LTL-315 datasheet

Origin	Primary human ovarian cancer	**Histopathology**	High grade serous carcinoma
Year of establishment	2008	**Doubling time**	13 days
Local invasion	Yes	**Metastasis**	No
Drug sensitivity	Not determined		

The LTL-315 was developed from a patient's primary ovarian cancer (high grade serous carcinoma). Histopathologically, it closely resembles the patient's tumor (Figs 1, 2). When grafted under the renal capsules of SCID mice, the LTL-315 shows local invasion into adjacent host kidney parenchyma. No metastasis was observed.

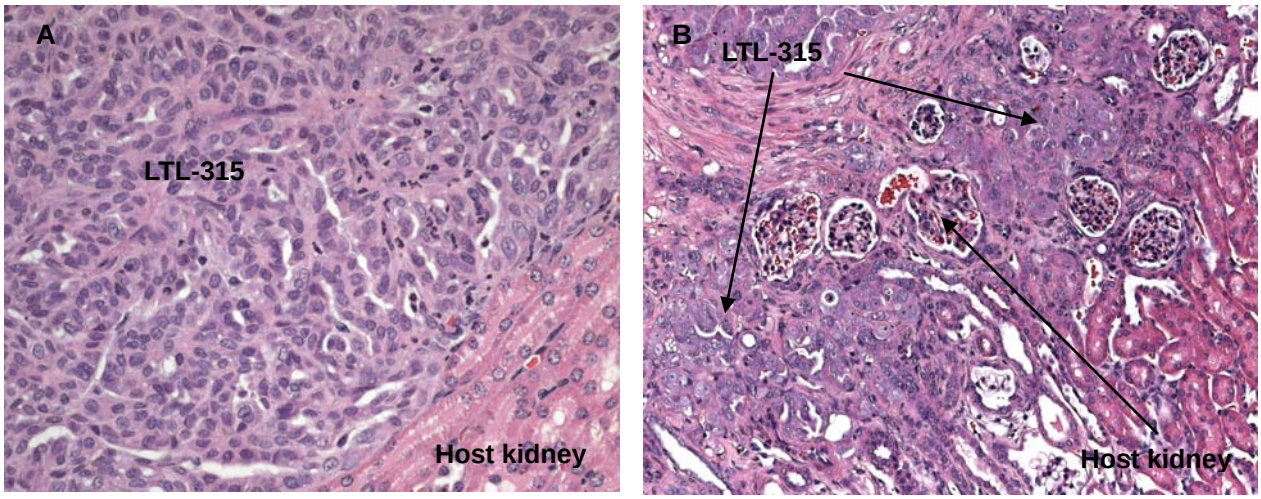

Fig. 1. H&E stained LTL-315 tissue sections.

LTL-315 tissue grown under the renal capsules of SCID mice, **(A).** Showing a high grade serous carcinoma. Tumor cells grow in solid sheets with slit-like lumina. (x400) (**B).** The tumor cells extensively invade into host kidney. (200x)

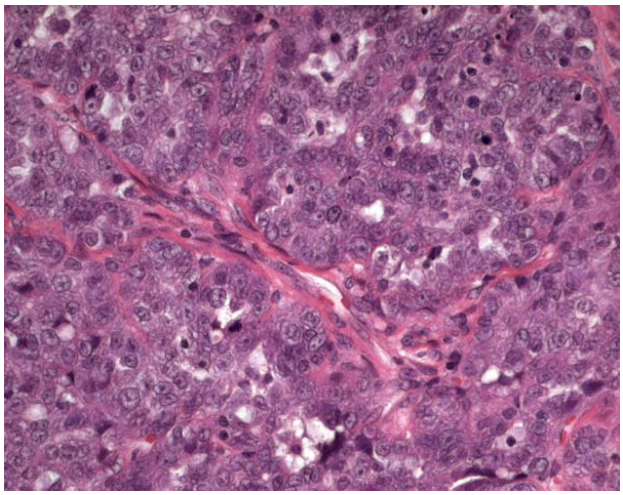

Fig. 2. Patient's cancer tissue before grafting.

The tumor is a high grade serous carcinoma. The tumor cells grow in solid sheets. (400x)

Genetic and epigenetic characteristics

Tissue microarrays containing LTL-315 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.

References

1. Lee et al., Gynecologic Oncology 2005; 96: 48-73

2. Press et al., Gynecologic Oncology 2008; 110: 256-282

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