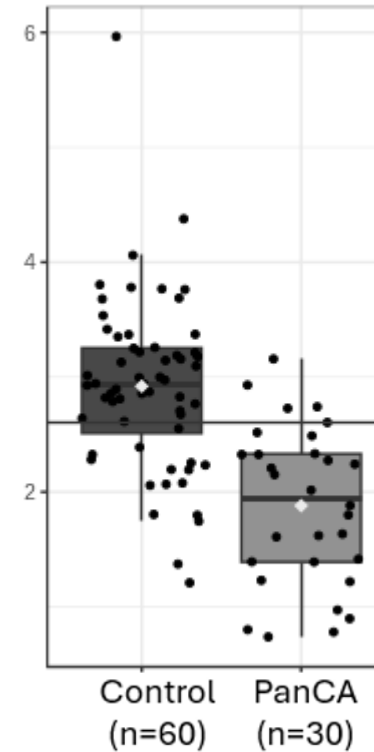
Supplemental Figure 3 (A and B): A comparison of plasma Hexoses (A) and methyl-glutaryl-carnitine (C5-M-DC) (B) concentrations from pancreatic cancer patients (PanCA) and normal healthy controls (Controls)



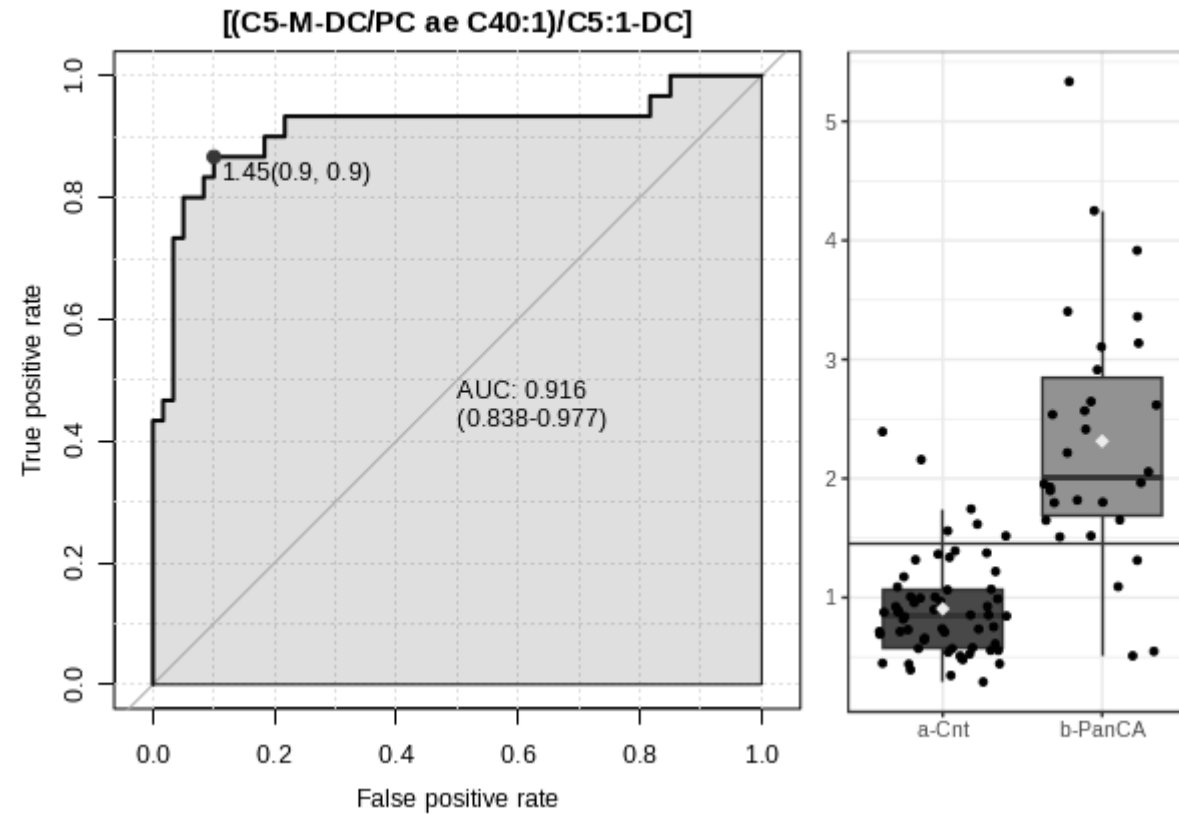
Supplemental Figure S4 – A comparison of plasma creatinine concentrations from pancreatic cancer patients (PanCA) and normal healthy controls (Controls).



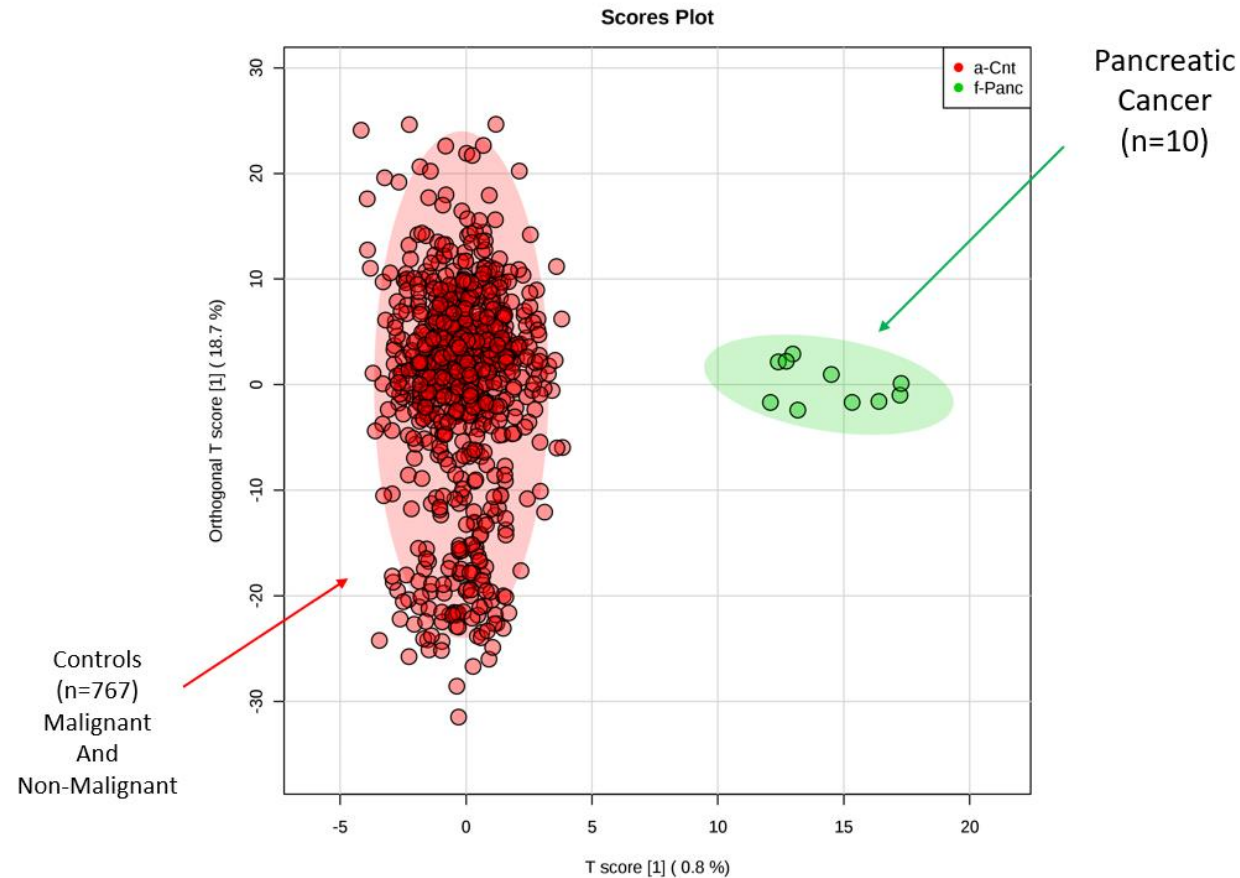
Supplemental Figure S5 (A, B and C) – A comparison of plasma BCAA (Valine (A) and Leucine (B) concentrations with hexose levels (C) from pancreatic cancer patients (PanCA) and normal healthy controls (Controls).

A**B**

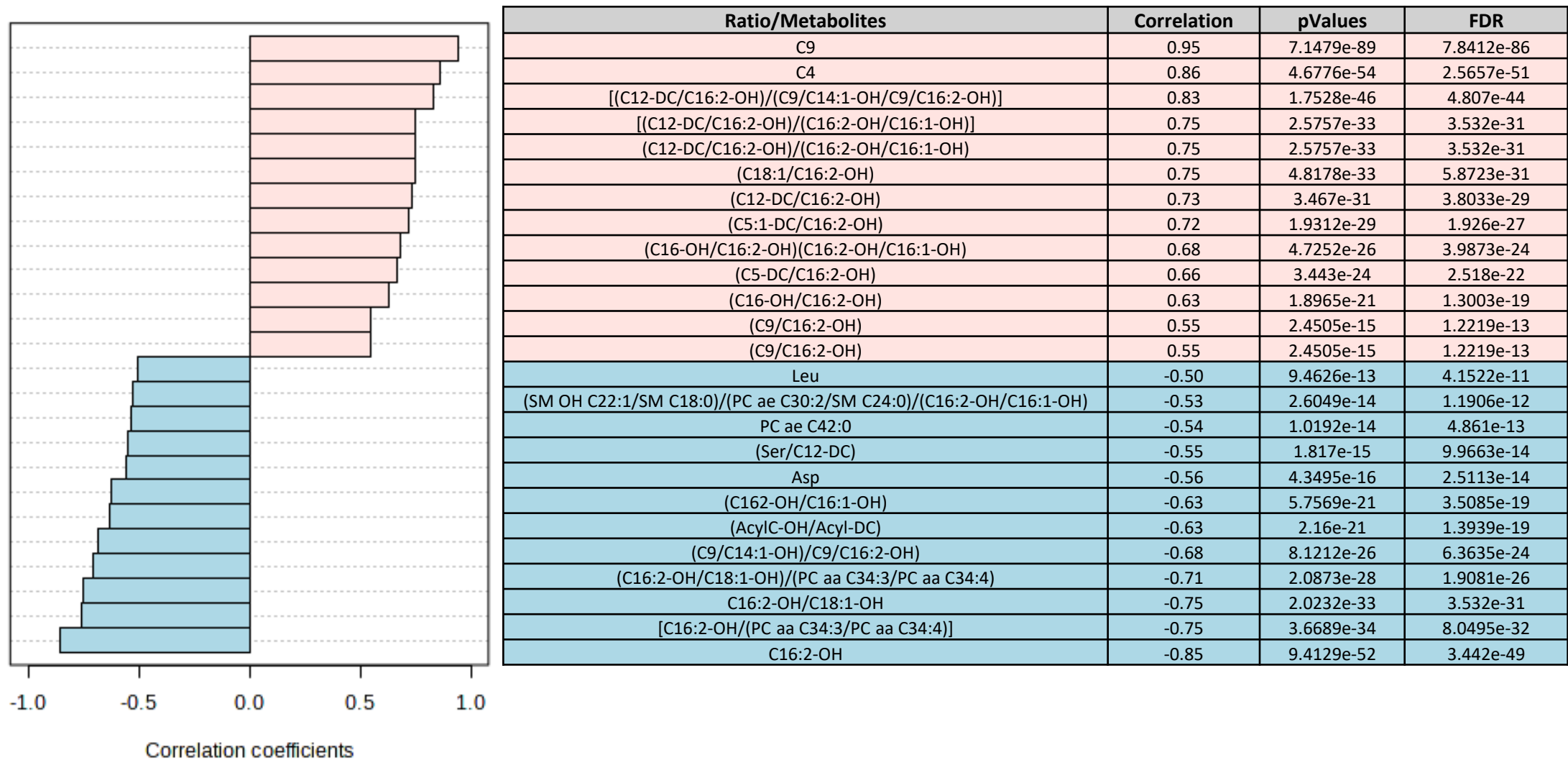
Supplemental Figure S6 – Receiver Operator Curve (ROC) depicting the ratio of Valine (Val) to Hexose (H1) in plasma from patients with pancreatic cancer (PanCA) and normal healthy controls (Controls).



Supplemental Figure S7 – Receiver Operator Curve (ROC) depicting the ratio of (C5-M-DC/PC ae C40:1) to C5:1-DC in plasma from patients with pancreatic cancer (PanCA) and normal healthy controls (Controls).



Supplemental Figure S8 – PCA unsupervised analysis where pancreatic cancer (PDAC) samples were analyzed against other malignant conditions: liver cancer (30), lung cancer (23), colon cancer (85), head/neck cancer (58), hematologic cancer (65), breast cancer (58); and against samples from patients with non-malignant metabolic and immunological chronic conditions: late stages of metabolic syn-drome (70), HCV-induced cirrhosis (30); hyperthyroidism (8); hypothyroidism (8); HIV infection (18); polycystic ovary syndrome (49); auto immune disease (86) and with control samples from healthy individuals (169).



Supplemental Figure S9 – Pearson Moment (R-values) metabolite and ratios correlations with PDAC diagnosis.