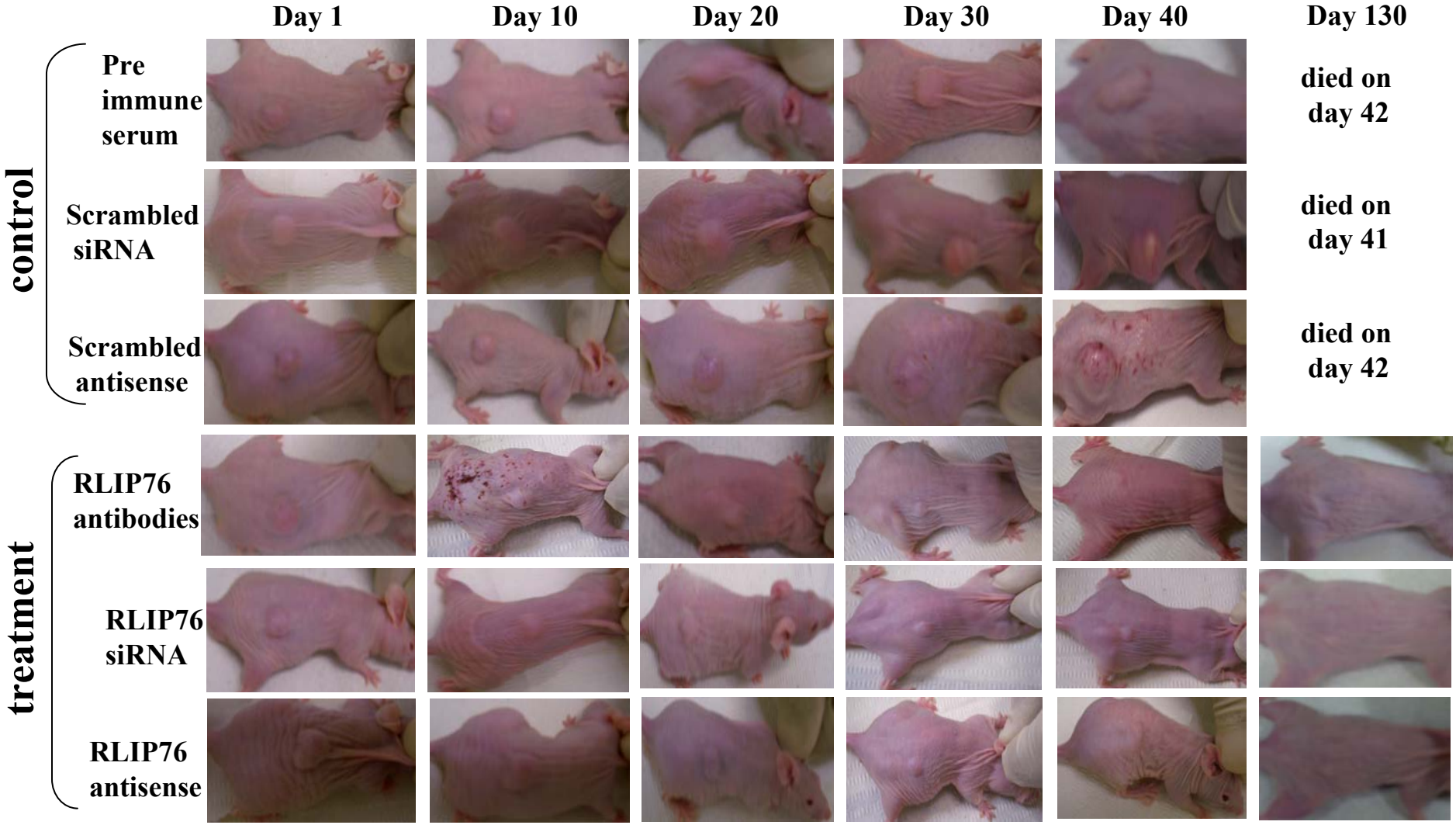
Singhal et al., Supplementary data



Effect of anti-RLIP76 IgG, RLIP76 siRNA and RLIP76 antisense on the size of subcutaneously implanted human kidney cancer cells (Caki-2) in nude mice Hsd: Athymic nude nu/nu mice were obtained from Harlan, Indianapolis, IN. All animal experiments were carried out in accordance with a protocol approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC). Thirty 11-weeks-old mice were divided into six groups of 5 animals (treatment with pre-immune serum, scrambled siRNA, scrambled anti-sense DNA, RLIP76 antibodies, RLIP76 siRNA and RLIP76 antisense). All 30 animals were injected with 2 x 10^6 human kidney cancer cells (Caki-2) suspensions in 100 µl of PBS, subcutaneously into one flank of each nu/nu nude mouse. Animals were examined daily for signs of tumor growth. When tumors reached a cross-sectional area of ~ 42 mm^2 (22 days later), animals were randomized treatment groups as indicated in the figure. Treatment consisted of 200 µg of RLIP76 antibodies, siRNA or antisense in 100 µl PBS. Control groups were treated with 200 µg/100 µl pre-immune serum, scrambled siRNA or scrambled anti-sense DNA. Tumors were measured in two dimensions using calipers. Photographs of animals were taken at **day 1**, **day 10**, **day 20**, **day 30**, **day 40 and day 130** after treatment are shown for all groups.