

Table S1. Publications reporting cisplatin protocols in tumor-bearing mice published in the period from April 2020 to February 2021. Cisplatin was mostly used as a treatment control of therapeutic and/or toxic effects.

Strain (origin)	Age, sex, N	start	Tumor cells	Cisplatin therapy	Cisplatin protocol	Results	Study Endpoints and humane intervention	ref
Swiss albino (India)	Male, female, N=6	D0	EAC-Ehrlich ascites carcinoma cells 1x10 ⁶ (ip); DLA- Dalton's lymphoma ascites cells (sc: hind limb)	D1	3.5mg/kg ip single dose Vs. Annona muricata Linn leaf methanol extracts (antitumor activity evaluation) 10 days (po) daily	Survival due to tumor burden (EAC), cisplatin died D40, control D25; tumor size (DLA) (D13 start, every 3 days up to 42 days) ; cisplatin 86.3% higher inhibition than control;	D40 (EAC) D43 (DLA) tumor caused limb dysfunction (1.5 cm ³)	[1]
Nude (USA)	Male, 6-8wk, N=6		Allograft 344SQ and xenograft H460: 0.8x10 ⁶ sc flank non-small cell lung cancer experiment repeated 3 times (robustness)	tumor 80-150mm ³ – D0	Cisplatin +etoposide + X-ray irradiation; Low-dose CP Mixture of free CP=1.16mg/kg and ET=1.25mg/kg iv (tail) single dose, followed by fractionated X-ray irradiation (5 Gy x3days) D0 (3h after injection), D1, D2; CPP=2.25mg/kg ; ET:CP/CP=1:1.8 vs etoposide and cisplatin dual drug loaded nanoparticles nanotherapeutics (prodrug approach)	D3: blood: WBC, AST, BUN, Cr (N=2 randomly selected); -all in normal range BW loss due to X-ray Tumor histology: caspase 3, CD-DNA complexes (CP delivery) TS: 2cm in diameter- up to D20 after treatment	HEP: BW ↓20%, TS ↑2cm General health deterioration (a vet decision) BW, TS: every other day A vet advice when significant? deterioration in general health	[2]
B6(Cg)-Tyr ^{c-2l} /J (B6-Albino) (USA)	Male, female, 8-10 wk N=6	D0	(Luc-tdT) Lewis Lung Carcinoma cells 1x10 ⁶ iv (tail) to inoculate cells in the lungs orthotopically (rapid and aggressive tumor growth) experiment repeated 3 times (robustness) periorbital injection randomization into groups before treatment	D7	MTD determined in pilot study on C57BL/6J, periorbital injection (iv) 100µl/20g of cisplatin under 2.5% isoflurane (n=3) different concentration 3-5 mg/kg; 3 cycles of 3x cisplatin every other day+2day recovery between cycles; dose-dependent toxicity profile: 5 mg/kg: no recovery, BW drop to 80% at day10 (cumulative 15 mg/kg) 4mg/kg : drop of BW to 80% at day15 (cumulative 24 mg/kg) 3mg/kg: BW to 90% at d10, >80% at d19 (cumulative 27mg/kg) based on BW drop 3mg/kg was chosen; Treatment: 2 cycles of 3x3mg/kg+2 day recovery (cumulative 18mg/kg) PLX into lungs under anesthesia 25µL/20g vs therapeutic potential of PLX 3397, a molecule CSF-1R inhibitor alone or combined with cisplatin	Survival (preliminary study) (N=5) D20-D26 bioluminescence imaging (BLI) at D0,7,12,19 Lungs weigh, tumor nodules from lungs collected and further processed; Lung: M1 (F4/80, CD80), M2 (F4/80, CD206) B6 albino mice chosen due to reduced BLI signal through skin and fur in B6 mice	D12 D19 HEP: BW ↓20%, TS, inability to move freely obvious signs of illness, or significant quivering, inability to eat/drink properly the behavior observed daily, and clinical signs scored using scores S.aureus [3], BW recorded at least every other day	[4]
nude mice (China)			xenograft oral carcinoma cells ACC83		10mg/kg ip every other day till day 28 (cumulative 140mg/kg) ?? Vs role of TGFβ in kidney toxicity and protective effects of ginsenoside Rb3	BW (no drop observed in cis) Kidney: histology HE, TGFβ (IHC, WB); mechanism was examined on cell lines	D28	[5]
BALB/c nude mice (China)	Female 4-5 wks, N=8		xenograft lung cancer cells 4549/DDP 7x10 ⁶ sc flank	100mm ³ d0 randomly divided	2x5mg/kg /week for 3 wks; iv (cumulative 30 mg/kg) Half-life T _{1/2} =11.31h Vs GSH-responsive and pH-responsive cisplatin prodrug - nanotechnology	BW (not shown), ≈ALT, ↑Cr, ≈↑WBC; TS Drug distribution in tissues: kidney> heart, liver, tumor, > spleen, lung	D21	[6]
C57BL/6J,	Female		BALB: Mouse colon		MTD determined by cisplatin nephrotoxicity:	MTD:	D30, D35?	[7]

BALB/cA, C.B-17/Lcr – scid SCID (Japan)	8-12wk		adenocarcinoma cells (CT26) 1.5x10 ⁶ sc SCID: human lung adenocarcinoma cells (A549) 2.5x10 ⁶ sc MTD - healthy mice		3x 3mg/kg ip (d0,3,6) ip (cumulative 9mg/kg) - no KIM-1 (IHC); ≈BUN 3x 6mg/kg (d0/3/6) (cumulative 18mg/kg) - ↑KIM-1, ↑BUN BW drop from d4on BALB/cA Tumor bearing mice 2 protocols 2x4mg/kg (D2,5) ip (CT26 BALB) (cumulative 8 mg/kg) or 3x 3mg/kg (d2,5,8) (A549 SCID) (cumulative 9 mg/kg) – no nephrotoxicity 3x 3mg/kg (d6,9,12) or 3x 6 mg/kg (d6,9,12) ip with Cilastatin once daily for 7 days Vs megalin endocytic receptor in kidney cilastatin blocked binding of cisplatin to magalin – reduction of AKI Cisplatin+cilastatin combined therapy	d7, WBC; RBC d14 kidney KIM-1; d9 ?? TS, BW Kidney: histology, KIM-1 (IHC)	HEP: Tumor 600mm ³ ↓Reporting quality!	
SCID (canada)	Females 6-8wks N=3 ?		3 cancer cell lines sc into left flank; cisplatin-sensitive cervical cancer cells (ME-180) 2x10 ⁶ ; intermediately cisplatin-resistant lung cancer (A549) 5x10 ⁶ ; highly cisplatin-resistant ovarian cancer 6x10 ⁶ (NIH:OVCAR-3)	200mm ³ (ME-180, A549) 150mm ³ (NIH:OVCA R-3) D0	3 ×2 mg/kg (cumulative 6 mg/kg) ME-180, 3 ×2.5 mg/kg (cumulative 7.5 mg/kg) A549, 4 ×2.5 mg/kg (cumulative 10 mg/kg) NIH:OVCAR-3: Treatment every other day Vs. RDM-B (BV10) - Combination therapy to overcome severe toxic side effects (nephro-, neuro-, oto-toxicity) and drug resistance;	TS ; acute toxicity 2 mice from each group 24 h after the last treatment (10 mg/kg)- blood and serum; hepatotoxicity - ALT; ALP (alkaline phosphatase); TBILS (total bilirubin); nephrotoxicity: electrolytes (Na, K, Cl), BUN, Cr, gut toxicity: TUNEL all in normal range except mucosa of the intestine	D30 (ME-180) D40 (NIH:OVCAR-3) D80 (A549) HEP: BW ↓20%, TS the longest axis > 17 mm, tumor ulceration, body condition score (BCS) < 2	[8]
BALB/c (France)	N=5	D06 mm ³	CT-26 1x10 ⁶ sc	D10	therapy dose: 5 × 1.5 mg/kg ip (every 3 days) (cumulative 7.5 mg/kg); toxicity dose: single 20mg/kg ip:3 days after kidney, liver, body weight: 10mg/kg (fig 6), 20mg/kg, (materials) 30mg/kg (results)!? LDL as nanocarriers of cisplatin to cancer cells or macrophages (HDL)	Therapy; TS every 3 days Toxicity : TS↓, BW↓19% Kidney HE↑lesion, ↑caspase-3 (IF)	D25 (therapy) D13 (toxicity) ↓Reporting quality!	[9]
Swiss albino (Egypt)	N=10	D0	Ehrlich Ascites Carcinoma cells (EAC) 2.5 x10 ⁶ intradermally? on two sides	D7	2mg/kg ip every 3 days for 2 weeks (cumulative 10 mg/kg)	Blood: ↑BUN, ↑Cr, ≈↑*ALT; ≈↑*AST, tumor weight, miRNA122, VEGFR2, CD34 – angiogenesis ≈↑* sig but in normal range?	D21	[10]
BALB/c nude (Shanghai)	Female 4-5wks N=6		Human ovarian cancer cells (SKOV3) cisplatin resistant human ovarian cancer cells (SKOV3- DDP) 2 x10 ⁶ sc back	50mm ³ treatment D0 tumor 200mm ³ imaging	2mg/kg 2x per week for 35 days (5wks) iv (cumulative 20mg/kg) multifunctional tumor target nanoparticles for monitoring therapeutic effects by dual-mode imaging and overcoming cisplatin resistance, ultrasound facilitates drug and gene delivery across biological barriers	BW↓, TS every 2 days blood: BUN, Cr, ALT; AST, ALT, CA125 systemic toxicity of free Pt, hemolysis of blood 5% tumor: Ki67, Bcl-2, Bax, CytC, caspase9, caspase3; organs HE: heart, kidney, liver, spleen, lung	D36 TV ↑2000mm ³ (control!)	[11]

Balb/c nude (China)	female		Human ovarian cancer cells cisplatin resistant (A2780CP) 1 x10 ⁷ sc flank	tumors palpated D0 randomly divided	4x 3mg/kg iv (on D1,4,7,10) (total 12mg/kg) FSH peptide loaded with HK2 shRNA to selectively suppress HK2 expression in ovarian cancer - nanoparticles	BW, TS, Tumor: HE, IHC: ATP7b, Bax, CytC, caspase3, TUNEL	D13 TV 1500mm ³ (control) – 2-2.5g	[12]
BALB/c nude (China)	Female20g N=5		Human breast cancer cells (MDA-MB231) 2x10 ⁶ sc	50mm3 D0 randomly divided	cisplatin dose? iv 6x (D0,3,6,9,12,14) cisplatin + auraptene in nanogel as synergistic delivery targeted therapy	BW↓30% , TV (max400mm ³), D10 one mouse died Histology: kidney, heart, liver, spleen, lung (alteration only in liver, kidney, heart-fibrous tissue), Blood hemolysis	D16 ↓Reporting quality!	[13]
BALB/c nude (China)	6-8 wk N=6		Human non-small cell lung cancer (A549/CIS) 1x10 ⁷ sc	D0 100mm ³	6x 2mg/kg iv every 3 days (D0,3,6,9,12,15) (cumulative 12 mg/kg) cisplatin prodrug multi-layered nano-platform	BW ↓30%, TV Blood: ↑ALT, ↑LDH, ↑BUN Tissue distribution: heart, kidney >liver, lung>spleen	D18 TV 1600mm3 (control)!	[14]
C57BL/6 (healthy) athymic nude (China)	male 8wk N=6 female 7-8wk N=10		Human ovarian cancer cells (A2780) 1 x10 ⁷ sc flank	D0 270mm ³ randomly divided	Healthy B6: 25mg/kg ip + daily ip (3x) vehicle (50% DMSO, saline) tumor: 10mg/kg	Healthy: kidney: TUNEL, caspase3, Bax, Bcl (Western), mitochondrial ROS (IF) – Mito SOX ↑6x Cr, kidney (HE) score Tumor: TV, mortality 80% vs 10%	Healthy: 72h Tumor: D7 Mortality 80% 8/10	[15]
BALB/c nude (China)	Female N=5	-d12	tumor cells MDA-MB-231 5x10 ⁶ sc	80-150 mm ³ D0 randomly divided	5 x 1.5mg/kg every 3 days iv (cumulative 7.5 mg/kg) Vs cisplatin complexes with naproxen	BW ≈ normal in all groups TS, tumor: COX-2, PD-L1(IHC)	D15 HI-nr Nr TV - 1200mm ³ (control)	[16]
BALB/c-nu nude (6wk) C57BL/6 (8wk and 5 days) (China)	Female N=5 mating N=20 Pups 5days old	D0	human ovarian cancer cells (C13) 2x10 ⁶ sc flank healthy mating newborn ovary toxicity	D0 tumor 20mm ³ (D9)	Healthy/ tumor protocol: 3 x 5mg/kg/week for 3 wks (cumulative 15mg/kg) newborn: single 5 mg/kg ip 6 matings after protocol: 2 oestrus cycles measured prior; mating (N=20) N=3 ovary removed (D21) gene array; vs cisplatin + melatonin (10 mg/kg daily)	Healthy: Ovary: weight ratio to body, morphology Expression of Msy2(Ybx2), P63 (Trp63) in ovary, TUNEL, gene array, MDA (IHC) Mating: pregnant rates, pup numbers (after 6 matings) Cisplatin administration destroyed regular oestrus cycles in mice and lipid metabolism, circadian behavior	D21 (D30) D3 (newborn) IHC the ovarian reserve breeding, fertility, effect on cancer efficacy serum FSH assay – estrus cycle	[17]
BALB/c nude (China)	Female 6wks N=6	D0	lung tumor cells (MDA-MB-231) 1x10 ⁶ sc lung metastasis tumor cells (MDA-MB-231) 1x10 ⁶ iv	D0	6 x 5mg/kg ip (twice weekly during 24 days) (cumulative 30 mg/kg) PP p/o daily for 24days Vs cisplatin + pivalopril (PP) improves anti-cancer efficacy of cisplatin – angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor	D24 Blood: ↑Cr, ↑AST HE: lung, ↓kidney, liver, spleen, heart, Δ in all organs tumor TS: Ki67, VEGF (IHC) TUNEL Metastases - 8wks: lungs, pulmonary metastatic nodules were counted	D24 (sc) 8wks (iv) (metastasis)	[18]
BALB/c nude (China)	Male 4-6wks		A549 cells 5x10 ⁶ sc	100-160mm ³ D0	2mg/kg ip per two days (cumulative ?4 or 14 mg/kg) 5% DMSO as control vs copper complexes	BW ↓8.4%, TS BW used as a parameter for systemic toxicity	D15	[19]
Athymic nu/nu (Mexico)	Female 6-7wks N=5		xenograft HeLa cells 5x10 ⁶ sc back	150mm ³ D0 randomly divided	3x 3mg/kg ip weekly (cumulative 9mg/kg) Liposome nanoparticles to encapsulate cisplatin+milepristone and delivery to the target	BW ≈(no sign change among groups – variations observed), TV BW used as a measure for systemic toxicity	D50 (8wks)	[20]
athymic nude	female 4-5 wks	D0	orthotopic HPV negative xenograft (UM-SCC1-	D7	3x 4mg/kg over 15 days (cumulative 12mg/kg)	≈BW, TV ; other signs of treatment-related toxicities were recorded ?	D70; TV – BLS HEP? (fig 5)	[21]

(USA)	20g N=5		luc) 1x10 ⁶ into the tongue		Vs novel targeted agent to inhibit DNA repair pathways – PARP1, DNA-PK inhibitors	BW used as a measure for systemic toxicity	D28 - TV max 1000mm ³	
swiss albino (India)	Female N=6	D0	Ehrlich ascites carcinoma (EAC) cells 1x10 ⁶ ip	D1	10x 5-50µM daily (from D1-D10) 20 µM (blood parameters) Vs cytotoxic potential of xanthenes present in plant <i>Sweetia chirata</i>	4h fasted before euth Blood: ↓Hb, ↓RBC, ↑WBC, ↓platelet, ↑ALP, ↑AST, ↑ALT, ↑BUN, ↑Cr survival test (N=10) D20-85	D15 EAC also affected all blood parameters – similar as cisplatin	[22]
BALB/c nude (China)	Male 5wks N=6		Human gastric cancer cells (HGC-27) sc dorsal area	100-150 mm ³ D0 randomly divided	5mg/kg every 2 days ip (cumulative 10 mg/kg) Vs hesperetin combined with cisplatin increase anticancer activity	BW↓(19%), TV Blood: ≈BUN, Cr, ALT, AST Tumors: TUNEL	D33 (fig6) max TV 1300mm ³ , 700mg	[23]
athymic CD-1 (Crl) (Italy)	Female 5wks N=7		heterotopic Cal27 cells 6x10 ⁶ sc flank (N=7) orthotopic GFP+/luc+ transfected Cal27 6x10 ⁴ into anterior tongue (N=10)	D8 became palpable randomly divided D4	6x 1mg/kg ip (3x/week per 2 weeks) (cumulative 6mg/kg) + CX Vs valproic acid , cisplatin and cetuximab (three drug combinatorial strategy) increase antitumor activity	TV, tumor growth delay , BW↑ Tumor: IHC: Ki67, EGFR, AcH3 D21(N=3) blood: GOT, GPT, Cr BSC imaging – survival curve (HEP)	D35 D21; N=3 HEP: BW↓10% BSC >3000 (photons total count)	[24]
athymic BALB/cAnN-nu (China)	Female 4-5wks N=5	D0	Ovarian cancer cells (ES2) 2x10 ⁶ ip - nodules in abdominal cavity	≈D7 palpable tumors	5x 2mg/kg every other day (cumulative 10mg/kg) Vs cisplatin + MAP30 protein has synergistic antitumor effects	BW≈, ascites tumors – BW?! Nodules in abdomen: number, weight – 0,15g/tumor; 40-100 nodules in abdomen = 15g?+ fluid; average ascites volume 500-3000µL	? (fig4; D35)	[25]
inbred albino Swiss (India)	male, female 10-12 wks N=10	D0	Ascites Dalton's lymphoma tumor Liver, kidney, testis toxicity	D10	8mg/kg ip single dose cisplatin group did not receive saline insted rutin (6h prior cisplatin)? vs rutin+cisplatin – against liver, nephro and testis toxicity	RW of organs: ↑kidney, ↑liver, ↑testis; Histology: kidney, liver, testis; Blood (N=3): ALT↑(140%), AST↑(80%), ALP ↑(20%), BUN↑(20%), Cr↑(130%)	D15 in vitro hemolysis assay sperm abnormality analysis	[26]
athymic nude mice (Turkey)	male 8wks 25-30g N=18		neuroblastoma (C1300Myc positive) 1x10 ⁶ sc cardiotoxicity	D10	16mg/kg single ip; 10days before po 0.75 saline hydration); (dose - previous work from lab) Vs acetyl-L-carnitine +cisplatin	heart : histology (no changes observed) IHC: ↑SOD-2, ≈iNOS, COX-2, Bcl-2, caspase3 Blood: cTnI-Ultra↑	D18 euth (diethyl ether)	[27]
BALB/c nude (Korea)	male 6wk N=5		Human bladder cancer EJ cells (MGH-U1) 1x10 ⁷ sc flank	250mm ³	5mg/kg (single or multiple- nr!) Vs Hizikia fusiforme celluclast extract antitumor efficacy	Cis: BW↓20%, TV (1g) Tumor: HE and Ki67 Not measured in cisplatin group Blood: ≈ALT, AST, ALP, BUN, Cr – not measured for cisplatin? Histology: tumor, heart, kidney, liver, lungs	D20 ↓Reporting quality!	[28]
BALB/c (Egypt)	Female 20-25g N=10	D0	Ehrlich ascites tumor cells sc	30-50 mm ³ D0	1mg/kg iv single – it refers to ref34 but dose is in ref 34 is different (4.5 mg/kg ip) Vs gold nanorods cytotoxicity and genotoxicity	Tumor growth Histology: liver, kidney: injuries liver ↑SOD, ↓MDA kidney ↓SOD, ≈MDA tumor ↓MDA, ↓SOD,	D12 comet assay-genotoxicity	[29]
C57BL/6N CD-1(ICR) Crl (Korea)	Female 8wks N=18-22	D1	B16F10 melanoma cells 1.2x10 ⁵ sc femoral region CD-1 -toxicity	D7	6x 3mg/kg ip (D7,8, 13,14,19,20 = 2x/ week for 3 wks) (cumulative 18mg/kg), tumor bearing B6 healthy CD-1: toxicity -the same protocol of treatment Vs herbal mixture -MH-30+cisplatin synergistic	Tumor: ↓weight (47.16%), spleen lymphocytes (NK cells, Tc) (D19) Toxicity: weight- kidney ↓18%, liver ↓19%, BW ↓(10%) Blood: ↑ALT; ↑AST, ↑BUN, ↑Cr; Histology: no damage of liver, kidney	D23	[30]

					antitumor activity	– tubular necrosis		
BALB/c nude (China)	male 5wks N=5-10	D0	143B cells 5x10 ⁶ sc flank SJSa-1 cells 5x10 ⁵ into bone marrow cavity - femur		3mg/kg per wk for 3 weeks iv (cumulative 9 mg/kg) Vs fructose-coated angstrom silver antitumor activity and mechanism of action	BW, TV, lung, heart, kidney, liver, brain, spleen, tumor -TUNEL, Blood: ≈platelet, Hb, RBC, BUN, Cr, kidney weight ↓food and water consumption	D21 exp 1 ; D60 exp2 - survival HEP: when mice "deemed to unwell", or tumor exceed 2000mm ³	[31]
BALB/c nude (China)	Male 19-22g N=5	D0	tumor cells H157 1x 10 ⁷ sc under arm	200-250mm ³ (D14) D0 Divided	0.7mM daily for 5 days ip (cumulative 3.5 mM) Vs frog skin-derived peptide dermaseptin-PP antitumor mechanisms – intratumoral injections!?	BW ↓30%, dull skin Tumor: TV, weight, inhibitory rate Histology: tumor, metastases: lung, liver ; spleen index ↓	D10	[32]
BALB/c nude (China)	Female 4wks 16±2g N=6		xenograft human breast carcinoma cells (MCF-7) 1x 10 ⁶ sc oter	50-100mm ³ D0	6x 2mg/kg iv every 4 days (cumulative 12 mg/kg) Vs anticancer melatplatin prodrugs – combination of endocrine-, immune- and chemo-therapy	BW↓, TV (39-47% inhibition), Surival (33%), Histology: HE kidney, tumor, spleen; RW spleen↓(mg/g), ≈heart, kidney, liver, heart, lung; Cisplatin distribution: spleen (↑70μg/g), tumor (↓10μg/g), kidney (35 μg/g), liver (25 μg/g), heart (20 μg/g), lung (↓20 μg/g)	D23 Mortality: Dead mice HEP? BW ↓ 20%	[33]
Kunming (China)	male 20-22g N=10	-d2	H22 20x 10 ⁶ ip highly malignant peritoneal carcinosis	(48h) D0	9mg/kg single ip Vs N-acetyl-L-cysteine and selenium nanoparticles	BW (slow increase D0- D7) – peritoneal carcinosis mortality 10%D11,100% D16	D16	[34]
ICR (healthy) Nude (China)	male, 7 wk 22-25g N=6-8 6wks		ICR : healthy - nephrotoxicity Nude: Non-small cell lung cancer (H460) or Human colon cancer (HCT116) 1x10 ⁷ sc/site rear flank	200-300mm ³	10 mg/kg single iv Vs L-tetrahydropalmatine against cisplatin nephrotoxicity	BW↓20%; Kidney: histology- injury, mRNA Kim-1 ↑60x, Lcn-2 ↑98x cisplatin concentration: kidney (6μg/g), urin (250μg/72h), tumor (>1μg/g), kidney (4 μg/g) blood: BUN↑3x (healthy), ↑1.5-1.9x (tumor), ≈Cr, uric acid,	72 h healthy and tumor bearing mice Mouse behavior, BW, TV monitored every day	[35]
athymic nude (Crl) (USA)	female 4wk N=8-10	D0	HPV-negative UM-SCC1-luc 1x10 ⁵ oral tongue (BLS imaging) (orthotopic) HPV positive UM-SCC47 3x10 ⁶ sc flank (heterotopic)	D5	4mg/kg per week for 3 wks (cumulative 12 mg/kg) Head and neck squamous cell carcinomas Vs CHK1/2 inhibitor prexasertib +cis +radiotherapy improves antitumor activity	TV, tumor growth, BW	up to D100 HEP 1600x BSL up to D65 1000mm ³	[36]
Nude (Turkey)	Female 6-8 wks 24g N=6	D0	SKBR3 and MDA-MB-453 1x 10 ⁷ sc flank	50-100mm ³ D32	6 mg/kg single ip Vs cisplatin-combination therapy pretreatment with nanoparticles SP-AH/MIR376B increased antitumor activity	TV	D36	[37]
BALB/c (China)	N=14		H460 and LTEP-A-2 implantation of tumor pieces into anterior axilla	100-200mm ³ D0 randomly divided	7x 6 mg/kg (every three days) iv (cumulative 42 mg/kg) ? Vs diplatin – a novel water-soluble Pt complex	TV – growth, TUNEL Water solubility of cisplatin =2.50mg/ml,	D22	[38]

Legend: MTD-maximum tolerated dose; HEP- humane endpoint (mice were humanely euthanized); BW-body weight; TS-tumor size; TV-tumor volume; RW –relative weight of organ; BLS – bioluminescence imaging; N-number; M-mortality; ip-intraperitoneally; iv- intravenously; sc-subcutaneously; D/d-day; Δ-denotes alterations; ≈-ns; ↓-decrease; ↑-increase; BUN-blood urea nitrogen; Cr-serum creatinine; GFR-glomerular filtration rate; IHC-immunohistochemistry; HE-haematoxylin eosin; IF-immunofluorescence; WBC- white blood cells; RBC-red blood cells; Hb-hemoglobine; ALT-alanine transaminase; AST-aspartate transaminase; ALP-alkaline phosphatase; LDH-lactate dehydrogenase; TBILS-total bilirubin; CytC-cytochrome c; COX-2-cyclooxygenase2; ROS-reactive oxygen species; MDA-malondialdehyde; SOD-superoxide dismutase;

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