Additional file 2: Figure S1 to:

Metastatic pathway and the microvascular and physicochemical microenvironments of human melanoma xenografts

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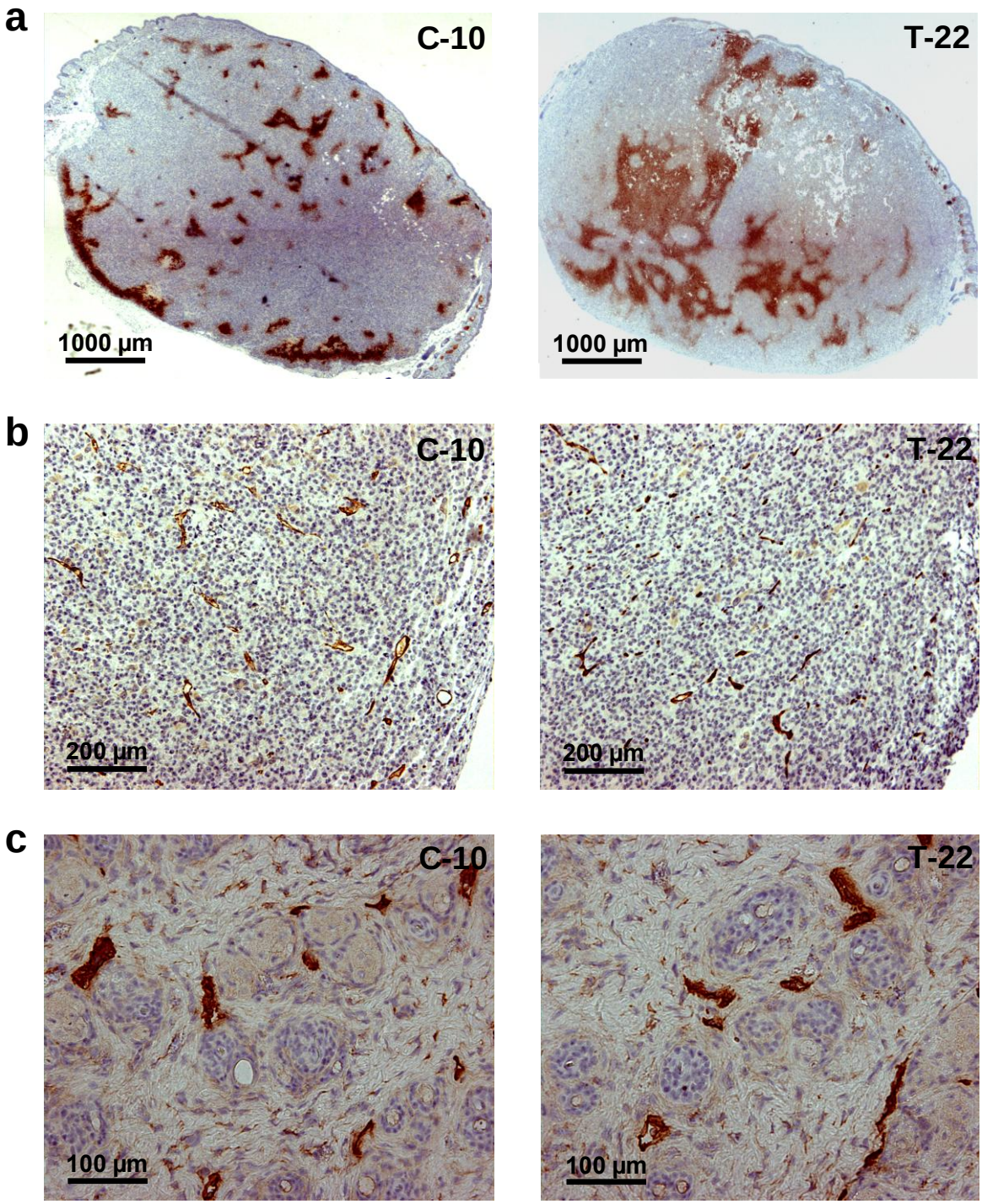

Additional file 2: Figure S1 Immunohistochemical preparations. Histological preparations of a reprecentative C-10 tumor and a representative T-22 tumor immunostained for pimonidazole to visualize hypoxia (**a**), immunostained for CD31 to visualize tumor blood vessels (**b**), and immunostained for LYVE-1 to visualize peritumoral lymphatics in skin (**c**). The images show the general quality of the preparations used for assessment of fraction of hypoxic tumor tissue, peripheral tumor blood vessel density, and peritumoral lymph vessel density in C-10, D-12, E-13, N-15, R-18, and T-22 melanoma xenografts grown in adult (8–12 weeks of age) female BALB/c *nu*/*nu* mice. The C-10, D-12, and E-13 models did not differ from the N-15, R-18, and T-22 models in fraction of hypoxic tumor tissue, peripheral tumor blood vessel density, or peritumoral lymph vessel density, as illustrated qualitatively by using a C-10 and a T-22 tumor as examples.