LTL-289 datasheet

Origin	Metastatic human colorectal cancer	**Histopathology**	Metastatic colorectal adenocarcinoma in ovary
Year of establishment	2007	**Doubling time**	14 days (sub-renal)
Local invasion	Yes, limited	**Metastasis**	No
Drug sensitivity	Not determined		

The LTL-289 was developed from a patient's Metastatic human colorectal cancer in ovary. Histopathologically, it closely resembles the patient's tumor (Figs 1, 2). When grafted under the renal capsules of SCID mice, the LTL-289 shows limited local invasioninto adjacent host kidney parenchyma. No metastasis was observed. The LTL-289 also grows well subcutaneously.

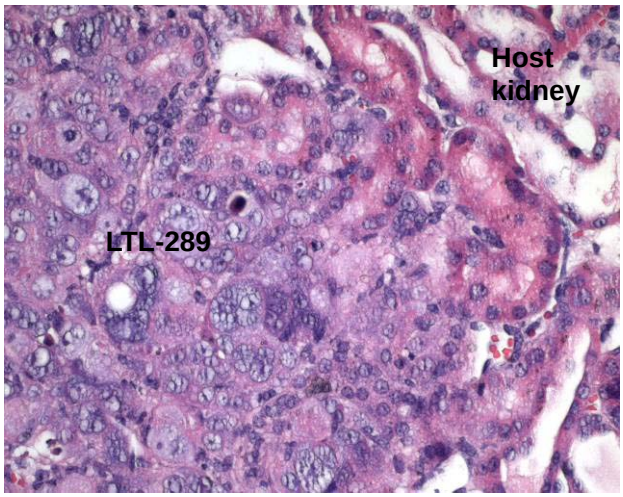

Fig. 1. H&E stained LTL-289 tissue sections.

The LTL-289 is composed of nests of tumor cells, focally presenting abortive tubular structure.

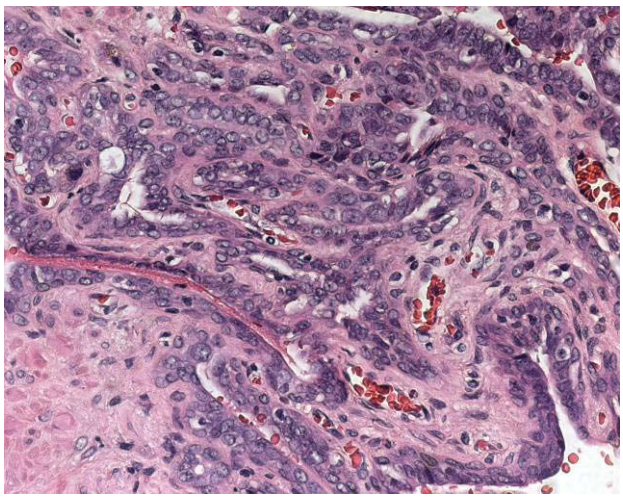

Fig. 2. Patient's cancer tissue before grafting.

Showing a metastatic colorectal adenocarcinoma, comprising areas of irregular, crowded glands.

Genetic and epigenetic characteristics

Tissue microarrays containing LTL-289 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.

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