Suppl. Table 2. High responsiveness of c-Met–addicted cell lines to treatment with EMD 1214063 and EMD 1204831

The impact of EMD 1214063 and EMD 1204831 on tumor cell viability (IC$_{50}$) was tested in vitro, using a panel of tumor cell lines specifically characterized for their levels of c-Met expression, c-Met autophosphorylation, and HGF production. The human colorectal carcinoma cell line HT29 and the human lung carcinoma cell line A549 displayed low levels of c-Met/phospho–c-Met, while the lung carcinoma cell line EBC-1 and the gastric carcinoma Hs746T and MKN-45 exhibited high levels of both c-Met and phospho–c-Met, due to the described c-Met gene amplification (1). The c-Met–“addicted” cell lines (EBC-1 (2), Hs746T (1) and MKN-45 (1)), exhibited high sensitivity to both EMD 1214063 and EMD 1204831. In contrast, high concentrations of EMD 1214063 were required to induce 50% reduction in the viability of HT29 and A549. Similar to EMD 1214063, EMD 1204831 also showed strong impact on the viability of Hs746T cells (IC$_{50}$ = 4.72E-09), EBC-1 (IC$_{50}$ = 1.21E-08), and MKN-45 (IC$_{50}$ = 4.93E-08). Data are cumulative of three separate experiments; the IC$_{50}$ represent the mean of three separate experiments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cell line</th>
<th>c-Met [ng/mL]</th>
<th>phospho c-Met $\gamma^{1235}/\gamma^{1236}$ [MFI/mL]</th>
<th>HGF [ng/mL]</th>
<th>Viability test EMD 1214063 IC$_{50}$ [M]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HT29</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>3.62E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A549</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>5.84E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hs746T</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>565000</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>4.06E-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBC-1</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>380000</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>5.73E-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MKN-45</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>330000</td>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>3.03E-09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
References
