

Characterization of immune cell populations in the microenvironment of mice liver during the progression of chronic liver diseases to hepatocellular carcinoma

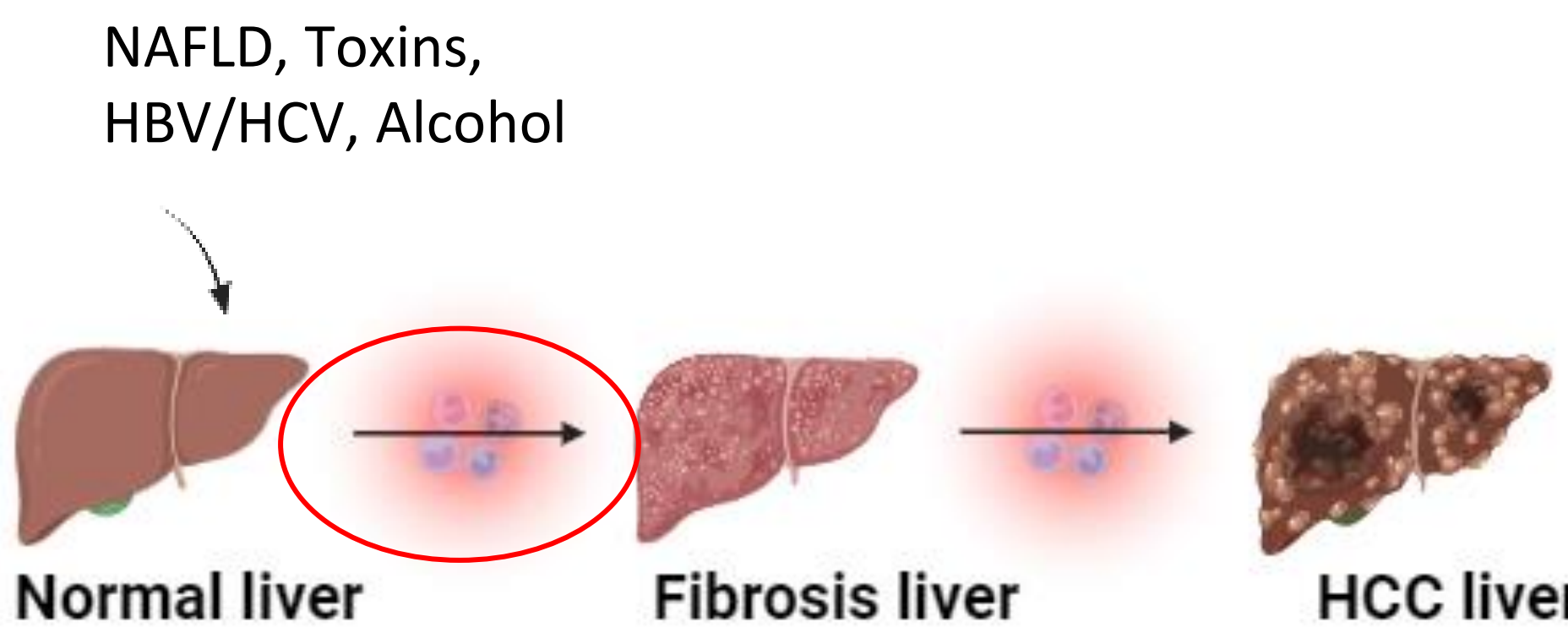
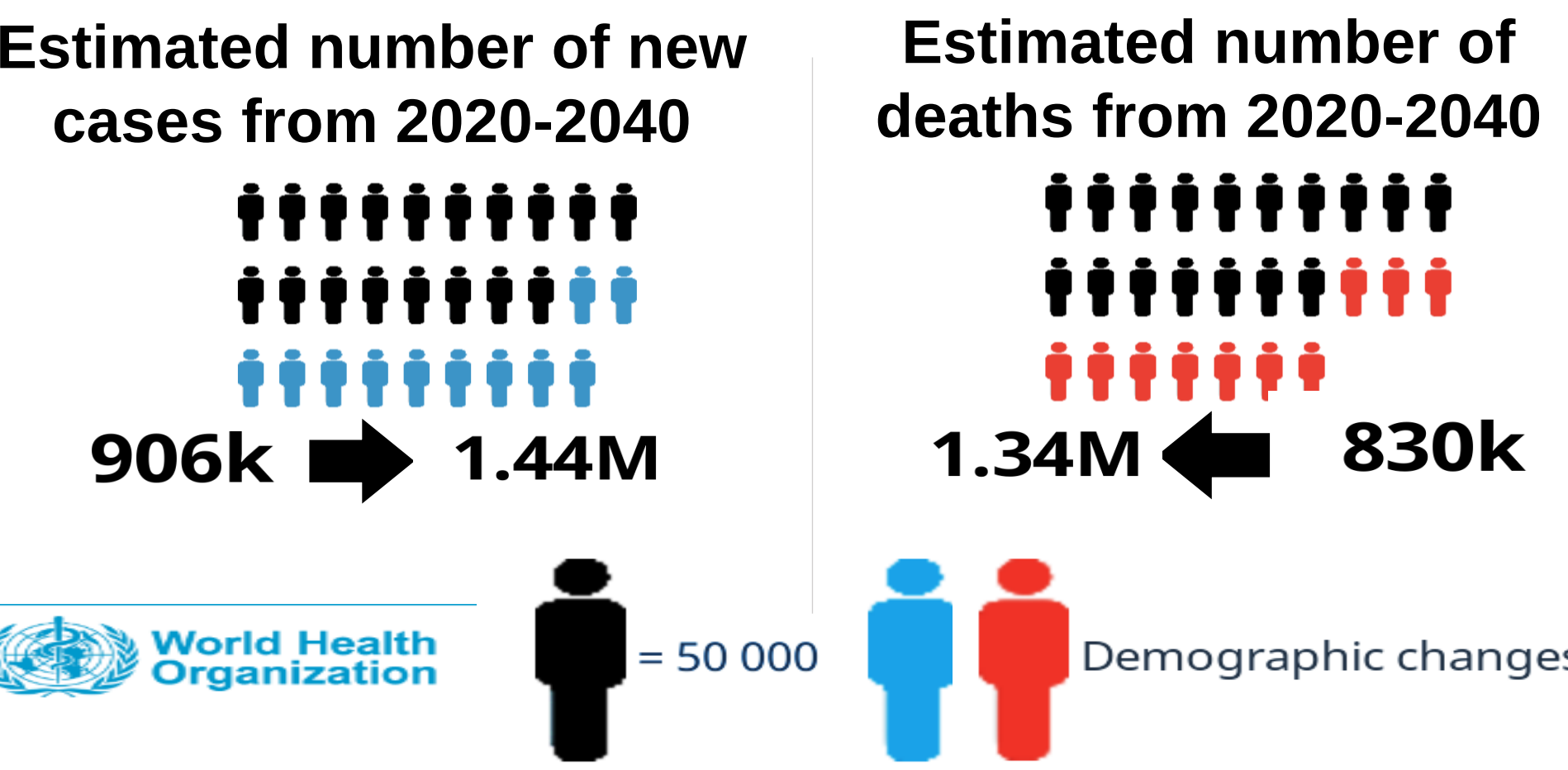
Ananya Ajith

PEDI, IREC

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Chronic liver disease (CLD) is a major public health burden

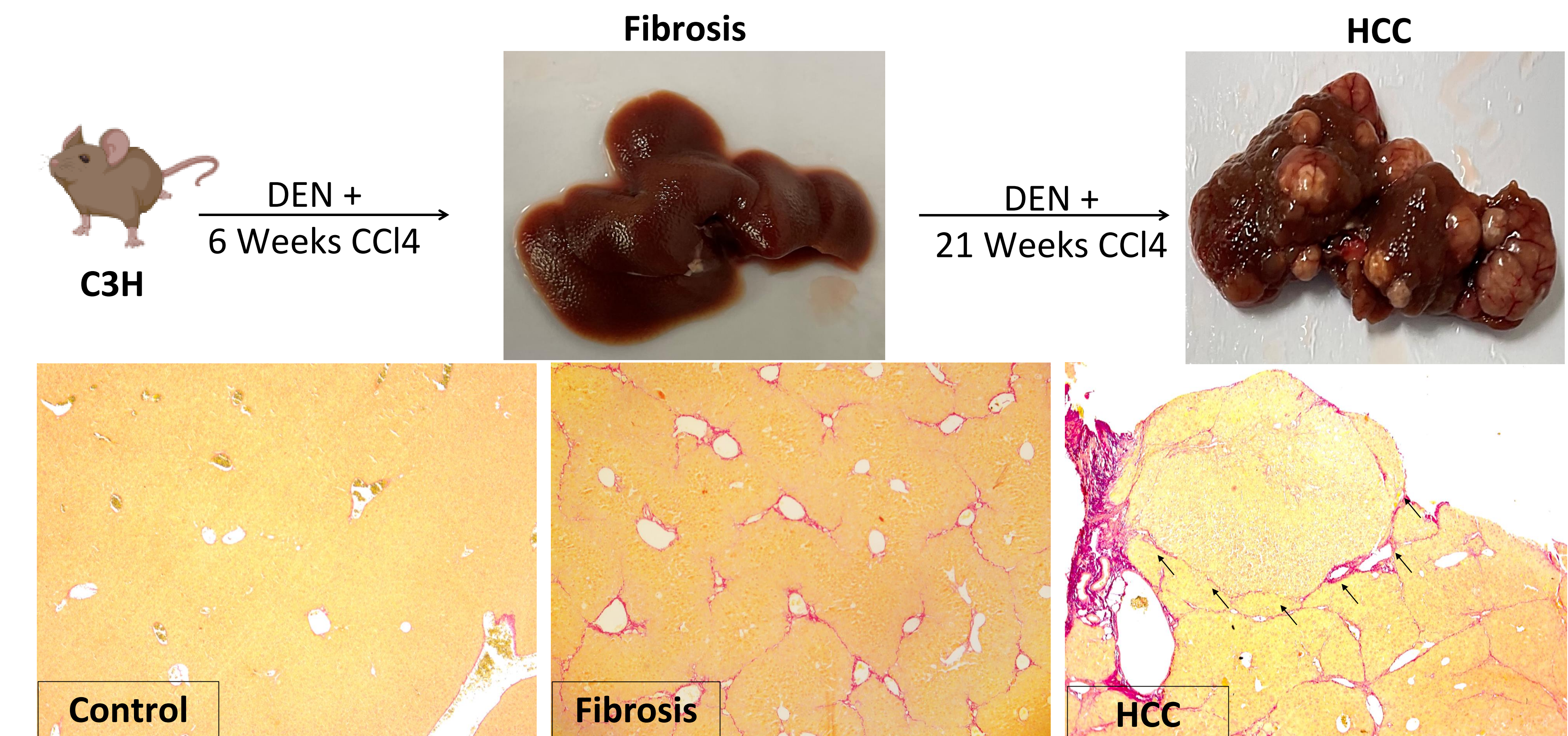
CLD is the 11th leading cause of death and Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) majorly occurs due to CLD with 90% of cases arising from cirrhosis



Chronic inflammation is the underlying cause of CLD progression and HCC development.

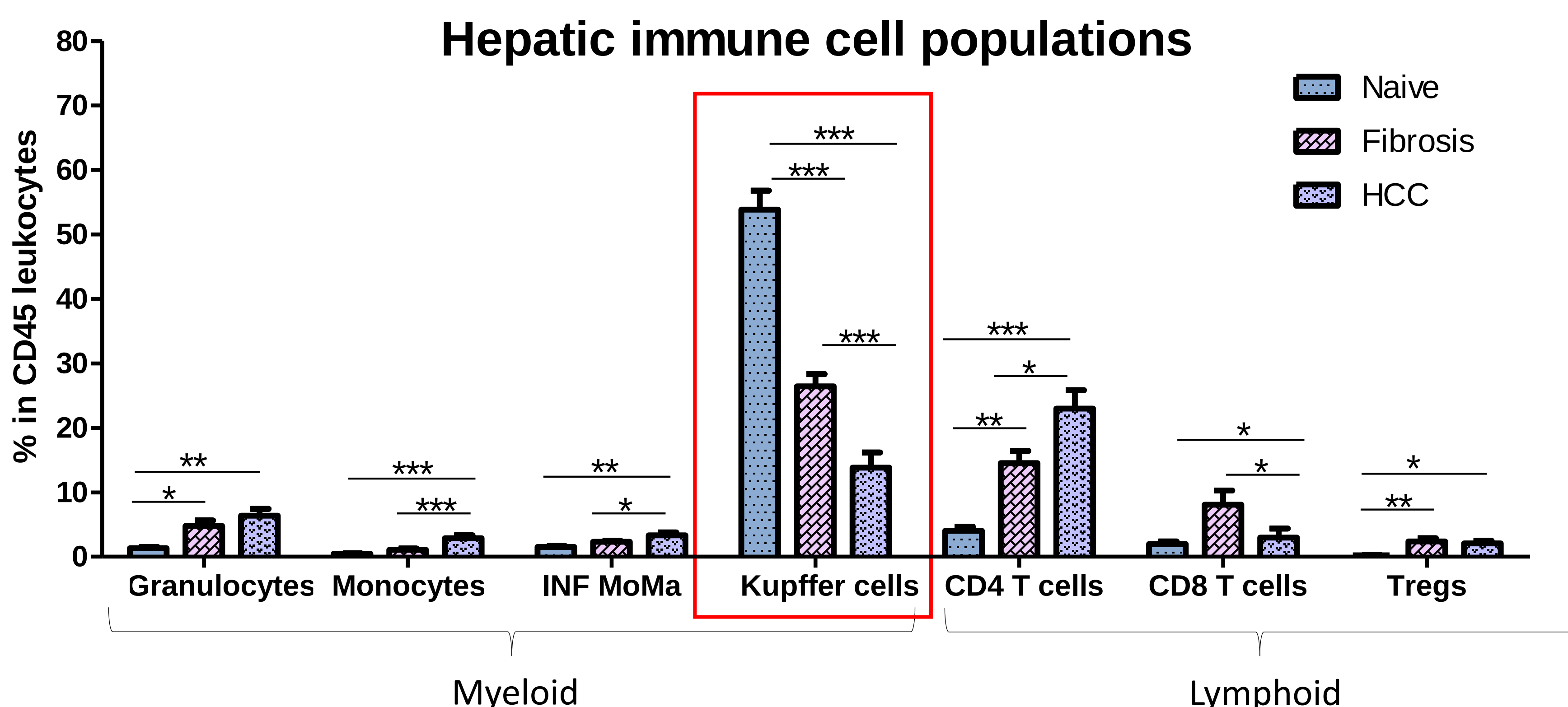
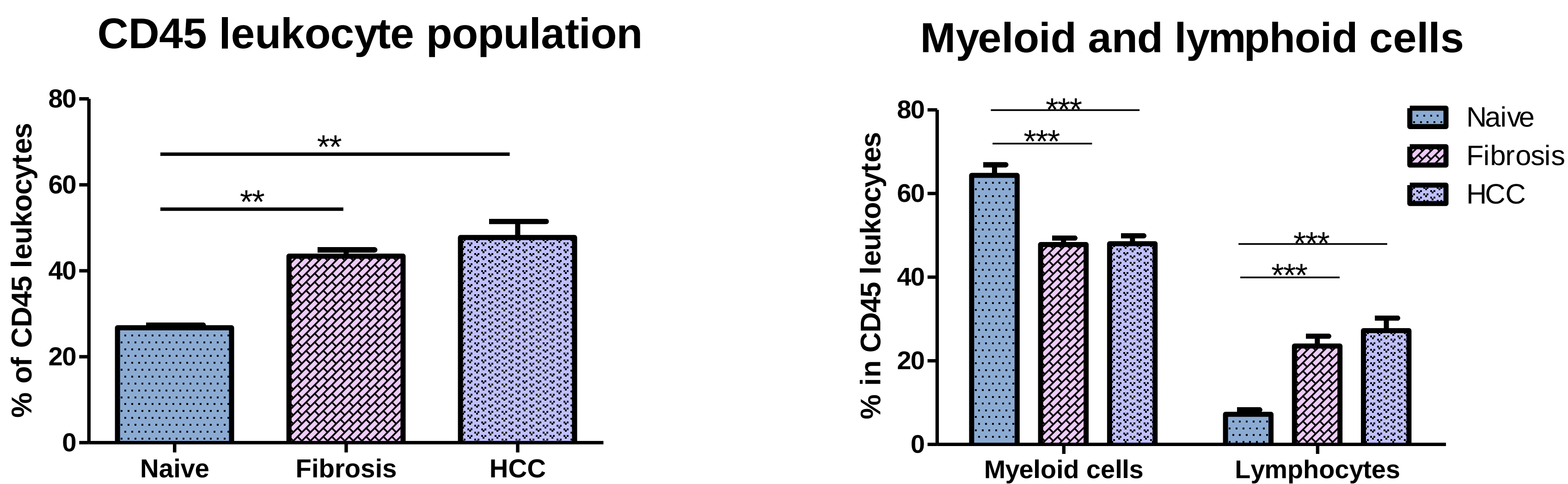
Aim- To study the different dysregulated immune cell populations

Development of mice HCC model in the background of fibrosis similar to Humans, using Diethylnitrosamine and Carbon tetrachloride



Dynamic change in the overall hepatic myeloid and lymphoid immune cell populations

Liver perfusion of the whole liver followed by FACS analysis of hepatic immune cell



- ➡ To observe the site of immune cell infiltration and dysregulation b/w normal, fibrosis and tumour tissues- Multiplex fluorescence
- ➡ To study the role of KCs in CLD progression from liver fibrosis and HCC, dysregulated miRNA-mRNA pairs will be identified

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