

Table 1.2. Cell cycle times.

| Cell Type | T_c | T_{G_1} | T_s | $T_{G_2} + M$ |
|------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|---------------|
| CELLS IN CULTURE | | | | |
| HeLa S3 | 21 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 3.5 |
| Human diploid fibroblasts | 18 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 4.0 |
| KB cells | 31.5 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 17.5 |
| Human amnion cells | 19.5 | 9.5 | 7.0 | 3.0 |
| L mouse fibroblasts | 18 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 4.0 |
| 3T3 | 19 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 4.0 |
| Chinese hamster ovary cells | 14 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Chinese hamster lung cells | 10 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 2.5 |
| MAN IN VIVO | | | | |
| Colon epithelial cells | 25 | 9 | 14 | 2 |
| Rectum epithelial cells | 48 | 33 | 10 | 5 |
| Stomach epithelial cells | 24 | 9 | 12 | 3 |
| Bone marrow cells | 18 | 2 | 12 | 4 |
| Basal cell carcinoma | 67 | 36 | 19 | 12 |
| Epidermoid carcinoma | 24 | 9 | 11 | 4 |
| Acute myeloblastic leukemia | 49 | 24 | 21 | 4 |
| Melanoma | 46 | 20 | 19 | 7 |
| Ascites cells from carcinoma | 113 | 50 | 48 | 15 |
| OTHER ANIMALS IN VIVO | | | | |
| <i>Mouse</i> | | | | |
| Duodenal epithelium | 10.3 | 1.3 | 7.5 | 1.5 |
| Ileum crypt cells | 10.1 | 1.8 | 6.9 | 1.4 |
| Colonic epithelium | 19 | 9 | 8 | 2 |
| Growing hair follicles | 12 | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| Mammary gland, alveoli | 71 | 45 | 22 | 4 |
| Same after hormonal stimuli | 13 | 1.3 | 9.2 | 2.5 |
| B16 melanoma | 16.5 | 5.3 | 8.3 | 2.9 |
| Lewis lung carcinoma | 17.6 | 5.0 | 9.6 | 3.0 |
| Ehrlich ascites tumor | 16.4 | 3.1 | 10.0 | 3.3 |
| <i>Rat</i> | | | | |
| Duodenal crypt cells | 10.4 | 2.2 | 7.0 | 1.2 |
| Liver cells (8 weeks old) | 47.5 | 28.0 | 16.0 | 3.5 |
| Internal enamel epithelium | 27.3 | 16.0 | 8.0 | 3.3 |
| Hepatoma cells | 24 | 12.7 | 7.9 | 3.4 |
| Hamster melanoma | 16 | 9.6 | 4.8 | 1.6 |

Compiled from sources cited in Baserga and Wiebel (1969), Baserga (1976), and Steel (1977). Mitosis is arbitrarily calculated to last 1 hr. T_c = length of the cell cycle; T_{G_1} = length of G_1 phase, etc. All times in hours.