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5th World Congress on

Hepatitis & Liver Diseases $\overset{\scriptscriptstyle \times}{\overset{\scriptscriptstyle \times}{}}$

2nd International Conference on **Pancreatic Cancer & Liver Diseases**

August 10-12, 2017 London, UK

Down-regulation of miR-185 in liver fibrosis correlates with RHEB and RICTOR overexpression and HSCs activation

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A ctivation of hepatic stellate cells (HSCs) into collagen producing myofibroblasts is critical for pathogenesis of liver fibrosis. Recent studies have shown effect of microRNAs (miRNAs) on regulating HSC activation during liver fibrosis. Here, we aimed to explore the roles of miR-185 in human liver fibrosis. Expression of plasma miR-185 was detected in HBV-related liver fibrosis patients (S2/3, n=10) and the liver cirrhosis patients (n=8) by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR), and healthy volunteers was selected (n=8) as control group. We found that the expression of plasma miR-185 in the HBV-related liver fibrosis patients was significantly downregulated. Carbon tetrachloride (CCl4)-induced mice fibrotic liver tissues and TGF- β 1-induced activated HSCs also present down-regulation of miR-185 concomitant with increased expression of RHEB and RICTOR. To analyze the correlation of α -SMA, collagen I and collagen III was decreased as well as the expression of RHEB and RICTOR. Furthermore, dual-luciferase reporter assays indicated that miR-185 inhibited the expression of RHEB and RICTOR through direct targeting their 3'UTR regions. Moreover, knockdown of RHEB and RICTOR suppressed α -SMA and collagen II and collagen III in HSCs. In conclusion, miR-185 prevents liver fibrogenesis by inhibiting HSC activation through inhibiting RHEB and RICTOR. These results provide novel mechanistic insights for the anti-fibrotic effect of miR-185.

Biography

Jun Cheng is currently working as a Professor at Peking University Teaching Hospital, China. He has published numerous research papers and articles in reputed journals and has various other achievements in the related studies. He has extended his valuable service towards the scientific community with his extensive research work.

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