Answer 1:

Bibliographic Information

Experimental chemotherapy of human carcinomas serially transplanted into nude mice. Kubota, Tetsuro; Asanuma, F.; Tsuyuki, K.; Kurihara, H.; Inada, T.; Ishibiki, K.; Abe, O. Dep. Surg., Keio Univ., Tokyo, Japan. Editor(s): Spitzy, K. H.; Karrer, K. Proc. Int. Congr. Chemother., 13th (1983), 18 291/55-291/59. Publisher: Verlag H. Egermann, Vienna, Austria CODEN: 53XPA8 Conference written in English. CAN 104:14592 AN 1986:14592 CAPLUS (Copyright (C) 2008 ACS on SciFinder (R))

Abstract

In nude mice transplanted with human carcinomas, most gastrointestinal carcinomas were suppressed by mitomycin C [50-07-7] and were insensitive to cyclophosphamide (CPA) [50-18-0], whereas 2 breast carcinomas and 1 hemangiosarcoma were markedly suppressed by CPA, suggesting that the chemosensitivities of these tumors were different. No differences were found in chemosensitivity between the gastric and colon carcinomas. No correlations were obsd. between the histol. differentiations of the carcinomas and the chemosensitivity to mitomycin C, adriamycin [23214-92-8], aclarubicin [57576-44-0], and CPA. However, the growth-rate of the tumors correlated with the chemosensitivity to mitomycin C and aclarubicin, i.e., the rapid-growing tumors were more sensitive than the slow-growing tumors to the drugs.

Answer 2:

Bibliographic Information

Possible relationship of chromosome abnormalities and gene amplification with effects of chemotherapy: a neuroblastoma xenograft study. Tsuchida, Yoshiaki; Kaneko, Yasuhiko; Kanda, Naotoshi; Makino, Shunichi; Utakoji, Tadashi; Saito, Sumio. Dep. Pediatr. Surg., Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan. Progress in Clinical and Biological Research (1985), 175(Adv. Neuroblastoma Res.), 171-80. CODEN: PCBRD2 ISSN: 0361-7742. Journal written in English. CAN 102:160157 AN 1985:160157 CAPLUS (Copyright (C) 2008 ACS on SciFinder (R))

Abstract

Human neuroblastoma xenografts (in nude mice) with extrachromosomal double minutes, but not homogeneously staining regions, were sensitive to the antitumor effects of aclacinomycin A [57576-44-0]; cisplatin [15663-27-1] was effective against neuroblastomas with abnormal chromosome 1. There was no correlation between amplification of a 1.75-kilobase homogeneous-staining region clone and chemotherapy. These observations are discussed with respect tp the role of chromosomal aberrations in drug resistance and tumor chemotherapy.

Answer 3:

Bibliographic Information

Experimental and clinical studies on aclarubicin in the treatment of solid tumors. Kumai, K.; Kubota, T.; Ishibiki, K.; Abe, O. Sch. Med., Keio Univ., Tokyo, Japan. Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy (1984), 38(7), 332-7. CODEN: BIPHEX ISSN: 0753-3322. Journal written in English. CAN 102:105816 AN 1985:105816 CAPLUS (Copyright (C) 2008 ACS on SciFinder (R))

Abstract

In exptl. cancer chemotherapy using human tumor xenografts transplanted to nude mice, aclarubicin (I) [57576-44-0] showed a moderate antitumor effect (retardation of tumor growth) and nearly the same spectrum of activity in vivo as Adriamycin (II) [25316-40-9]. In in vitro sensitivity tests using 3H-thymidine uptake inhibition of a single cell suspension prepd. from xenografts, I showed a stronger inhibition than that of II, mitomycin C [50-07-7], and cyclophosphamide [50-18-0]. In phase II clin. studies in

patients with solid tumors, 3 i.v. dose schedules [schedule A: 20 mg (equal to 14 mg/m2) daily every other week, schedule B:40 to 60 mg (28 to 42 mg/m2) twice a week, and schedule C: 60 to 100 mg (42 to 70 mg/m2) once a week] were investigated. I produced a 15 to 20% response rate for carcinomas of the stomach, lung, breast, and ovary by schedules A and B. Dose-schedule limiting factors were digestive and hematol. toxicity.

Answer 4:

Bibliographic Information

Screening test of antitumor agents by human tumor cell lines in nude mice in ascitic form. Kitahara, Takeshi; Minato, Keisuke; Shimoyama, Masanori. Natl. Cancer Cent. Hosp., Japan. Gan no Rinsho (1984), 30(9), 1158-67. CODEN: GANRAE ISSN: 0021-4949. Journal written in Japanese. CAN 102:17008 AN 1985:17008 CAPLUS

Abstract

Human breast cancer and leukemic cells implanted in nude mice appeared to be useful models for the screening of neoplasm inhibitors. The sensitivities of implanted tissues to drugs were similar to those found in patients. Studies on the suitable route of administration in these mice provide the best administration routes for humans.