LTL-610 datasheet

Origin	Human prostate cancer	**Histopathology**	Neuroendocrine carcinoma
Year of establishment	2015	**Doubling time**	7-8 days
Local invasion	Yes	**Metastasis**	Yes
Hormone Sensitivity	Androgen -independent		

The LTL-610 tumor tissue line (Fig. 1) was derived from a human neuroendocrine carcinoma of the prostate. Growth of the LTL-610 *in vivo* is androgen-independent. When grafted under the renal capsules of NOD-SCID mice, the LTL-610 shows invasion into adjacent host kidney parenchyma and metastases to distant organs of the host. Viable tissues of the LTL-610 in early generations have been preserved by cryopreservation (DMSO), and can be readily resurrected for grafting. The LTL-610 grows well at both the sub-renal capsule and subcutaneous grafting sites.

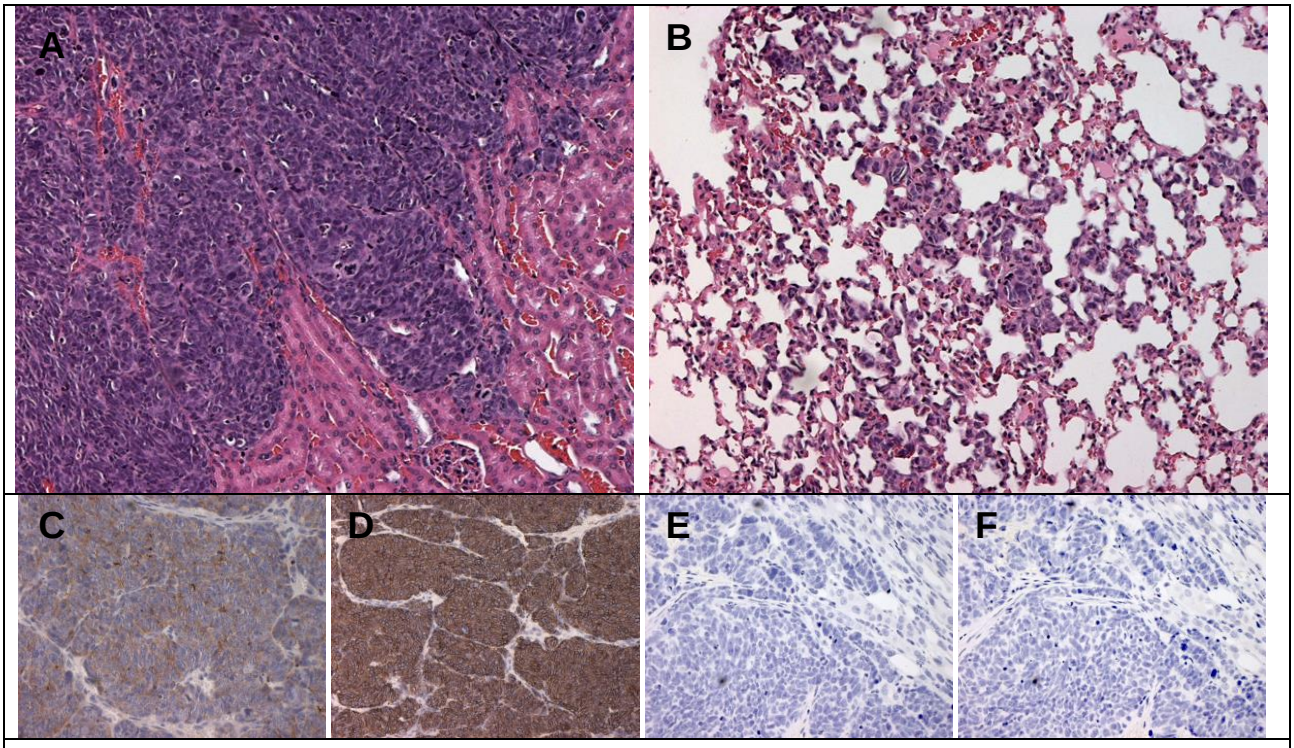

Fig. 1. (A), an H&E stained LTL-610 tissue section showing solid sheets of round/oval tumor cells with minimal cytoplasm and frequent mitotic figures, invading adjacent host renal parenchyma. (x200) **(B),** lung metastases of LTL-610. (x200) **(C-F),** the tumor cells stain strongly for neuroendocrine tumor markers C) synaptophysin and D) CD56, and stained negative for E) androgen receptor and F) prostate-specific antigen. (x400)

Applications

1. Preclinical 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 genetic and cellular mechanisms underlying chemoresistance, tumor growth, progression or metatasis.

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