

Fig. 1 No PAS-positive granules are seen in AH 39 *in vivo* cells.

Fig. 2 The PAS reaction of AH 39 *in vitro* cells is shown. Although there are no PAS positive granules in mitotic cells, another cell has a tendency to have deposits of glycogen in the cytoplasm.

Fig. 3 The AH 13 *in vivo* cells contain abundant glycogen granules, but no glycogen granules are shown in tumor cell in the mitotic phase.

Fig. 4 In AH 13 *in vitro* cells, the glycogen deposition also occurs intensely in the whole area of the cytoplasm, particularly more abundantly in the ectoplasmal areas.

Fig. 5 The histochemical reaction for the phosphorylase activity (iodine method) in AH 39 *in vitro* cells. The positive reaction in a mitotic cell in which no glycogen granules in general are contained is noted, in spite of the positive reaction of the other tumor cells.

Fig. 6 The *in vivo* cells of AH 13 demonstrating the higher phosphorylase activity are indicated.

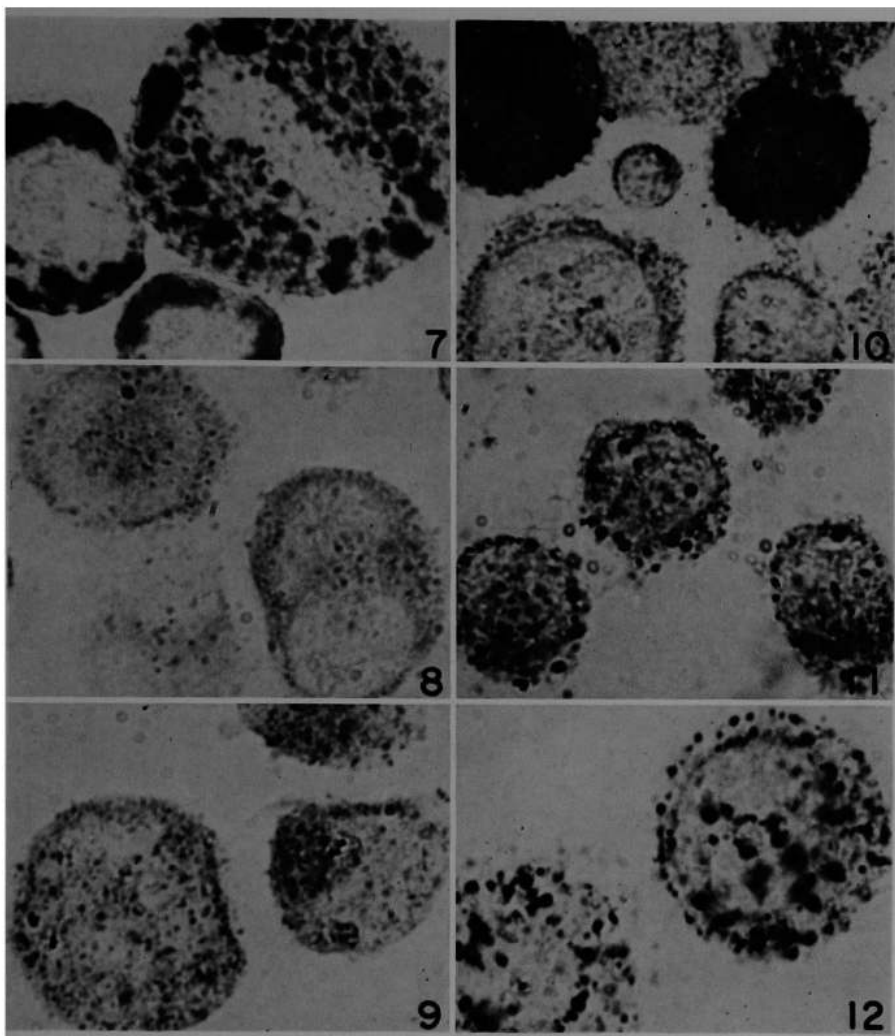


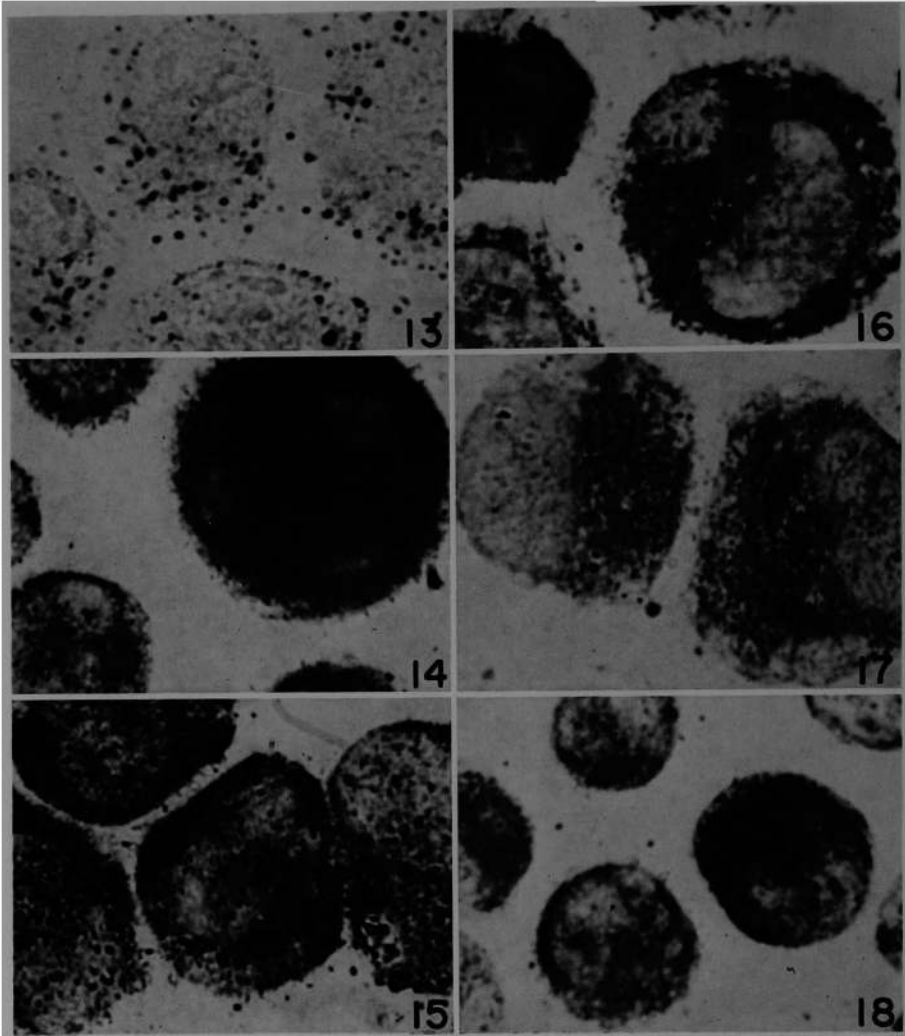
Fig. 7 In the *in vitro* cells of AH 13, the phosphorylase activity are intensely demonstrated as well as *in vivo*. It is predominantly high in a mitotic cell.

Fig. 8 The phosphoglucomutase activity is not or poorly demonstrated in the cytoplasm of AH 39 *in vivo* cells.

Fig. 9 The activity of phosphoglucomutase is more intensified in AH 39 *in vitro* cells.

Fig. 10 The phosphoglucomutase activity of AH 13 *in vivo* cells is shown here. It is intensely and moderately demonstrated and it is more intensely in AH 13 than AH 39.

Figs. 11 and 12 The activity of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase is shown. It is more activated in AH 13 than AH 39. *In vivo* and *in vitro* cells of AH 39 are shown in Figs. 11 and 12, respectively.



- Fig. 13 Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase activity in AH 13 *in vivo* cells is shown here.
- Fig. 14 The activity of glucosephosphate isomerase in AH 39 *in vivo* cells is strikingly demonstrated.
- Fig. 15 The glucosephosphate isomerase activity of AH 39 *in vitro* cells is also demonstrated considerably, but it is less demonstrable than *in vivo*.
- Fig. 16 The glucosephosphate isomerase activity of AH 13 *in vivo* cells is intensely or moderately demonstrated.
- Fig. 17 In AH 13 *in vitro* cells, the glucosephosphate isomerase activity is moderately demonstrated, but it is less demonstrable than *in vivo*.
- Fig. 18 The aldolase activity of AH 39 *in vivo* cells is intensely or moderately demonstrated.

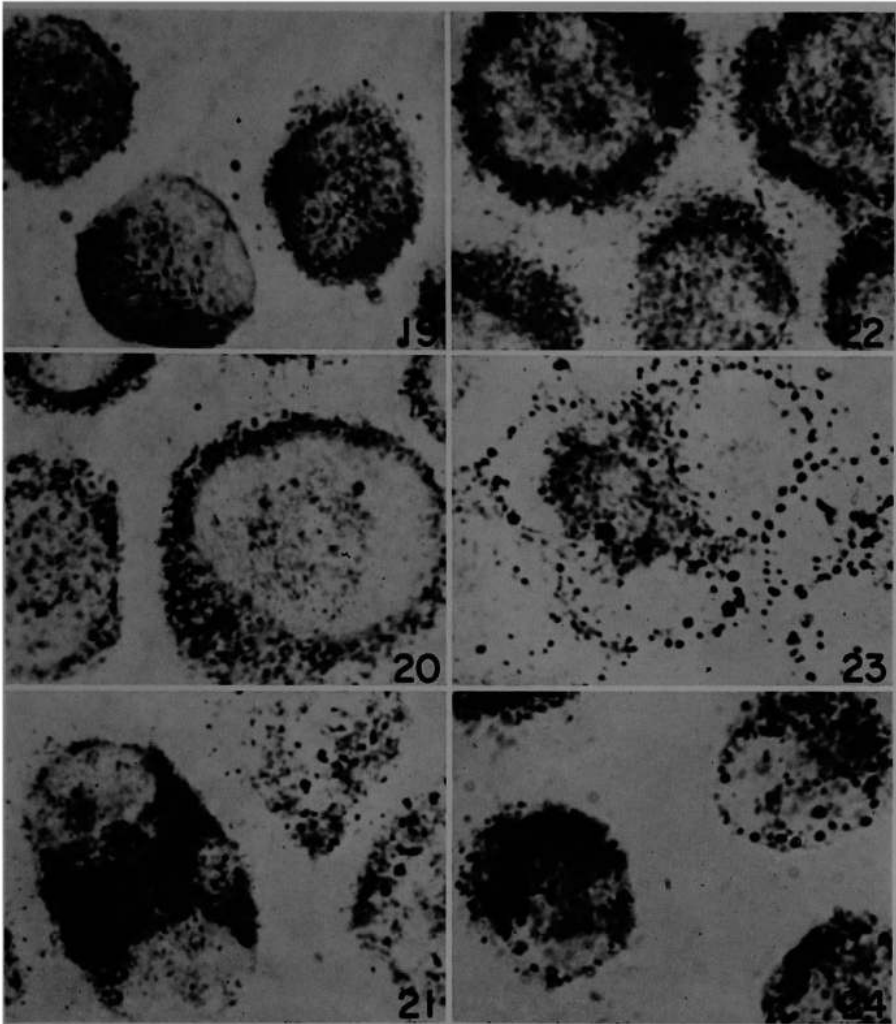


Fig. 19 The AH 39 *in vitro* cells show the moderate activity of aldolase. It is less demonstrable than *in vivo*.

Fig. 20 The aldolase activity of AH 13 *in vivo* cells is moderately demonstrated, and it is less demonstrable than AH 39 cells.

Figs. 21 and 22 The activity of lactate dehydrogenase of AH 39 cells is intensely demonstrable *in vivo* as well as *in vitro*. (*In vivo* cells in Fig. 21 and *in vitro* cells in Fig. 22).

Fig. 23 The lactate dehydrogenase activity of AH 13 *in vivo* cells is poorly demonstrated, and it is less demonstrable than AH 39.

Fig. 24 The succinate dehydrogenase activity of AH 39 *in vivo* cells is considerably demonstrated.

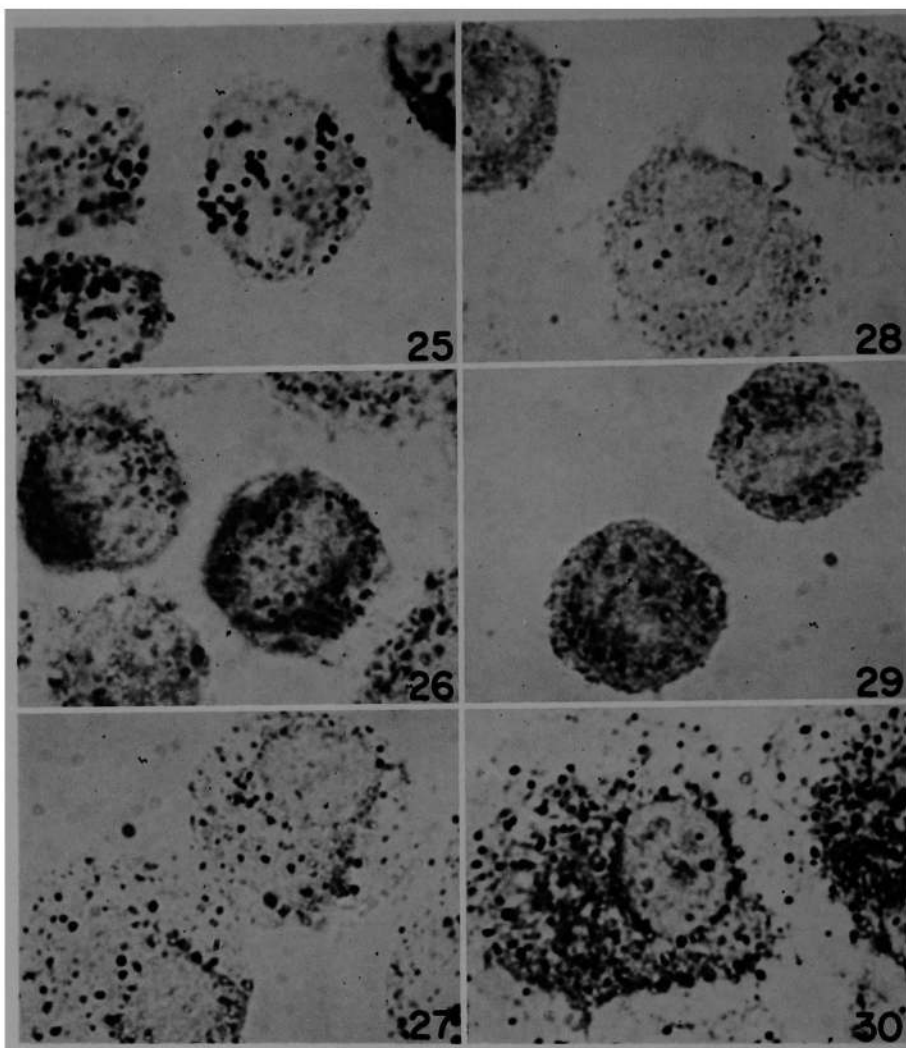


Fig. 25 The succinate dehydrogenase activity of AH 39 *in vitro* cells is moderately demonstrated, and less demonstrable than *in vivo*.

Fig. 26 In AH 13 cells, the succinate dehydrogenase activity is less high than in AH 39 cells. Here it is shown in AH 13 *in vivo* cells.

Fig. 27 The succinate dehydrogenase activity of AH 13 *in vitro* cells is weaker demonstrated than *in vivo*.

Figs. 28 and 29 The NADPH dehydrogenase activity of AH 39 cells is poorly or moderately demonstrated *in vivo* as well as *in vitro*. (*In vivo* cells in Fig. 28 and *in vitro* cells in Fig. 29).

Fig. 30 The NADPH dehydrogenase activity of AH 13 *in vitro* cells is moderately demonstrated and it is more abundantly demonstrable than AH 39.





















