LTL-409 datasheet

Origin	Primary human ovarian cancer	**Histopathology**	Dysgerminoma
Year of establishment	2010	**Doubling time**	14 days (sub-renal capsule site)
Local invasion	No	**Metastasis**	No

The LTL-409 was developed from a patient's primary ovarian dysgerminoma. Histopathologically, it closely resembles the patient's tumor (Figs 1, 2). When grafted under the renal capsules of SCID mice, the LTL-409 shows no local invasion into adjacent host kidney parenchyma. No metastasis was observed.

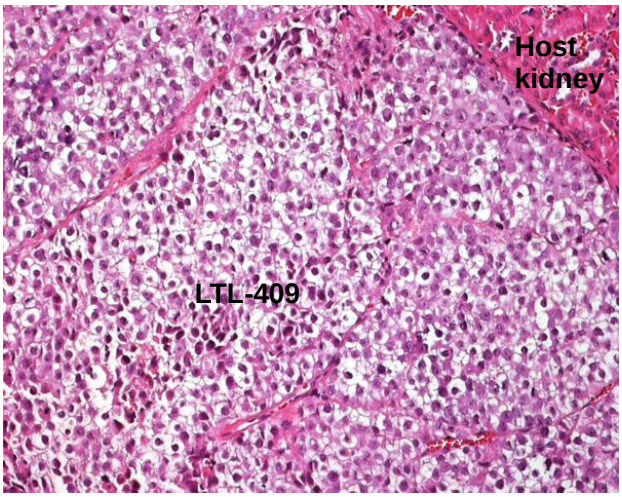

Fig. 1. H&E stained LTL-409 tissue sections.

The LTL-409 closely resembled the original tumor before grafting, as shown in Fig. 2.

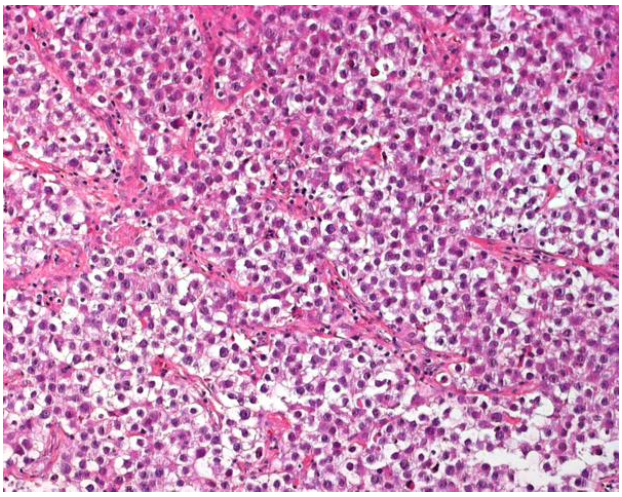

Fig. 2. Patient's cancer tissue before grafting.

Major characteristics of the tumor cells:

- grouped in well-defined nests separated by fibrous stands infiltrated by lymphocytes.
- contain clear cytoplasm and large nuclei with prominent nucleoli
  (x200)

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 and/or biomarkers for drug sensitivity targets.

3. Study of mechanisms underlying tumor growth and progression.

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