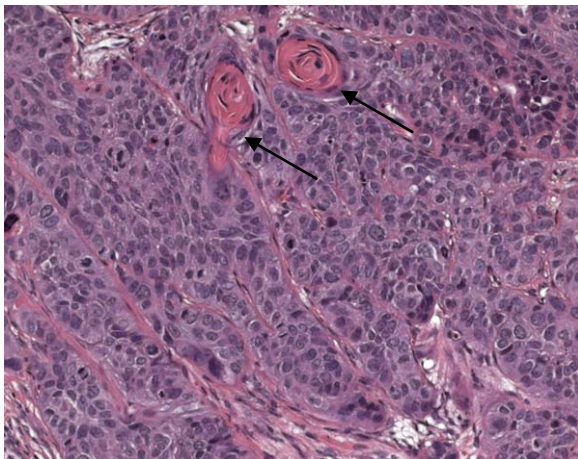


# LTL-709 datasheet

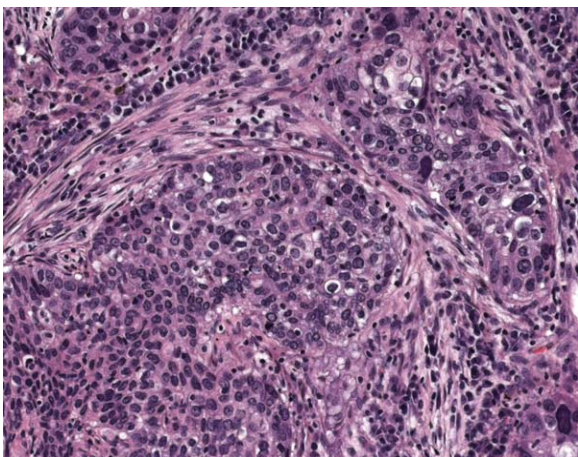
<b>Origin</b>	Primary human lung cancer	<b>Histopathology</b>	Adenocarcinoma
<b>Year of establishment</b>	2007	<b>Doubling time</b>	6.5 days (sub-renal)
<b>Local invasion</b>	Yes, limited	<b>Metastasis</b>	No
<b>Drug sensitivity</b>	Not determined		

The LTL-709 was developed from a patient's primary lung cancer (Moderately differentiated squamous cell carcinoma, Stage T2N0M0). Histopathologically, it closely resembles the patient's tumor (Figs 1, 2). When grafted under the renal capsules of SCID mice, the LTL-709 shows limited local invasion into adjacent host kidney parenchyma. No metastasis was observed.



**Fig. 1. H&E stained LTL-709 tissue sections.**

Showing a moderately differentiated squamous cell carcinoma, composed of nests of large polygonal cells. Arrows show keratin pearls. (x200)



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

Showing a squamous cell carcinoma composed of solid nests of polygonal cells. (x200)

## **Genetic and epigenetic characteristics**

Tissue microarrays containing LTL-709 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.

## **References**

1. Wang et al., Lab Invest (2005) 85, 1392-1404
2. Cutz et al, Clin. Cancer Res. 12(13): 4043-4054 (2006).
3. Lin et al, Cancer Res. 68 p.4352-4359 (2008)

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