LTL-198 datasheet

Origin	Primary human pancreatic cancer	**Histopathology**	Pancreatobilliary adenocarcinoma
Year of establishment	2005	**Doubling time**	Not determined (early stage)
Local invasion	No	**Metastasis**	No
Drug sensitivity	Not determined		

The LTL-198 was developed from a patient's primary pancreatic cancer (moderate to poorly differentiated pancreatobilliary adenocarcinoma). Histopathologically, it closely resembles the patient's tumor (Figs 1, 2). When grafted under the renal capsules of SCID mice, the LTL-198 shows no local invasion into adjacent host kidney parenchyma. No metastasis was observed.

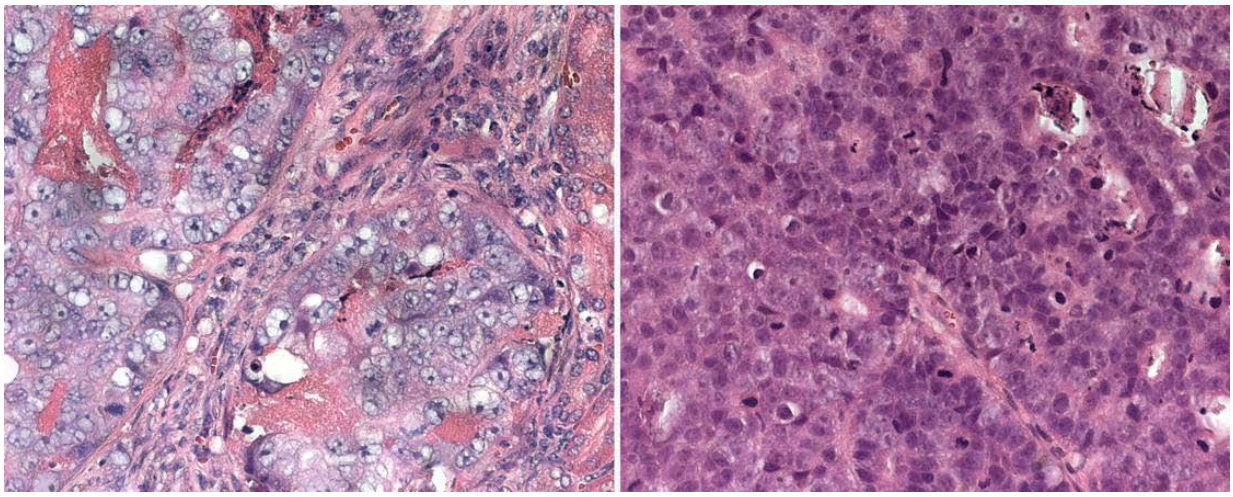

Fig. 1. H&E stained LTL-198 tissue sections.

(A). Showing g cribriform glands, large nuclear variation, and and large nucleoli. **(B).** Showing crowded, irregular glands with necrotic glandular debris and apoptotic tumor cells. (x400)

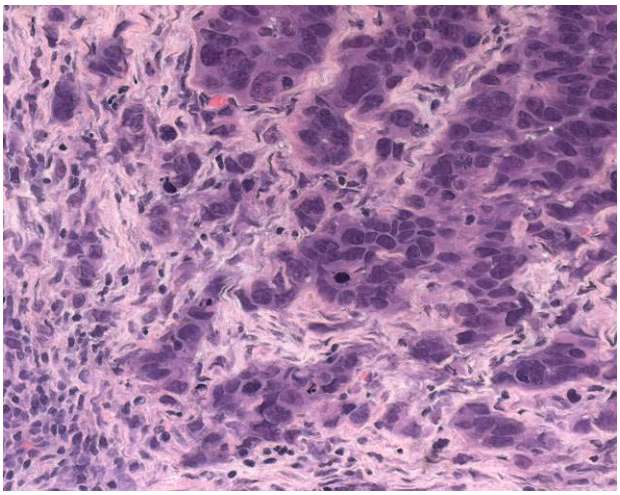

Fig. 2. Patient's cancer tissue before grafting.

Pancreatobilliary adenocarcinoma with partial duct lumen and infiltrating single cells.

Genetic and epigenetic characteristics

Tissue microarrays containing LTL-198 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.

For more information, please contact us by email: LTL@bccrc.ca or phone: (604) 675 8013