

➤ 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.

➤ EBC1 cells

EBC1 lung cancer cells were isolated from a 69 year old male patient from East Asia with a squamous cell carcinoma, derived from the metastatic site in the skin.

➤ In vivo tumor growth study

Tumor cells are harvested from tissue culture flasks and implanted into the subcutaneous space of the left flank of the mice and resulting tumors were 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 of tumor tissue, histological & pathological analysis, cytokine determination, provision of tumor tissue for target validation.

➤ Quality Assurance

- Routine authentication of tumor cell lines by STR profiling
- Mycoplasma testing of implanted tumor cells by PCR just prior to implantation
- Routine health monitoring of sentinel animals (according to FELASA guide lines)
- Animal work according to the 5R rules (reduce, refine, replace, responsible, remember)

Note: Graphs depicted are derived from study examples. Each study is a biological system of its own and subject to intrinsic variation.

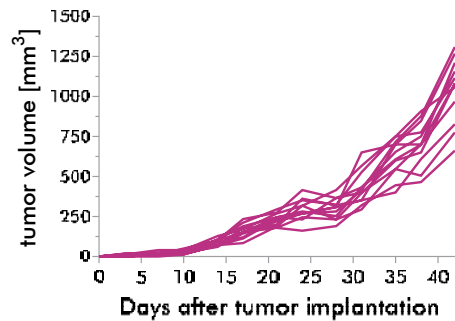


Figure 1: Growth of EBC1 cells as subcutaneous xenograft model in mice. The study was terminated at day 42. Tumor volume, n=12.