LTL-300 datasheet

Origin	Primary human ovarian cancer	**Histopathology**	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma
Year of establishment	2007	**Doubling time**	21 days (sub-renal)
Local invasion	No	**Metastasis**	No
Drug sensitivity	Not determined		

The LTL-300 was developed from a patient's primary ovarian cancer (bilateral ovaries, moderately differentiated endometrioid adenocarcinoma). Histopathologically, it closely resembles the patient's tumor (Figs 1, 2). When grafted under the renal capsules of SCID mice, the LTL-300 shows no local invasion into adjacent host kidney parenchyma. No metastasis was observed.

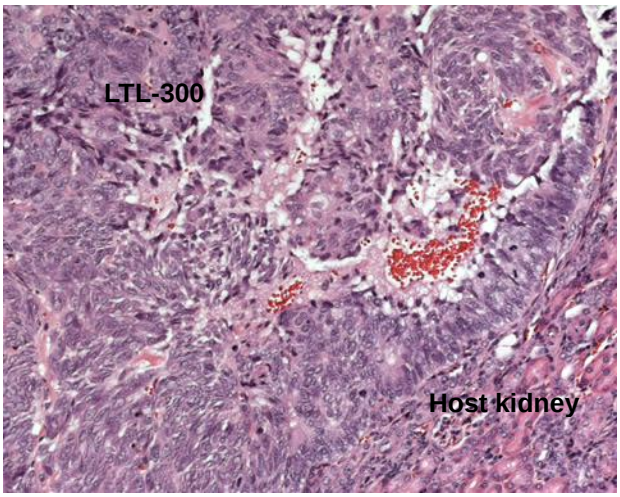

Fig. 1. H&E stained LTL-300 tissue sections.

LTL-300 tissue grown under the renal capsules of SCID mice, showing an endometrioid adenocarcinoma, closely resembling the histopathology of original patient's cancer (Fig. 2). (x200)

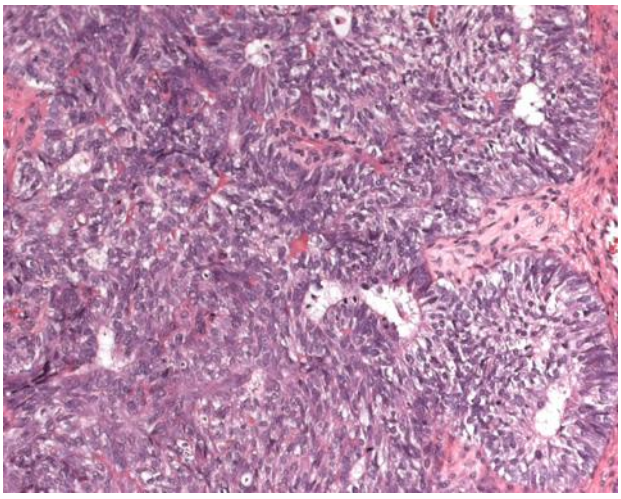

Fig. 2. Patient's cancer tissue before grafting.

The tumor is a moderately differentiated endometrioid adenocarcinoma, composed of tubular glands or solid nests of stratified, mucin-free epithelium. (x200)

Genetic and epigenetic characteristics

Tissue microarrays containing LTL-300 tissue are available for screening potential molecular targets.

Applications

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

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

3. Study of mechanisms underlying tumor growth and progression.

References

1. Lee et al., Gynecologic Oncology 2005; 96: 48-70

2. Press et al., Gynecologic Oncology 2008; 110: 256-279

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