LTL-505 datasheet

Origin	Metastatic human cervical cancer	**Histopathology**	Metastatic endocervical adenocarinoma
Year of establishment	2013	**Doubling time**	12-20 days (subrenal capsule grafting site)
Local invasion	No	**Metastasis**	No

The LTL-505 (Fig. 1) was developed from a patient's metastatic endocervical adenocarcinoma (Fig. 2). When grafted under the renal capsules of SCID mice, the LTL-505 shows no local invasion or distant metastasis in the hosts. The LTL-505 grows well subcutaneously. Viable tissues in early generations have been preserved following by cryopreservation (DMSO), and can be readily resurrected for grafting.

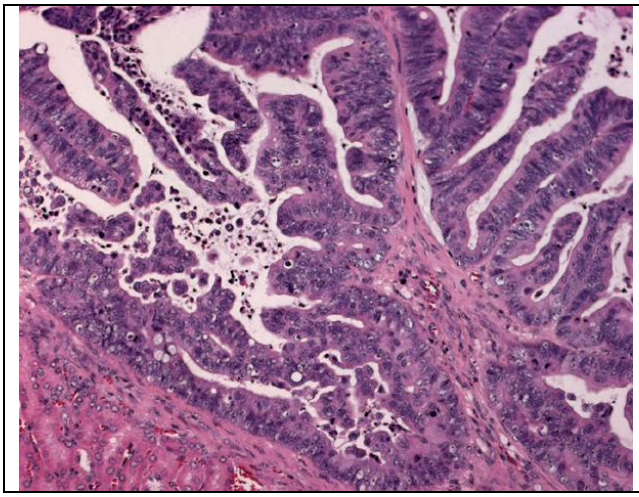

Fig 1. H&E stained LTL-505 tissue sections.

Showing the tumor cells grow in glandular and papillary patterns and resemble histopathological characteristics of the original patient's cancer (Fig. 2). (x200)

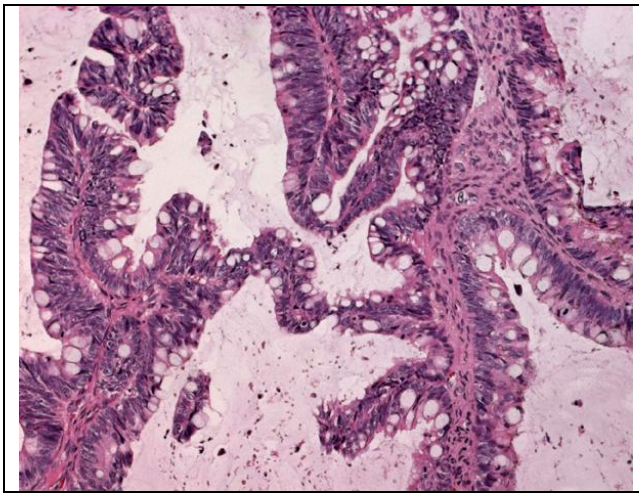

Fig. 2. Patient's cancer tissue before grafting.

Major characteristics:

- glandular and papillary growth patterns.
- presence of goblet cells.
- containing abundant intracytoplasmic mucin.

(x200)

Genetic and epigenetic characteristics

Tissue Microarrays containing LTL-504 tissues are 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 (in combination with metastatic tumor lines) and angiogenesis.

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

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

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