Addressing liver fibrosis by TRAIL targetied to hepatic stellate cells

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Propositions

Belonging to the PhD thesis

Addressing liver fibrosis by TRAIL targeted to hepatic stellate cells

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1: The inhibitory action of TRAIL on activated hepatic stellate cells makes it a promising drug candidate to counteract liver fibrosis.

2: The inhibitory action of TRAIL on activated hepatic stellate cells is achieved through inducing apoptosis and reducing the production of extra-cellular matrix elements.

3: The DR5 receptor-specific TRAIL variant is superior to either DR4 receptor-specific TRAIL or native TRAIL in eliminating activated hepatic stellate cells.

4: Targeting TRAIL via specific receptors increases the efficacy of the TRAIL-induced growth inhibition on activated hepatic stellate cells.

5: The combined use of Histone Acetyl Transferase (HAT) inhibitors and TRAIL enhances the killing efficiency of TRAIL in cancer cells.

6: Due to the controversial role of TRAIL in liver fibrosis, future applications of TRAIL in gene therapy of liver fibrosis is a matter of molecular refinement and precise targeting.