Table 4. Reduction Potential and Biological Status of Cells

Cell line	Treatment[a]	E_{hc}/mV for GSSG/2GSH (pH) Proliferating	Confluent	Differentiating	Apoptotic	Ref.
HL-60	1 μM staurosporine	-239 ± 6[b]			-167 ± 9[b]	[102]
HL-60	Overexpressing Bcl-2 + 1 μM staurosporine	-230[b] to -205[b]			no apoptosis at $E \leq -205$[b]	[102]
Normal fibroblast	Untreated	-222 (7.0)[c] -247 (7.4)	-188 (7.0)[c,d] -213 (7.4)			[103]
Fibrosarcoma	Untreated	-213 (7.0)[c] -238 (7.4)	-213 (7.0)[c,e] -238 (7.4)			[103]
HT29	5 mM sodium butyrate	-258 (7.39)[f]		-201 (7.40)[f]		[30]
HT29	25 μM benzyl-isothiocyanate	-244 (7.30)[f]		-160 (7.45)[f]		[30]
Murine hybridoma[g]		-235[b]			-170[b]	[30,176]
CRL-1606 murine hybridoma[g]	Untreated	-232 (7.0)[c] -257 (7.4)				[53]
Jurkat	Untreated	-240[b]				[177]
WAL-2A human lymphocyte	Untreated	-237[b]				[177]
WAL-2A human lymphocyte	ρ^0 (no mitDNA)	-233[b]				[177]

[a] Changing cells from proliferation to another biological state.
[b] The data were adjusted to the measured cellular pH, but the pH was not reported.
[c] This reported E_{hc} assumed pH = 7.0. The E_{hc} below is adjusted to pH 7.4 with Eqn. 14.
[d] These cells were contact-inhibited.
[e] These cells were not contact-inhibited, thus, they continue to proliferate.
[f] This pH was determined experimentally.
[g] These cells are a fusion product of a myeloma and a B lymphocyte.