Formation of colorectal liver metastases induces musculoskeletal and metabolic abnormalities consistent with exacerbated cachexia

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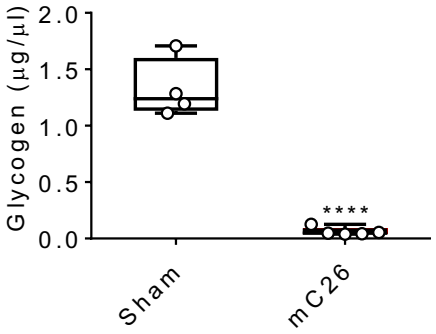

Figure S1. mC26 hosts have reduced liver glycogen. Liver glycogen (µg/µl) of CD2F1 male mice (12-week old) intrasplenically injected with C26 tumor cells (250,000 cells/mouse in sterile PBS: mC26) or an equal volume of vehicle (Sham) (n=4-5). Data are expressed as means ± SD. Significance of the differences: ****p<0.0001 *vs.* Sham.

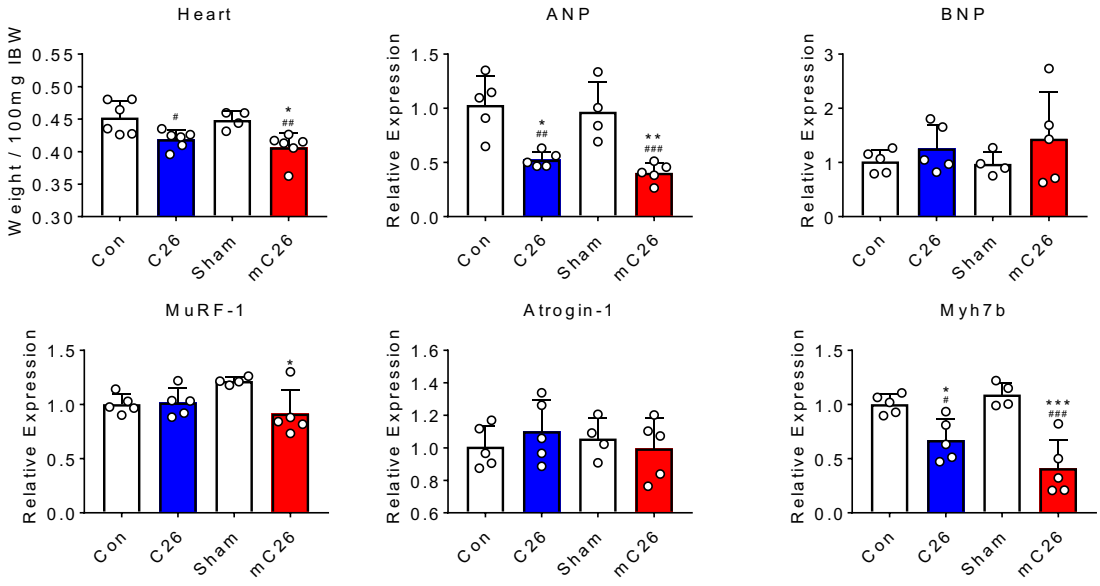

Figure S2. Cardiac cachexia in C26 and mC26 tumor hosts. Heart weights normalized to initial body weight (IBW) and gene expression levels for ANP, BNP, MuRF-1, Atrogin-1 and Myh7b measured by quantitative real-time PCR and normalized to TBP levels in CD2F1 male mice (8-week old) either injected with C26 tumor cells subcutaneously (1,000,000 cells/mouse in sterile PBS: C26) or intrasplenically (250,000 cells/mouse in sterile PBS: mC26). Control (Con for C26) and Sham (controls for mC26) were injected with an equal volume of vehicle (n=4-6). Data are expressed as mean ± SD. Significance of the differences: #p<0.05, ##p<0.01, ###p<0.001 vs. Con; *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 *vs.* Sham.