LTL-313BR datasheet

Origin	Human prostate cancer	**Histopathology**	Castration-resistant prostate adenocarcinoma
Year of establishment	2012	**Doubling time**	Not determined (in early generations)
Local invasion	Yes	**Metastasis**	Not determined
Hormone Sensitivity	Androgen -independent		

The LTL-313BR tumor tissue line (Fig. 1) is a castration-resistant subline of LTL-313B; it was developed by castration (androgen ablation) of mice bearing LTL-313B xenografts. The LTL-313BR presents androgen-independent growth *in vivo* (Fig. 2). Viable tissues of the LTL-331BR in early generations have been preserved by cryopreservation (DMSO), and can be readily resurrected for grafting.

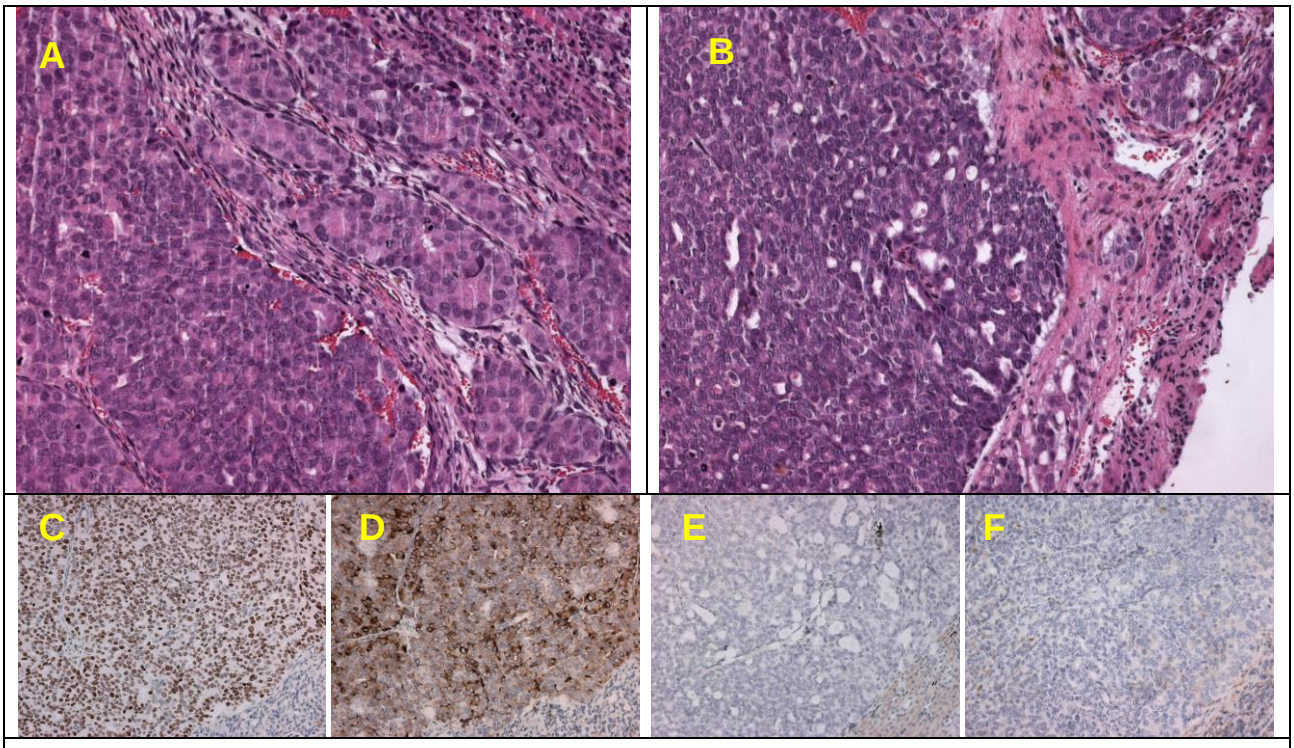

Fig. 1. (A-B), H&E stained LTL-313BR tissue sections, showing local invasion of LTL313BR cells to adjacent renal parenchyma and renal capsule. **(B-D),** the tumor cells show strong immunostaining for C) Androgen Receptor and D) Prostate Specific Antigen, and are negative for E) Chromogranin A and F) Synaptophysin. 200x

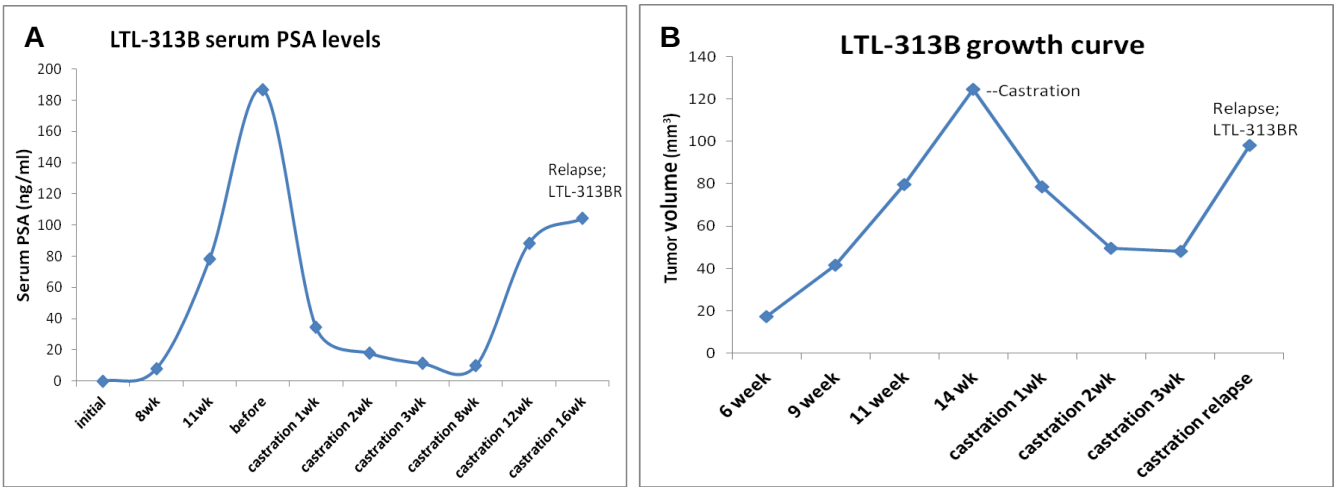

Fig. 2. LTL-313B tumor tissue line initially responds to castration showing a major decline in (A) serum PSA levels and (B) tumor volume; at 12-16 weeks after castration, it shows castration resistance, presenting a rapid, androgen-independent growth (B). The castration-resistant tumor subline developed from the LTL-313B is designated LTL-313BR.

Applications

1. Preclinical evaluation of established and potential anticancer drugs. Examination of drug efficacy on tumor growth, cell death (apoptosis, necrosis), tissue invasion, metastasis (in combination with metastatic lines) and angiogenesis.

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

3. Study of genetic and cellular mechanisms underlying castration resistance, chemoresistance, tumor growth, progression or metatasis (in combination with metastatic lines).

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