LTL-545 datasheet

Origin	Human prostate cancer	**Histopatho-logy**	Neuroendocrine carcinoma of the prostate
Year of establishment	2013	**Doubling time**	6.22±0.61 days
Local invasion	No	**Metastasis**	No
Hormone sensitivity	Androgen-independent		

The LTL-545 tumor tissue line (Fig. 1) was developed from a patient's primary prostate carcinoma (Fig. 2, poorly differentiated neuroendocrine carcinoma of the prostate). Growth of the LTL-545 *in vivo* is androgen-independent. Viable tissues of the LTL-545 in early generations have been preserved following by cryopreservation (DMSO), and can be readily resurrected for grafting.

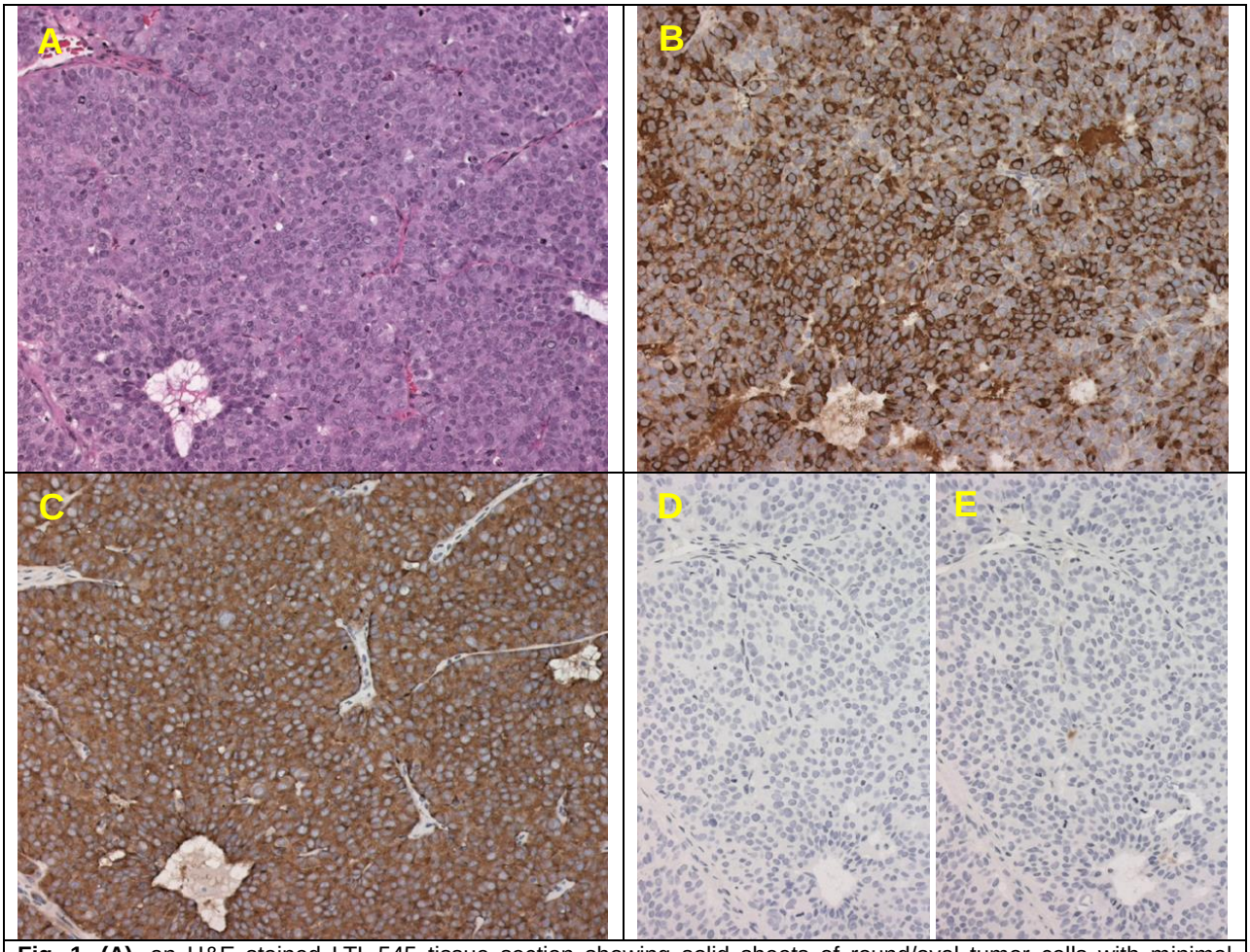

Fig. 1. (A), an H&E stained LTL-545 tissue section showing solid sheets of round/oval tumor cells with minimal cytoplasm and frequent mitotic figures. **(B-E),** the tumor cells stain strongly with antibodies to B) chromogranin A and C) synaptophysin (positive location: cytoplasm). The cells show negative immunohistochemical staining for D) androgen receptor and E) prostate-specific antigen. (x200)

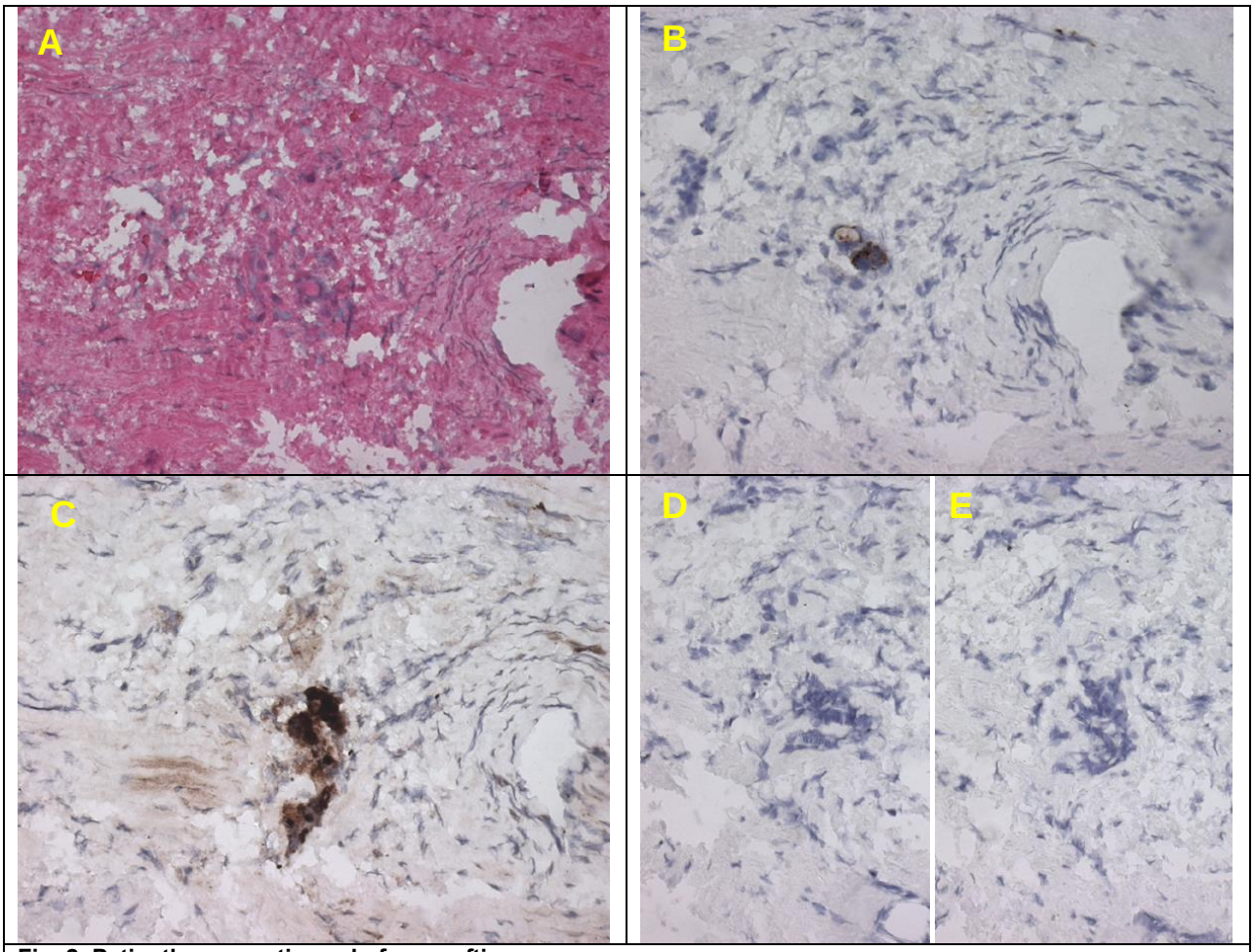

Fig. 2. Patient's cancer tissue before grafting.
(A). H&E stained sections of a prostate biopsy revealed neuroendocrine carcinoma cells. **(B).** The tumor cells stain strongly with antibodies to B) chromogranin A and C) synaptophysin (positive location: cytoplasm), and are negative for antibodies to D) androgen receptor and E) prostate-specific antigen.

Applications

1. Preclinical evaluation of established 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 genetic and cellular mechanisms underlying castration resistance, chemoresistance, tumor growth and progression/metastasis.

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