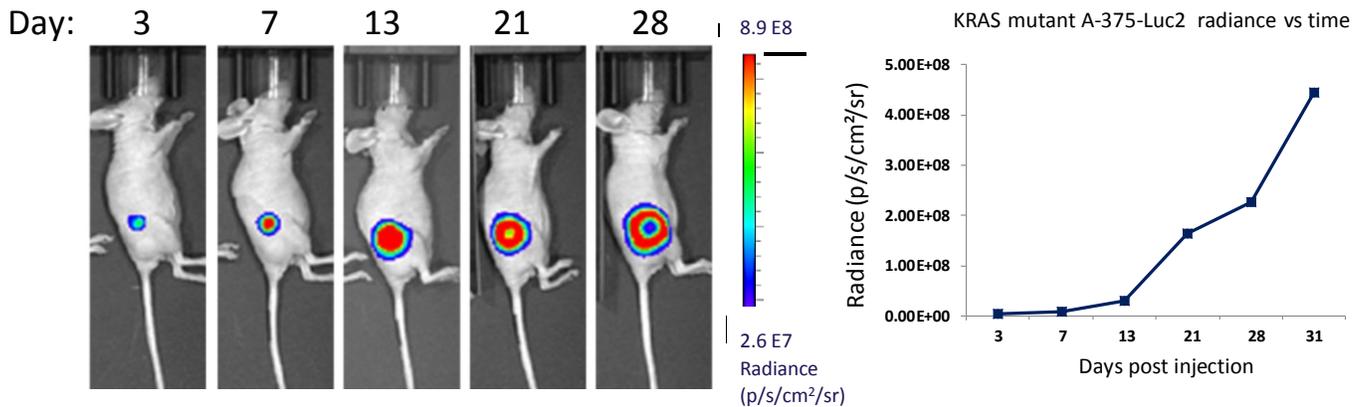


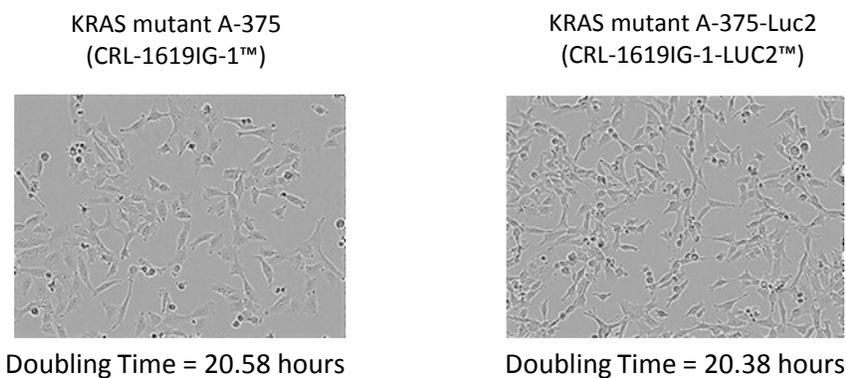
# Technical Data Sheet:

## KRAS Mutant-A375-LUC2

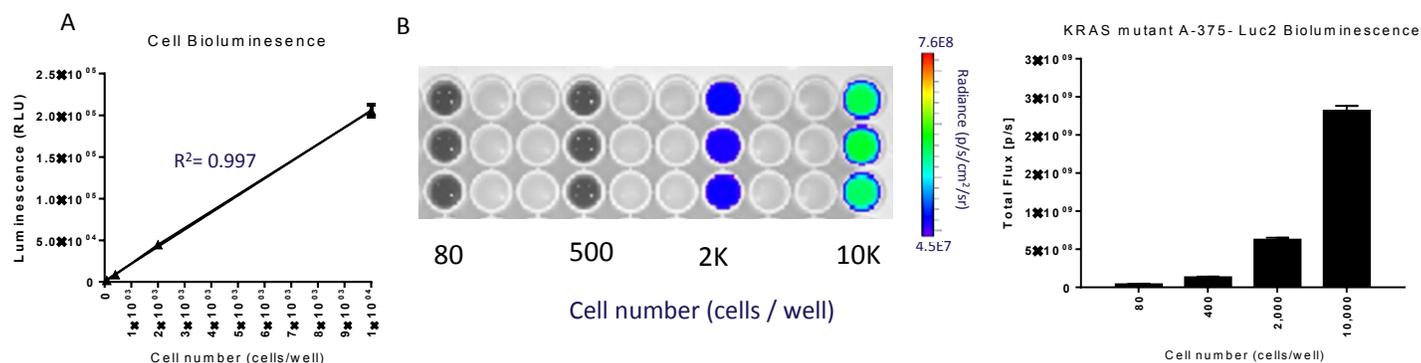
<b>ATCC® Number</b>	CRL-1619IG-1 -LUC2™
<b>Organism</b>	<i>Homo sapiens</i>
<b>Tissue/Disease Source</b>	Malignant melanoma
<b>Product Description</b>	KRAS Mutant-A375 Isogenic-Luc2
<b>Application</b>	BRAF drug resistant melanoma model. Excellent signal/background ratio and stable luciferase expression make this cell line ideal for <i>in vivo</i> bioluminescence imaging of xenograft animal model to study human cancer and monitor activity of anti-cancer drug. It also can be used in cell-based assays for cancer research.



**Figure 1: *In vivo* detection of luciferase activity of KRAS Mutant-A375-Luc2.** KRAS Mutant-A375-Luc2 cells ( $3 \times 10^6$ ) were injected subcutaneously into the dorsal region near the thigh of female nude mice. Tumor growth was monitored weekly using a Xenogen IVIS Spectrum. *In vivo* bioluminescence imaging demonstrated the progression of tumors.



**Figure 2: Cell morphology of KRAS Mutant-A375 parental and KRAS mutant A-375-Luc2.** Cells were maintained in ATCC recommended culture conditions. Cell morphology was observed under Nikon™ microscopy and images were captured by Zeiss® digital camera.



**Figure 3: Linearity of luminescence and of *in vitro* quantification of luciferase activity of KRAS Mutant-A375 Isogenic-Luc2.** Cells were seeded in a 96-well plate at indicated cell numbers per well, and Bright-Glo (Promega) was added to the indicated wells. The luminescence of the plate was read within 10 minutes using a luminescence plate reader (A) and determined to have a linear correlation of bioluminescence intensity with cell numbers. (B) The plate was imaged using a Xenogen IVIS Spectrum to quantify that photons emitted per cell.