LTL-290 datasheet

Origin	Primary human endometrial cancer	**Histopathology**	High grade serous adenocarcinoma
Year of establishment	2007	**Doubling time**	3 days (sub-renal)
Local invasion	No	**Metastasis**	No

Drug sensitivity carboplatin 80 mg/kg + paclitaxol 24mg/kg (T/C = 2.37%, response)

The LTL-290 was developed from a patient's primary endometrial cancer (high-grade serous adenocarcinoma). Histopathologically, it closely resembles the patient's tumor (Figs 1, 2). When grafted under the renal capsules of SCID mice, the LTL-290 shows no local invasion into adjacent host kidney parenchyma. No metastasis was observed.

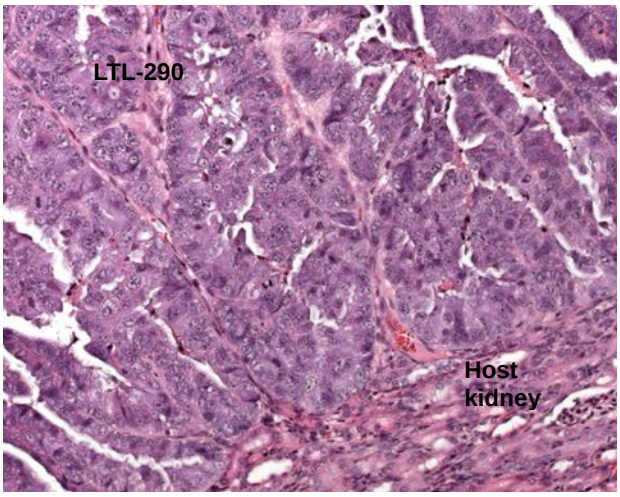

Fig. 1. H&E stained LTL-290 tissue sections.

LTL-290 tissue grown under the renal capsules of SCID mice, showing a high grade serous adenocarcinoma, closely resembling the histopathology of original patient's cancer (Fig. 2). (x200)

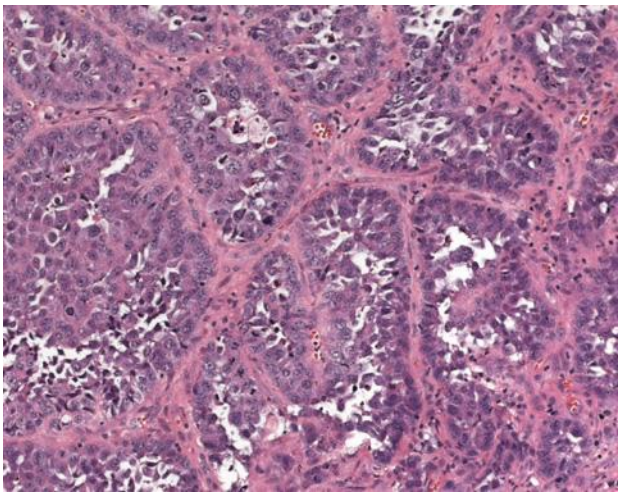

Fig. 2. Patient's cancer tissue before grafting.

The tumor is a high grade serous adenocarcinoma with glandular structure and small, slitlike lumina. (x200)

Genetic and epigenetic characteristics

Tissue microarrays containing LTL-290 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) 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: 48-68

2. Press et al., Gynecologic Oncology 2008; 110: 256-277

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