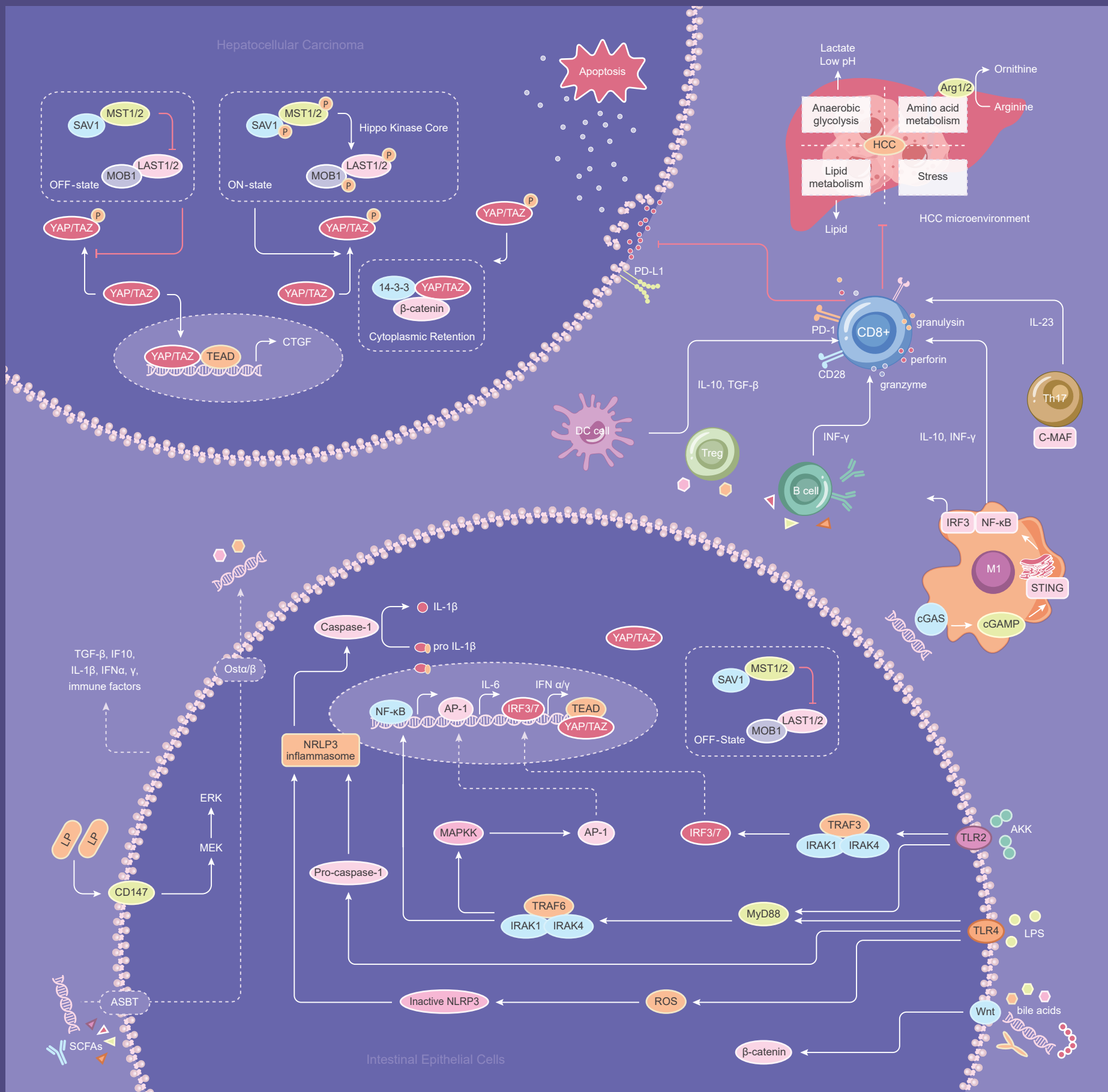


Microbiome – Driven Intestinal Immunity in Liver Cancer Suppression



Introduction

Microorganisms and metabolites in the intestinal environment promote the expression of transcription factors through TLRs and enhance anti-tumor immunity.

In intestinal epithelial cells, the Hippo signaling pathway is in an "Off state", and YAP/TAZ binds to TEAD transcription factors, which also promotes the transcriptional expression of immune factors.

In this way, immune factors can stimulate the proliferation of Cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs). CTLs can recognize specific antigens on the surface of tumor cells through their T cell receptors (TCRs). After recognition, CTLs release perforin and granzyme B. Perforin punches holes in the tumor cell membrane, allowing granzyme B to enter the cell and trigger apoptosis (programmed cell death).

YAP

Verteporfin	HY-B0146
PY-60	HY-141644
K-975	HY-138565
TT-10	HY-125016

MyD88

TJ-M2010-5	HY-139397
Chloranil	HY-Y0278
ST 2825	HY-50937

TLR4

TLR4-IN-C34	HY-107575
TLR4 agonist-1	HY-149650

Liver Cancer Models

Aflatoxin B1	HY-N6615
Thioacetamide	HY-Y0698
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	HY-N7434