**Fluorescent microscopy**.

 Indirect immunofluorescence was examined without counterstain using an Axioskop 2 phase-contrast/epifluorescence microscope (Carl Zeiss, Inc., Thornwood, NY) equipped with a band pass filters for fluorescence of Hoechst (Ex. D360/40 : Em. D460/50); FITC (Ex. D480/30 : Em. D535/40) or tetramethylrhodamine isothiocyanate (TRITC) (Ex. D560/40 : Em. D630/60) (all from Chroma Technology Corp.). Photomicrographs of 1392 x 1040 pixels were captured using 40x oil immersion objective and Retiga SRV cooled color digital camera (Qimaging, Burnaby, Canada). The images were processed using Image Pro software (Media Cybernetics, Silver Springs, Maryland, USA).

*The same field was captured under fluorescent light and under phase-contrast microscopy. By use of imaging software, the fluorescent image was layered over the phase-contrast image so that the location of the fluorescence could be determined.*

**Histology**

 ***(Bright field microscopy)***

 A quantitative evaluation of \*\*\* was performed in tissues sections of three mice for each condition. Slides was examined using an Axioskop 2 microscope (Carl Zeiss, Inc., Thornwood, NY). Photomicrographs of 1392 x 1040 pixels were captured using 10x phase-contrast objective and Retiga SRV cooled color digital camera (Qimaging, Burnaby, Canada).

 Images were converted from RGB to CMYK color model (FIJI: Open Source), then grey images of yellow (Y) channel was extracted and chromogen intensities was analyzed by Image Pro software (Media Cybernetics, Silver Springs, Maryland, USA). Regions of \*\*\*\*\* was selected and results are expressed as the ratio of the sum of intensity to the air of selected area in pixels.

*Pham NA, Morrison A, Schwock J, Aviel-Ronen S, Iakovlev V, Tsao MS, Ho J, and Hedley DW (2007). Quantitative image analysis of immunohistochemical stains using a CMYK color model. Diagn Pathol 2, 8)*

 The images were processed using Image Pro software (Media Cybernetics, Silver Springs, Maryland, USA). A Gaussian filter was applied on each image (size 31, 6 passes, strength 10) to enhance the tumour pixels colour. Then a colour cube-based segmentation was processed and the representative colours of the tumour were manually selected until the tumour was completely included. Geometric parameters were recorded per tumour area. The average values of sample area/perimeter cancer cells clusters ratio was calculated