LTL-467 datasheet

Origin	Human prostate carcinoma	**Histopathology**	Adenocarcinoma
Year of establishment	2012	**Doubling time**	19.74±5.51 days
Local invasion	Yes	**Metastasis**	Yes
Hormone Sensitivity	Androgen-dependent		

The LTL-467 tumor tissue line (Fig. 1) was developed from a patient's primary prostate adenocarcinoma (Fig. 2). When grafted under the renal capsules of NOD-SCID mice, the LTL-467 shows invasion into adjacent host kidney parenchyma and metastases to distant organs of host. Prostate-specific antigen (PSA) production of the LTL-467 *in vivo* is androgen-dependent (Fig.3). Viable tissues of the LTL-467 in early generations have been preserved by cryopreservation (DMSO), and can readily be resurrected for grafting.

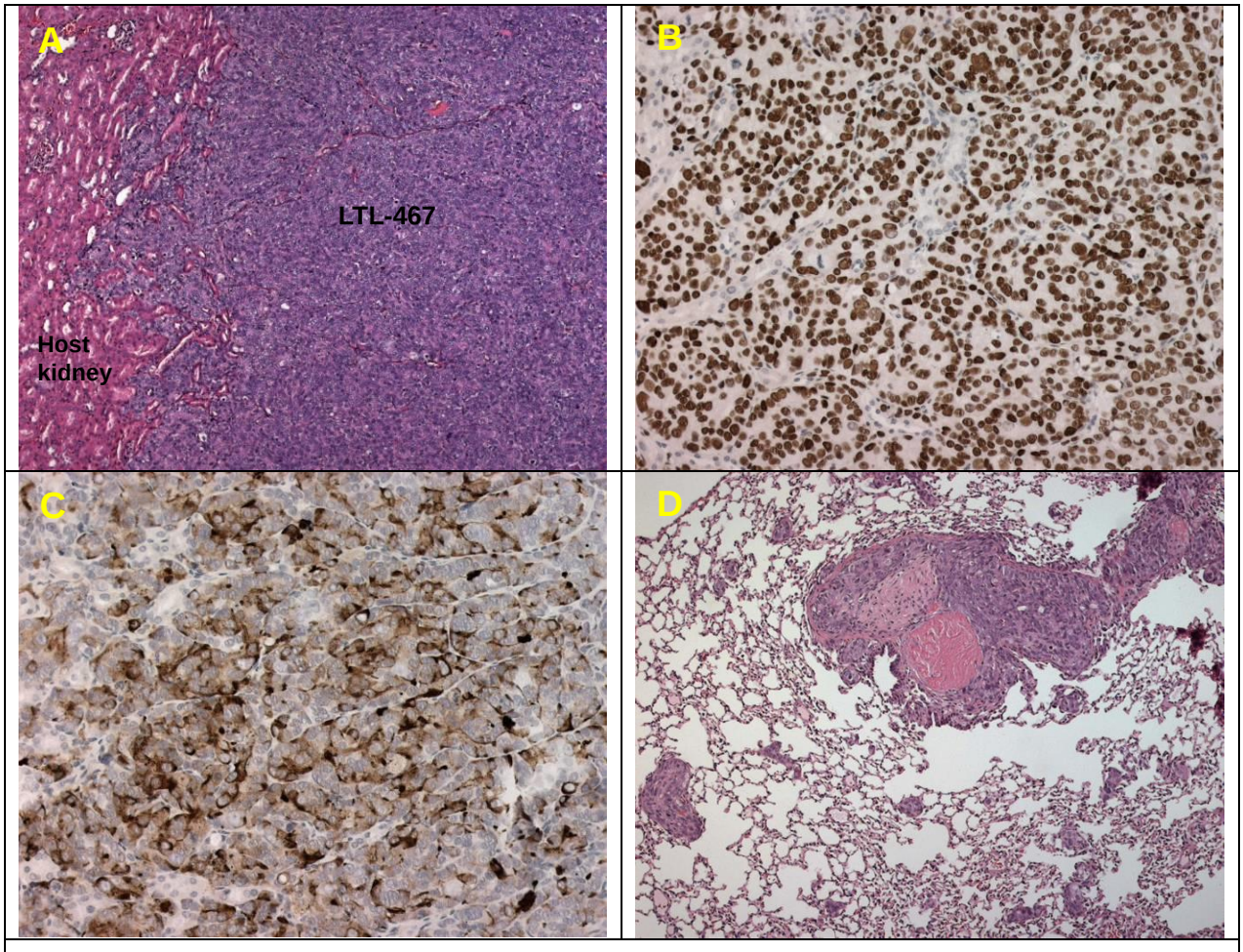

Fig. 1. (A), H&E stained LTL-467 tissue sections. The tumor cells grow in solid sheets and invade into adjacent host kidney parenchyma. 100x. **(B-C)**, the tumor cells show positive immunostains to human-specific (B) androgen receptor and (C) prostate-specific antigen. 200x **(D)**, lung metastases of LTL-467. 100x

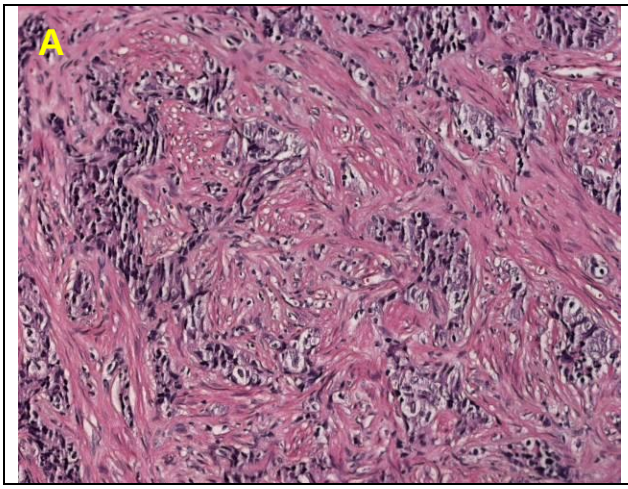

Fig. 2. Patient's cancer tissue before grafting. A high grade prostatic adenocarcinoma, composed of irregular glandular structures or infiltrating single cells. 200x

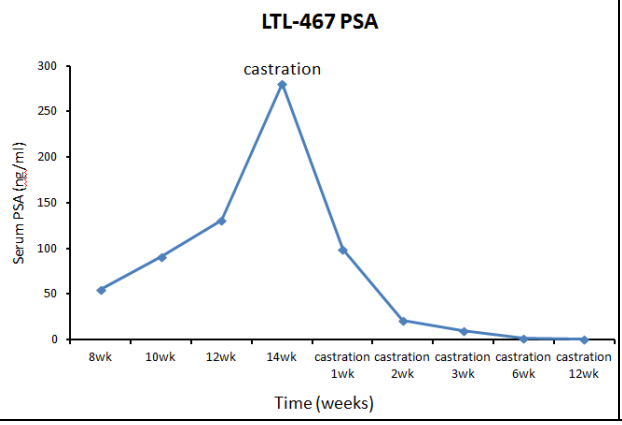

Fig. 3. Serum PSA levels increase following implantation of LTL-310F xenografts under the renal capsules of intact male mice. Castration quickly decreases the serum PSA levels to exceedingly low concentrations.

Applications

1. Pre-clinical evaluation of established and potential anticancer drugs. Examination of drug efficacy on tumor growth, cell death (apoptosis, necrosis), tissue invasion, metastasis 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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