Our findings
caution against
the use of
indiscriminate
mitochondrial
inhibitors for
cancer treatment.

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In situ quantification of mitochondrial bioenergetics reveals disparate OXPHOS kinetics between mouse colorectal cancer cells and healthy tissues

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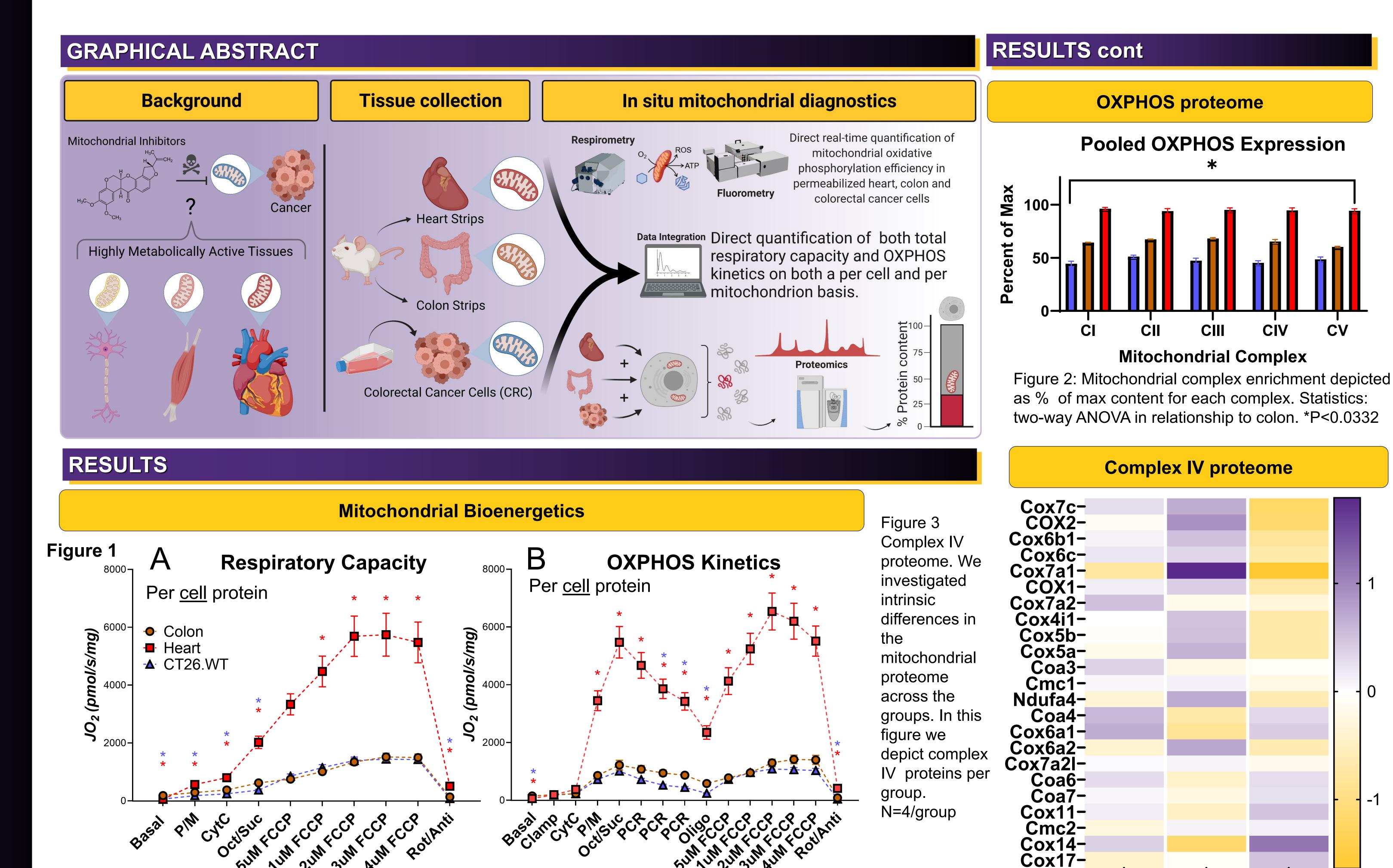
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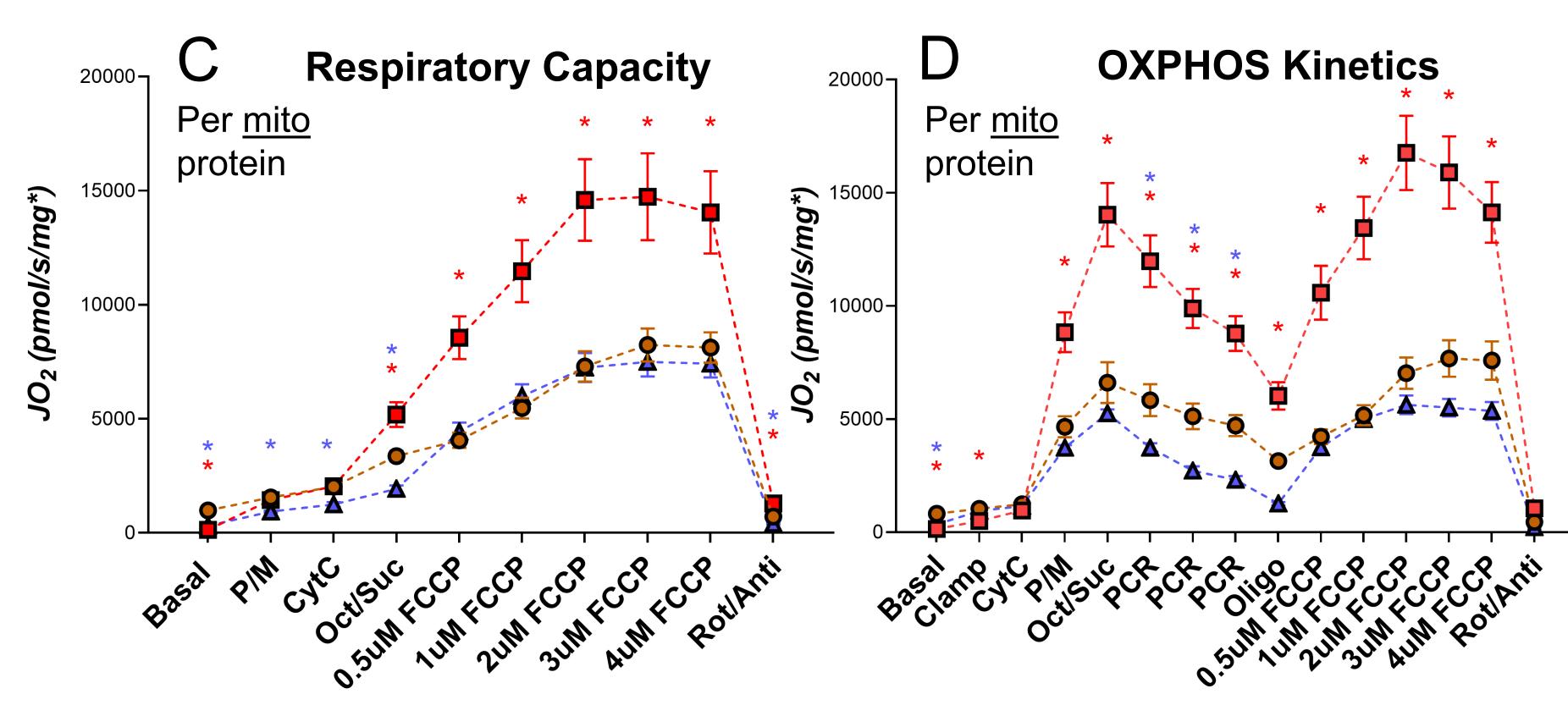
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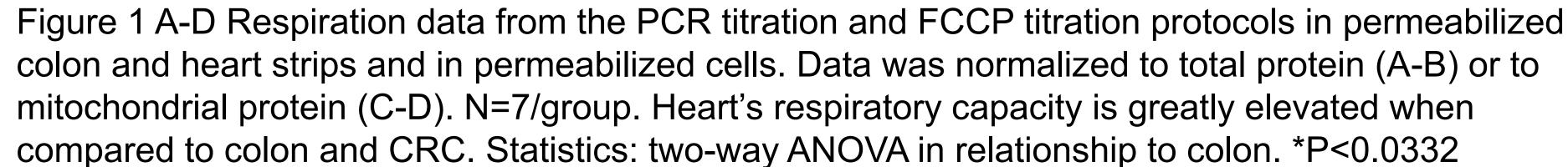












AOM-DSS Model Tumor vs Normal

OXPHOS Kinetics

Tumor

Per wet weight

Weight

AOM-DSS Model Tumor vs Normal

OXPHOS Kinetics

Per wet weight

AOM-DSS Model Tumor vs Normal

OXPHOS Kinetics

Per wet weight

AOM-DSS Model Tumor vs Normal

OXPHOS Kinetics

ACM CARCA CARCA

Colon

Heart

Cells

Figure 4 AOM-DSS Colorectal cancer mouse model. Respiration data from the PCR titration and FCCP titration protocol in permeabilized tumor strips and colon strips (normal). Data was normalized to wet weight of tissue. Statistics: two-way ANOVA N=8/Group *P<0.05

Results: Despite minimal differences between CRC and normal mouse colon, in cardia myofibers, both total respiratory capacity and OXPHOS conductance were >5-fold higher when adjusted to total protein and >2-fold when adjusted to mitochondrial protein.