

SCAVENGER RECEPTOR MARCO IS ASSOCIATED WITH AN IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE MICROENVIRONMENT AND TUMOR PROGRESSION IN INTRAHEPATIC CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA

Jesper B. Andersen

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023

Poster

Hepatobiliary

October 15, 2023

High MARCO expression in intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma is associated with worse patient outcomes and an immunosuppressive tumor microenvironment, and MARCO deficiency improves survival in murine models by reducing immunosuppressive cell populations and metastasis.

KEY POINTS

- High MARCO expression levels in liver samples of patients with intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma are linked with worse clinical outcome and associated with M2 macrophages and T cell dysfunction.
- MARCO-deficient mice show a trend toward protection from intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma development, with reduction in CD9+Ly6C-F4/80+ resident macrophages and type-2 innate lymphoid cells.
- In orthotopic models, MARCO-deficient mice exhibit reduced immune checkpoint molecules including lower percentages of PD-L1+ resident macrophages and PD-1+ and CTLA-4+ cytotoxic CD8+ T cells compared to wild-type mice.
- MARCO deficiency significantly improves overall survival in mice with orthotopic syngeneic cholangiocarcinoma due to reduced tumor metastasis in the lungs.
- The findings suggest MARCO as a novel therapeutic target for intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflix.eu/search/d/e575dfca-743b-11ee-ab81-0242ac140004>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.