

LTL-364 datasheet

Origin	Primary human melanoma	Histopathology	Melanoma
Year of establishment	2009	Doubling time	12 days (sub-renal capsule grafting site)
Local invasion	Yes	Metastasis	Yes
Drug sensitivity	Not determined		

The LTL-364 was developed from a patient's melanoma. Histopathologically, it closely resembles the patient's cancer (Figs 1, 2). When grafted under the renal capsules of SCID mice, the LTL-364 shows local invasion into adjacent host kidney parenchyma and metastases to distant organs (Fig.3).

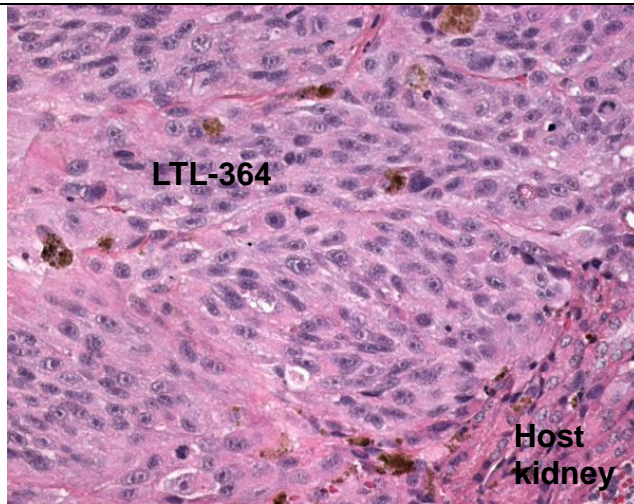


Figure 1. H&E stained LTL-364 tissue sections.

The tumor cells of LTL-364 contain large nuclei and prominent eosinophilic nucleoli and grow in solid nests with prominent melanin pigmentation. (x400)

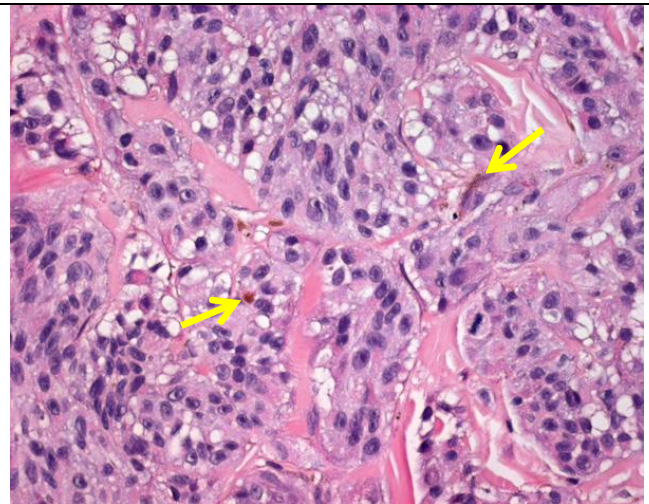


Figure 2. Patient's cancer tissue before grafting.

Clusters of the tumor cells spread through out epidermis with large nuclei and prominent eosinophilic nucleoli. Melanin pigmentation is present (arrows). (x400)

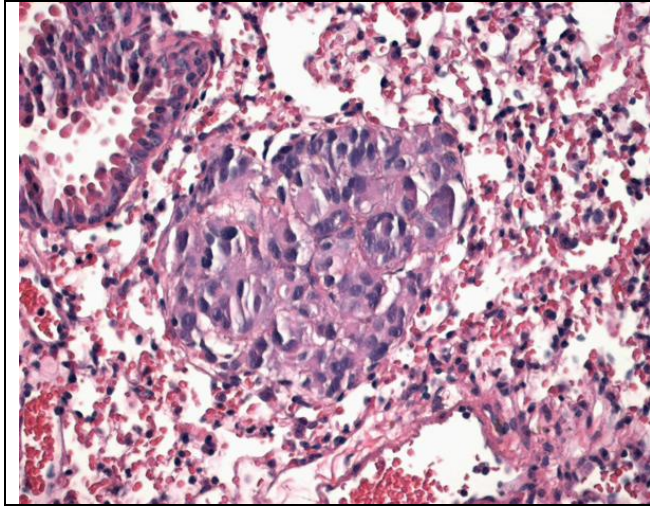


Figure 3. LTL-364 distant organ metastases in SCID mice.

Solid masses of metastatic tumor cells are present in the lung parenchyma (x400)

Genetic and epigenetic characteristics

Tissue microarrays containing LTL-364 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.

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