

Figure 3. Small cell lung carcinoma histology of surgical (A) and xenograft (B) (C) samples.

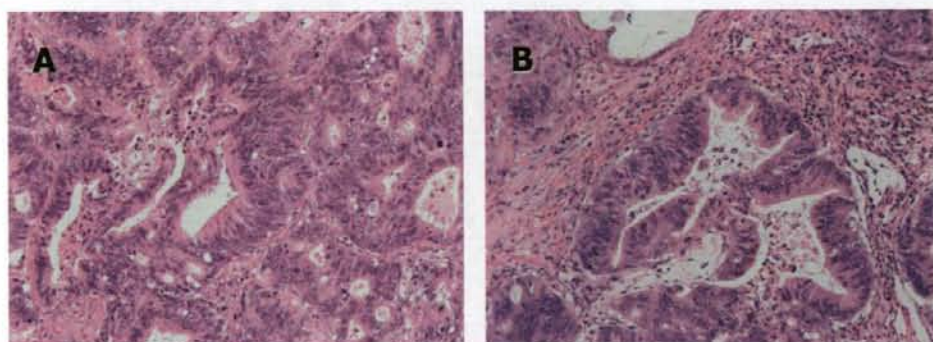


Figure 4. Metastatic colon cancer histology of surgical (A) and xenograft (B) samples.

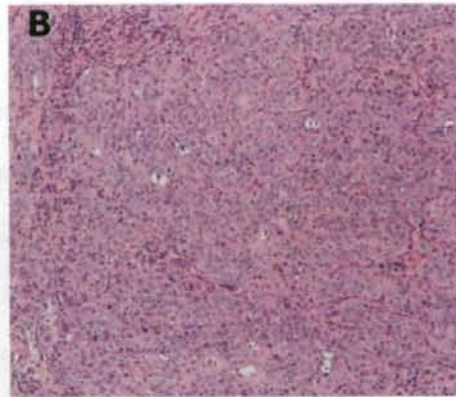
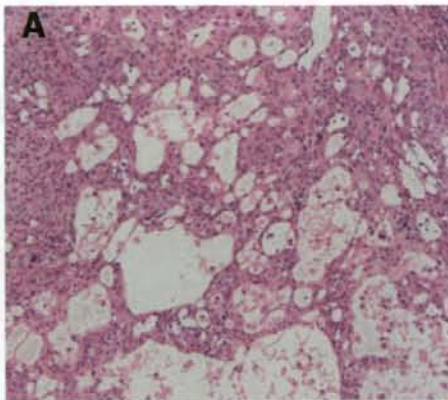


Figure 5. Histological heterogeneity of a xenograft tumor. Histological heterogeneity is often observed in human lung adenocarcinoma. This xenograft tumor derived from lung adenocarcinoma showed glandular pattern (A) and less differentiated cobble stone pattern (B).

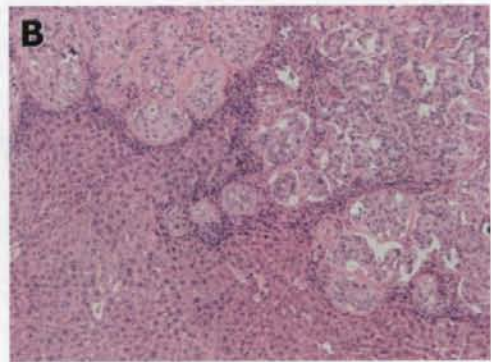
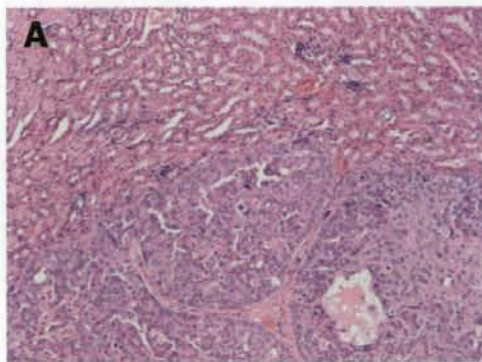


Figure 6. Direct invasion into adjacent organs of xenograft tumors. Invasion is one of the hall-marks of malignant tumor. When cancer cells were implanted into peri-renal pocket (backside of abdominal cavity), xenograft tumor grew in abdominal cavity and invaded into adjacent organ including kidney (A), liver (B), and ovary.

Table 1. Tumorigenicity and experimental factors

Experimental factors		Fail	Success
Type of mouse	Nude	11	7
	SCID	12	13
Age of mouse (weeks old)	4 or 5 w.o.	12	14
	6 w.o. or older	11	6
Timing of implanting (Hours after surgery)	Within 3 hours	15	12
	Longer than 3 hours	8	8