

Characterization of a murine model of metastatic human non-small cell lung cancer and effect of CXCR4 inhibition on the growth of metastases

Supplementary Material

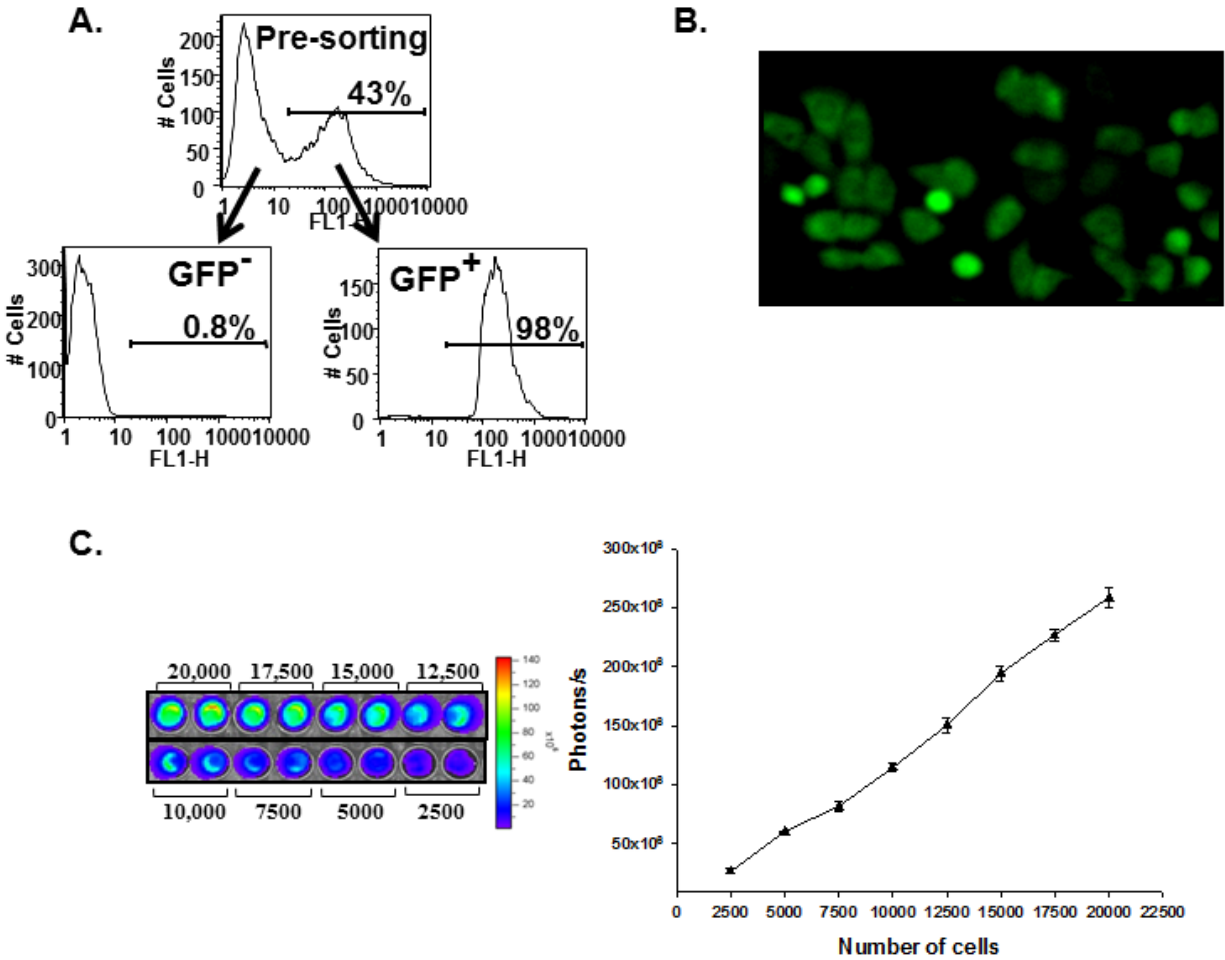


Figure S1: Establishing the polyclonal population of H1299-luc2 cells. (A) FACS sorting of CMV-EGFP-luc2 vector transfected cells to obtain EGFP^{hi} population. (B) A fluorescence microscopy image showing EGFP expression by H1299-luc2 cells (C) *In vitro* bioluminescence quantification of H1299-luc2 cells, showing correlation between photon emission rates and cell number, plotted as mean photons/sec/well ±SEM.

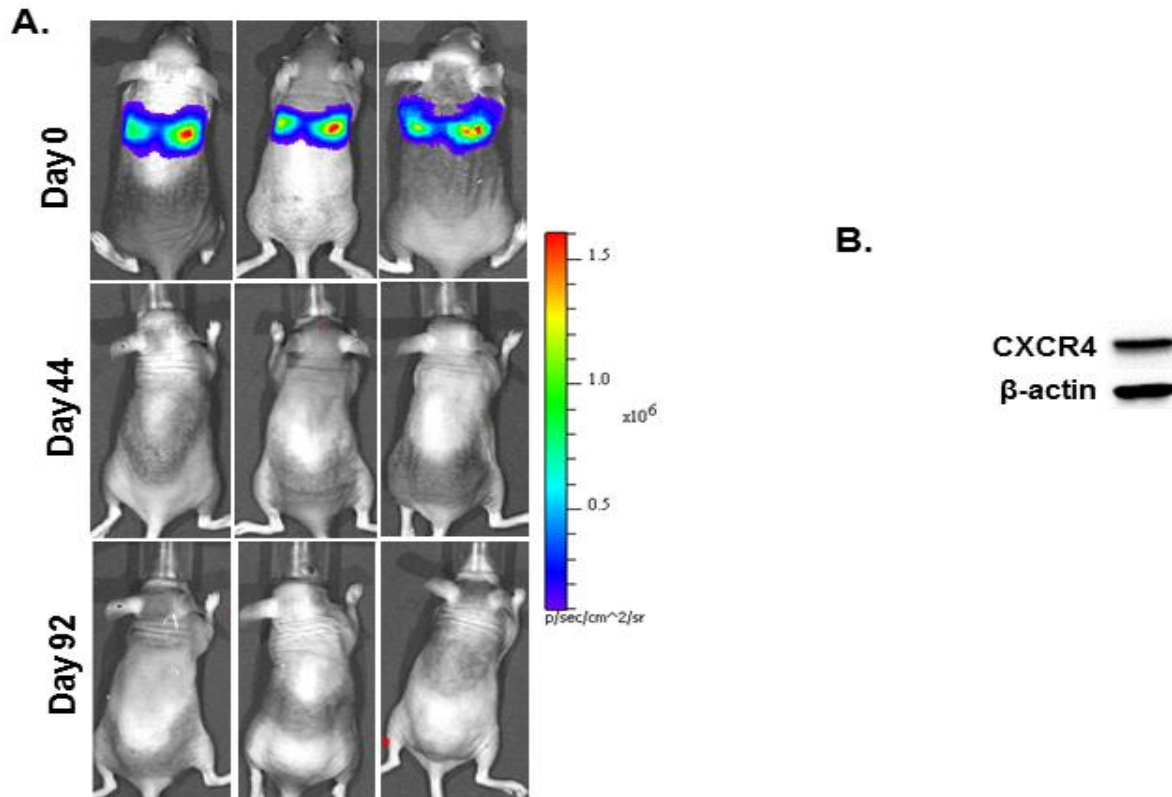


Figure S2: H1299-luc2 cells did not yield lung metastases following tail vein injection. (A)

H1299-luc2 cells were injected into the tail veins of NIH-III mice, a representative bioluminescence image (dorsal day 0) showing a successful intravenous injection.

Representative BLI images for three different mice taken at days 44, and 92 showing the absence of lung tumor development (n=5) following tail vein injection of H1299-luc2 cells. The day 0

time point shows that the tail vein injections were successful. **(B)** Immunoblot image showing CXCR4 expression in H1299-luc2 cells.