Table 3. Carcinogen-induced LOH does not generate genetically unstable cells

	Inducer			Frequency
Clone	EL LOH	Genotype	Treatment	TK loss Ratio
C8TK2	None	TK ⁺ EL ^{+/-}	None	1.9×10^{-5} } 2.5
C8TK1sN	Spontaneous	TK ⁺ EL ^{-/-}	None	
C8TK2mN	MNU	TK ⁺ EL ^{-/-}	None	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.3 \times 10^{-5} \\ 5.3 \times 10^{-5} \\ 1.2 \times 10^{-5} \end{array} \right\} .24 $
C8TK2sN	Spontaneous	TK ⁺ EL ^{-/-}	None	
C8TK2hN	HU	TK ⁺ EL ^{-/-}	None	
C8TK2sN	Spontaneous	TK ⁺ EL ^{-/-}	HU	2.8×10^{-4} } 1.8
C8TK2hN	HU	TK ⁺ EL ^{-/-}	HU	
C8TK2sN	Spontaneous	TK ⁺ EL ^{-/-}	MNU	2.9×10^{-4} } 1.6
C8TK2mN	MNU	TK ⁺ EL ^{-/-}	MNU	

The HSV thymidine kinase (TK) gene was introduced into cells containing an entrapment mutation in the Hesx1 gene. A TK-expressing (TK^+) clone (C8TK2) was used to select for cells that had undergone LOH at the entrapment locus (EL) spontaneously (C8TK2sN) or after treatment with HU (C8TK2hN) or MNU (C8TK2mN). The frequencies of spontaneous TK gene loss (Treatment = none) or TK gene loss after treatment with HU or MNU were compared in cells with ($EL^{-1/-}$) and without prior selection for LOH ($EL^{+1/-}$) at the entrapment locus, and the differences were expressed as the indicated ratios.