

➤ Subcutaneous mouse tumor models

Subcutaneously implanted tumor cells represent a convenient means to test novel potential anticancer drugs *in vivo*. A large variety of human and murine cell lines derived from both, solid tumors or leukemias, covering a wide range of tumor geno- and phenotypes, have been adapted to grow in a murine host, and thus allow testing of a compound in the appropriate tumor model.

➤ NCI-H441 cells

Human NCI-H441 cells were isolated from the pericardial fluid of a male patient with papillary adenocarcinoma of the lung.

As routine quality controls, the cells are regularly checked for Mycoplasma contamination and authenticity (via STR DNA Typing).

➤ Expression of oncology relevant proteins

Expression data using western blotting and immunohistochemistry are available for a selection of protein kinases. For information, please inquire!

➤ Tumor growth *in vivo*

NCI-H441 cells harvested from tissue culture flasks are implanted into the subcutaneous space or into the mammary fat pad (subQperior) of the left flank of the mice. Resulting tumors are monitored by calipering twice weekly.

Animal weights are measured three times weekly. Animal behaviour is monitored daily. All mice are maintained in separated isolated housing at constant temperature and humidity.

Accessory services: tumor wet weight and volume measurement at necropsy, blood sampling, flow cytometry, paraffin embedding.

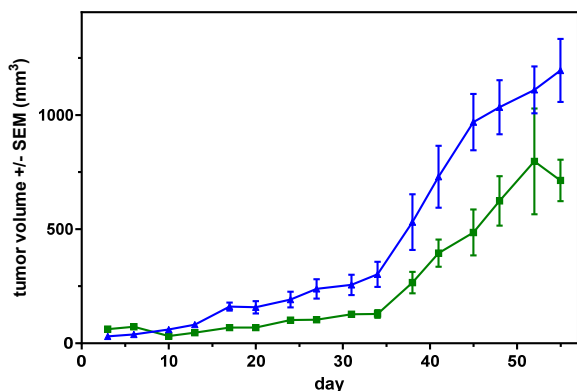


Figure 1: Tumor growth of NCI-H441 cells in a subcutaneous (green) or subQperior (blue) xenograft *in vivo*, tumor volume, mean values +/- SEM

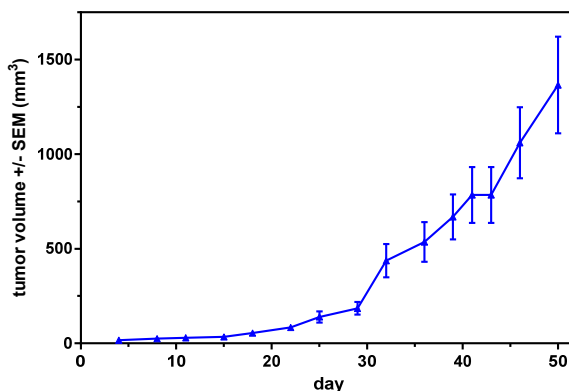


Figure 2: Tumor growth of NCI-H441 cells in a subQperior xenograft *in vivo*, tumor volume, mean values +/- SEM

➤ Study example

If you are interested in receiving information on potential positive controls please reach out to our Business Development team at requests@reactionbiology.com.