

LTL-323 datasheet

Origin	Human melanoma	Histopathology	Malignant melanoma
Year of establishment	2008	Doubling time	8 days (sub renal capsule grafting site)
Local invasion	Yes	Metastasis	No
Drug sensitivity	Not determined		

The LTL-323 was developed from a patient's melanoma. Histopathologically, it closely resembles the patient's tumor (Figs 1, 2). When grafted under the renal capsules of SCID mice, the LTL-323 shows local invasion into adjacent host kidney parenchyma. No metastasis was observed.

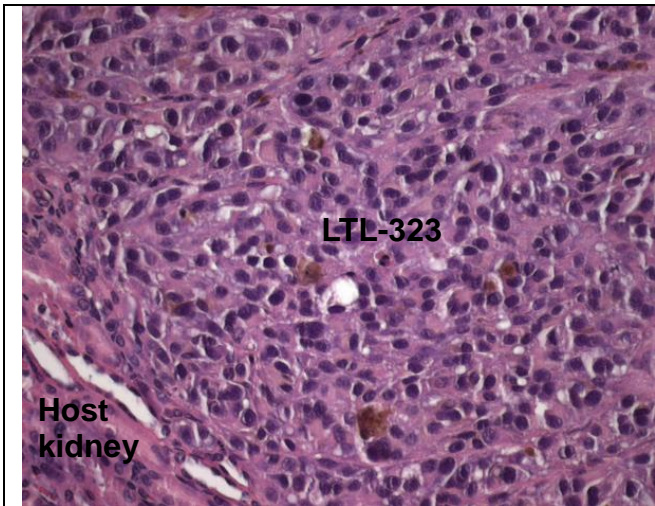


Fig 1. H&E stained LTL-323 tissue sections.

The tumor cells of LTL-323 grow in a diffuse pattern with prominent melanin pigmentation. 400x

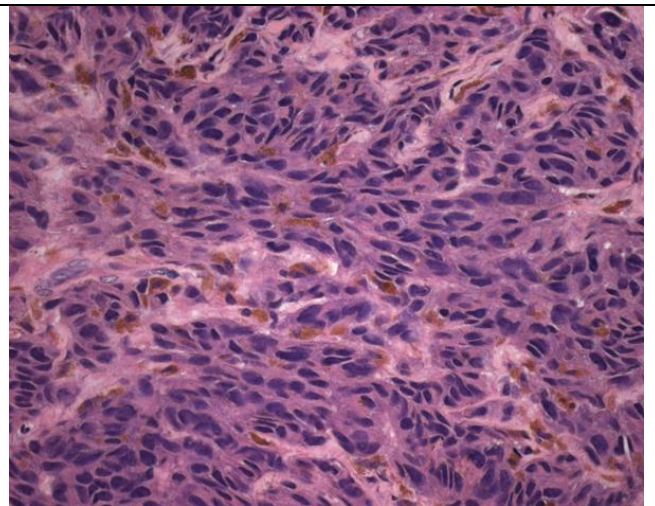


Fig. 2. Patient's cancer tissue before grafting

The tumor cells spread through out epidermis in clusters. Melanin pigmentation is prominent. 400x

Genetic and epigenetic characteristics

Tissue microarrays containing LTL-323 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), tissue invasion, and angiogenesis.
2. Discovery of potential therapeutic targets and/or biomarkers for drug sensitivity.
3. Study of mechanisms underlying tumor growth and progression.

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