

BILE METABOLITES AND MICROBIOME COMPOSITION: NEW INSIGHTS INTO CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA

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Poster

Hepatobiliary

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A 24-patient study found increased *Escherichia coli* abundance and altered bile metabolites, particularly isoleucine, in cholangiocarcinoma patients compared to controls, with isoleucine shown to inhibit cholangiocarcinoma cell proliferation in vitro.

KEY POINTS

- Bile samples from cholangiocarcinoma patients showed significantly increased abundance of *Escherichia coli* and marked differences in alpha diversity compared to non-cholangiocarcinoma controls
- NMR metabolic profiling identified 15 metabolites with significant concentration differences between groups, with isoleucine exhibiting the most pronounced variation
- In vitro experiments demonstrated that isoleucine inhibited cholangiocarcinoma cell proliferation without inducing apoptosis
- The study used bile samples obtained via endoscopic nasobiliary drainage during ERCP procedures conducted between February 2019 and January 2021, with microbiota analysis using 16S rRNA gene sequencing

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