

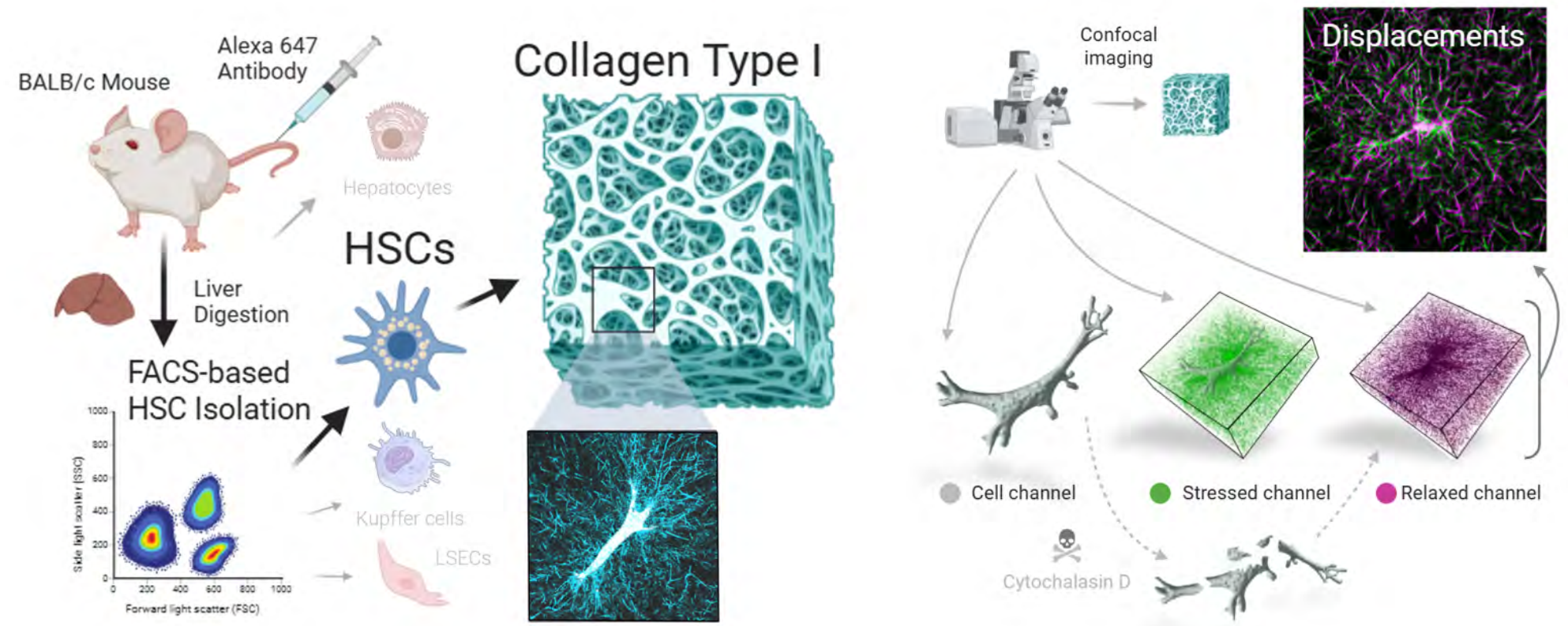
Morphological and Mechanical Characterization of Primary Hepatic Stellate Cells

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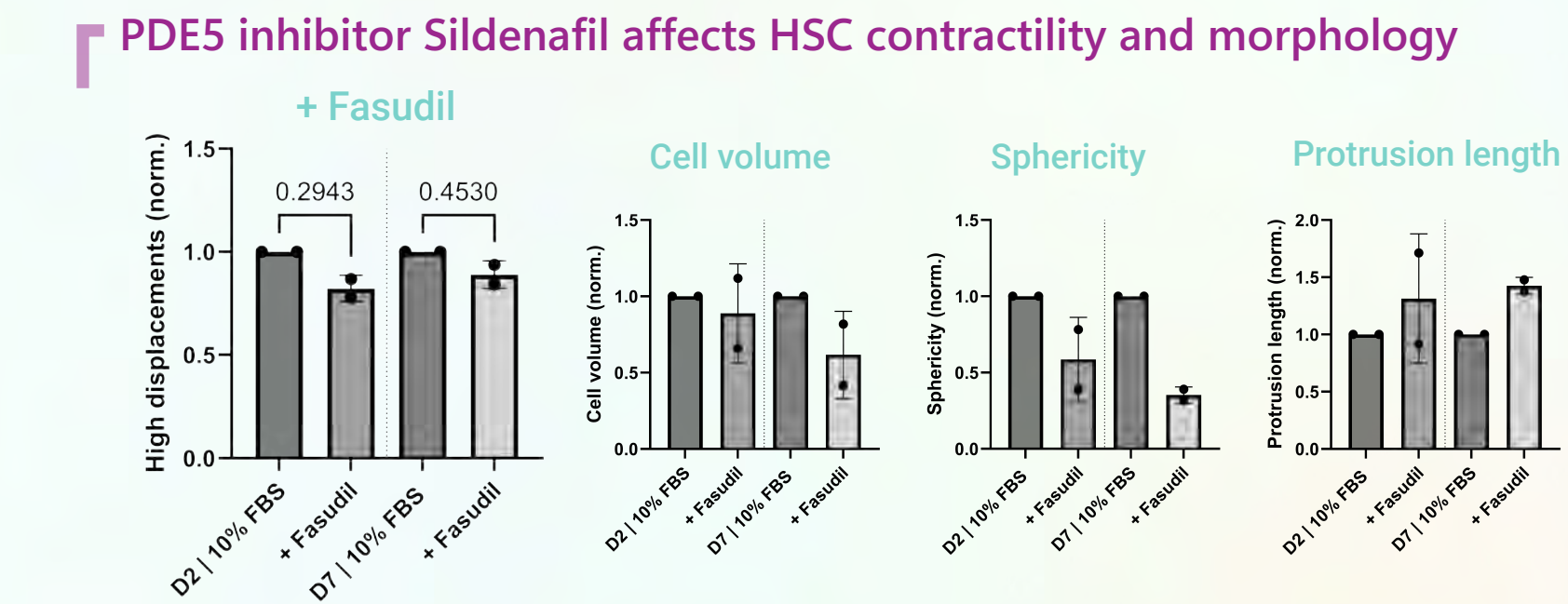
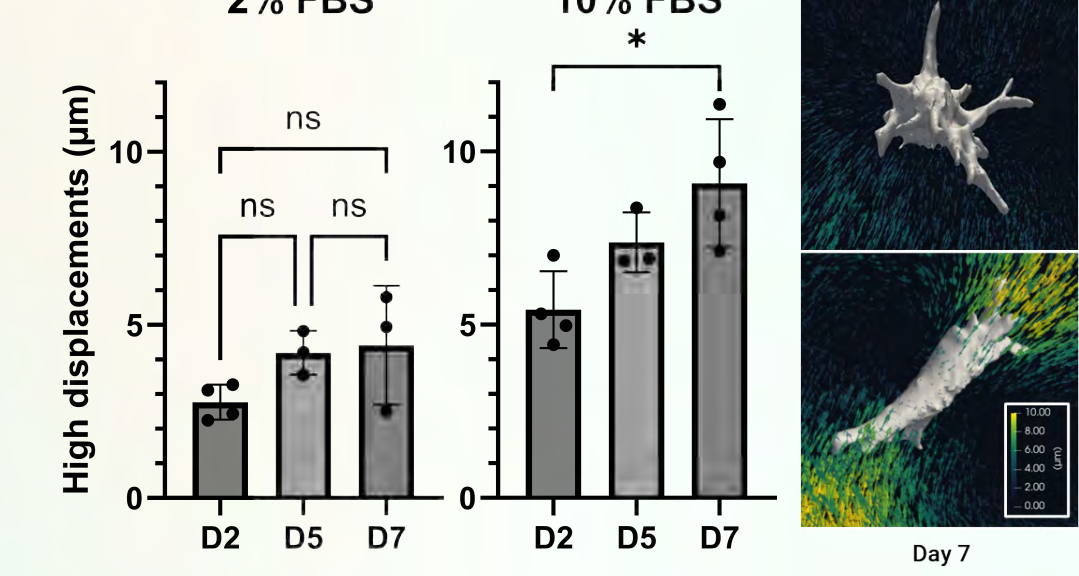
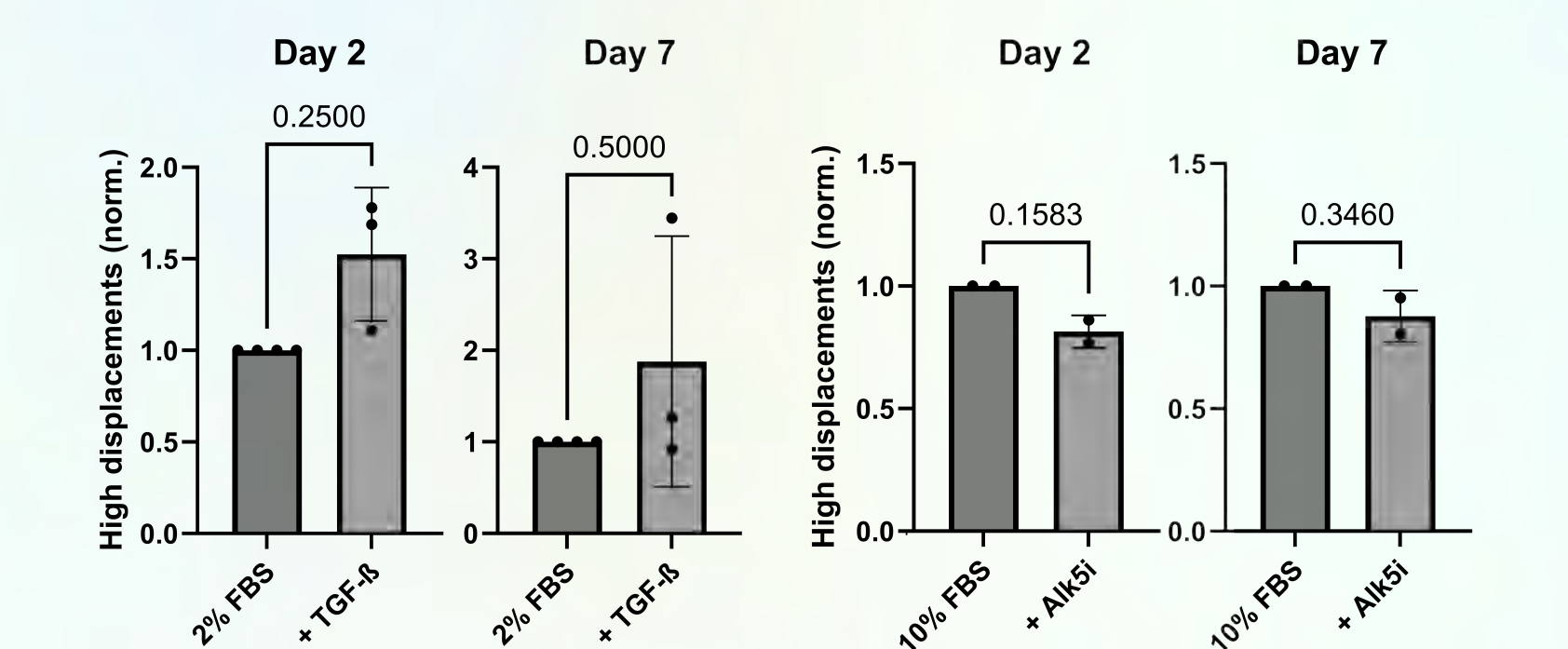
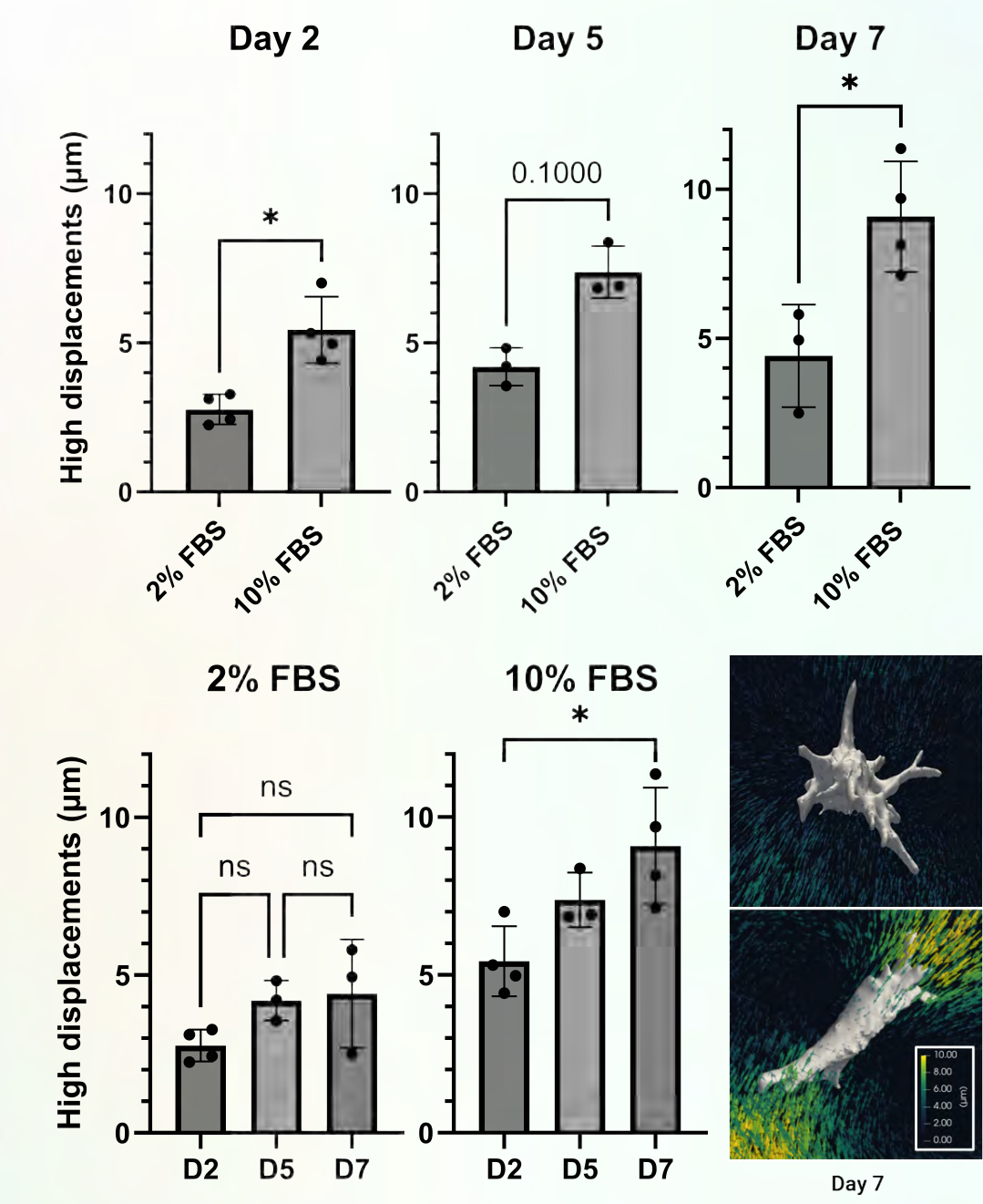
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Background Sample Preparation 3D Traction Force Microscopy

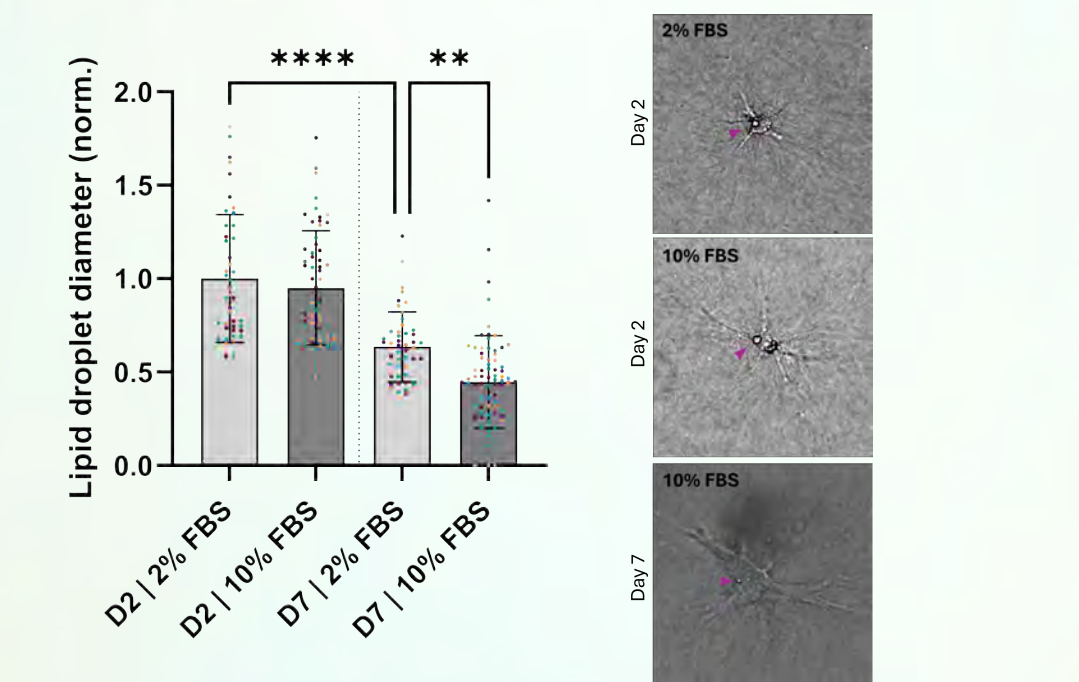
- Hepatic stellate cells (HSCs) play a pivotal role in liver fibrosis. Liver damage triggers the transition from quiescent HSCs to activated, smooth muscle cell-like aHSCs. aHSCs induce ECM remodeling, causing scar tissue formation. aHSCs also acquire a highly contractile phenotype, which can lead to portal hypertension^[1,2,3].
- By using freshly isolated mouse HSCs^[4], cells remain quiescent until stimulation induces a transition to an activated phenotype.
- Using single-cell 3D traction force microscopy allows us to precisely monitor the changes in cell contractility during the initiation of HSC activation.
- This approach allows us to evaluate the effect of compounds targeting portal hypertension and determine the role of alpha smooth muscle cell actin.



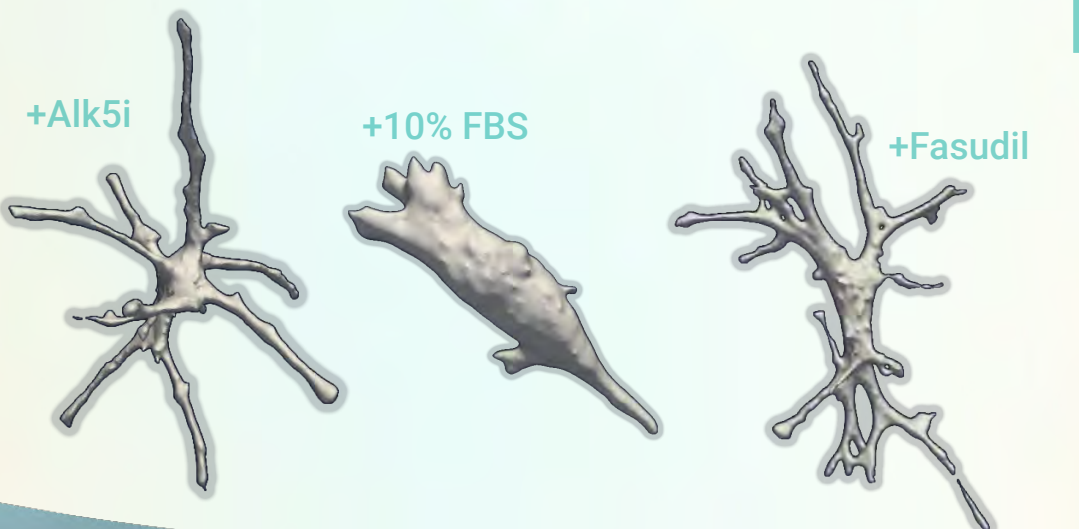
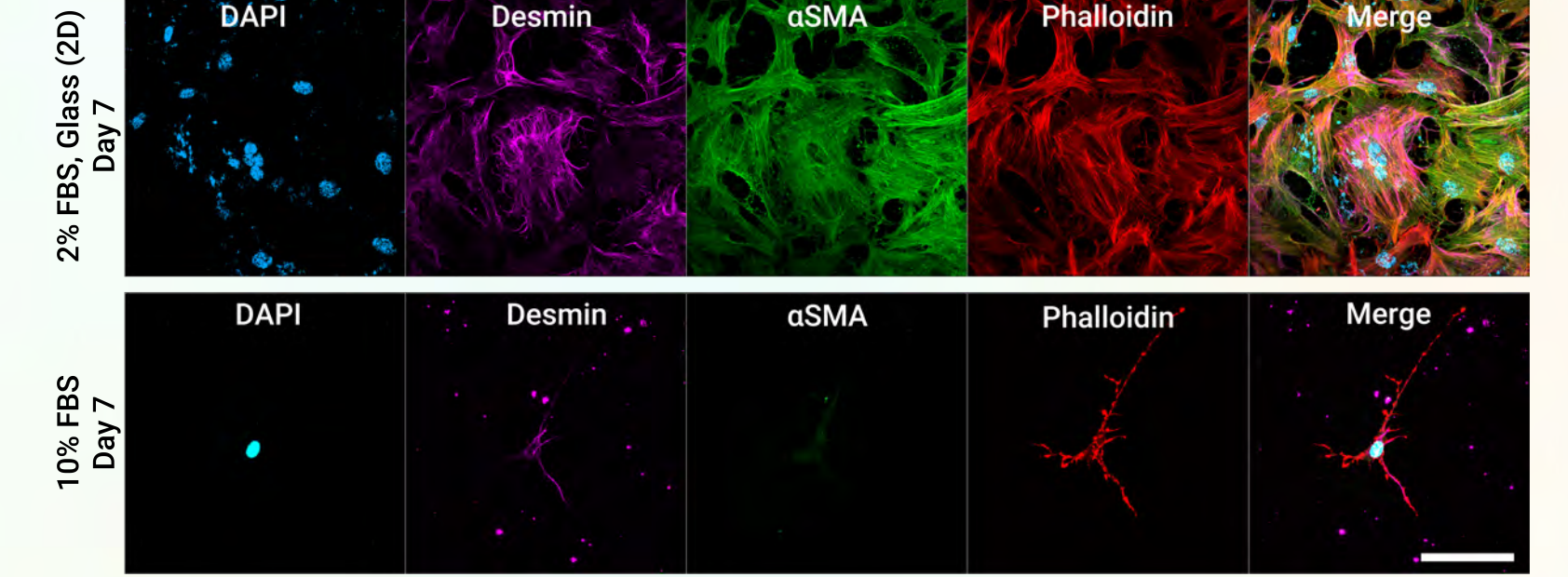
Response of quiescent HSCs to activation factors is time and concentration dependent Modulation of TGF-β signaling affects contractility of quiescent HSCs



Lipid droplet loss increases by activation factors



Evaluation of αSMA expression as a marker for HSC activation



References

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