LTL-260 datasheet

Origin	Primary human ovarian cancer	**Histopathology**	High grade undifferentiated carcinoma
Year of establishment	2006	**Doubling time**	9 days (sub-renal)
Local invasion	Yes	**Metastasis**	Yes (distant organs)

Drug sensitivity carboplatin 80 mg/kg + paclitaxol 24mg/kg (T/C = 2.5%, response)

The LTL-260 was developed from a patient's primary ovarian cancer (high-grade (grade 3/3) undifferentiated carcinoma). Histopathologically, it closely resembles the patient's tumor (Figs 1, 2). When grafted under the renal capsules of SCID mice, the LTL-260 shows local invasion into adjacent host kidney parenchyma and metastasis to distant organs (Fig. 3). The LTL-260 also grows well subcutaneously.

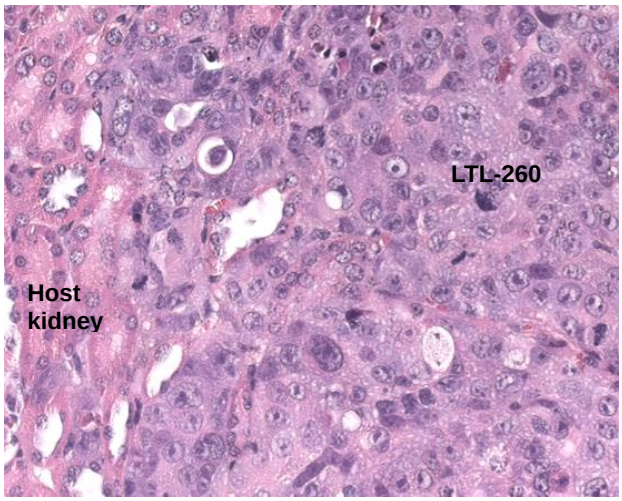

Fig. 1. H&E stained LTL-260 tissue sections.

Showing an undifferentiated carcinoma composed of solid nests of tumor cells with histopathological characteristics similar to those of the original patient's cancer (Fig. 2).(x400)

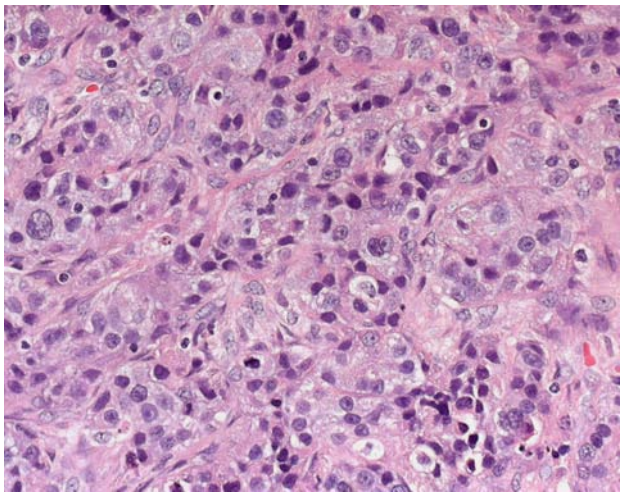

Fig. 2. Patient's cancer tissue before grafting.

Major characteristics:

- High grade undifferentiated carcinoma;
- High nuclear grade;
- Growth in small nests without formation of glandular structure.

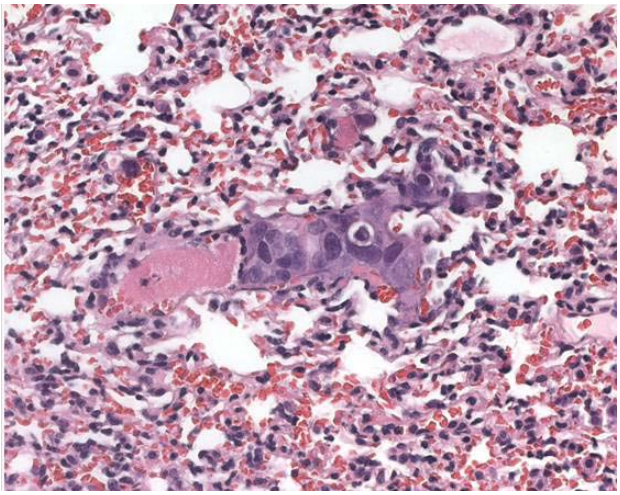

Fig. 3. LTL-260 lung metastases in SCID mice. (X400)

Genetic and epigenetic characteristics

Tumor line tissue (in Tissue Microarrays) for IHC and ISH is in place for screening potential targets upon request.

Applications

1. Pre-clinical evaluation of existing and potential anticancer drugs. Examination of drug efficacy on tumor growth, cell death (apoptosis, necrosis), tissue invasion, metastasis and angiogenesis.

2. Discovery of potential therapeutic targets and/or biomarkers for drug sensitivity.

3. Study of mechanisms underlying tumor growth, progression and metastasis.

References

1. Lee et al., Gynecologic Oncology 2005; 96: 48-55

2. Press et al., Gynecologic Oncology 2008; 110: 256-264

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