

# Answers

1	1e	2d	3e	4a	5e
2	1e	2e	3a	4e	5b
3	1c	2a	3b	4a	5e
4	1e	2c	3e	4d	5d
5	1e	2d	3a	4a	5b
6	1d	2b	3c	4b	5a
7	1c	2b	3b	4e	5c
8	1d	2a	3e	4c	5c
9	1b	2e	3e	4d	5d
10	1c	2e	3b	4c	5b
11	1b	2c	3a	4b	5d
12	1b	2b	3a	4d	5c
13	1d	2b	3e	4a	5d
14	1e	2e	3d	4d	5e
15	1b	2c	3c	4c	5c
16	1c	2c	3c	4a	5c
17	1a	2a	3a	4b	5e
18	1e	2e	3d	4b	5a
19	1e	2c	3c	4e	5d
20	1b	2a	3a	4b	5c
21	1d	2c	3a	4a	5c
22	1b	2e	3c	4d	5c
23	1e	2b	3e	4d	5c
24	1e	2e	3d	4e	5c
25	1b	2c	3e	4a	5e
26	1a	2a	3c	4a	5d
27	1d	2d	3b	4e	5c
28	1b	2a	3b	4e	5e
29	1c	2c	3a	4e	5e
30	1c	2e	3b	4e	5e
31	1a	2b	3b	4b	5d
32	1c	2a	3a	4c	5d
33	1a	2b	3a	4b	5c
34	1c	2b	3c	4c	5c

# Index

## A

- ABCA1 protein, 294. *See also* MYC protein
- Acetaldehyde adducts (AA), 132
- Acetaminophen (AAP)-induced liver injury, 218–219
- Acetaminophen and liver injury, 73. *See also* Kupffer cells (KC)
- Acetaminophen (APAP), application, 296
- Acetylation, of HIF-1, 406
- Acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC), 275, 290
- Acidic sphingomyelinase activating domain (ASD), 159
- Activated stellate cells, senescence, 59
- Activator protein 1 (AP-1), 26
- Activin A, role, 49
- ADAM molecules, 99. *See also* Extracellular matrix (ECM)
- Adenine nucleotide translocator (ANT), 441
- Adenomatous polyposis gene product (APC), 365
- Adenosine receptor, role, 55
- Adenylate cyclase enzyme, 27
- Adipokine receptors, role, 55–56. *See also* Stellate cells
- Adiponectin receptor 1 (adipoR1), 277
- Adult liver repair, Hh-producing and responsive cell types, 392–393. *See also* Hedgehog (Hh) signal pathway
- Aflatoxin B1 (AFB1), 470
- Akt/protein kinase B (Akt/PKB), 305
- Alagille syndrome, 5
- Alcoholic hepatitis and TLRs, 154. *See also* Toll-like receptor (TLR)
- Alcoholic liver disease (ALD), 74, 83, 132–133. *See also* Hepatic sinusoidal endothelial cells (HSEC); Kupffer cells (KC); Liver disease
- Alcohol-induced ER stress, 290–292. *See also* Liver disease
- Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), 5, 344
- Amino acid
- and ammonia metabolism, in hepatocyte, 14 (*see also* Hepatocyte)
  - in hVps34 activation, 261
  - metabolism, PPAR $\alpha$ , 305
- 5-Amino-4-imidazole-carboxamide (AICA), 274
- AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), 262, 273–274
- in liver
    - activation, 274
    - metabolic effects, 274–277
  - in liver diseases
    - hepatocellular carcinoma and inflammation, 278
    - liver steatosis, 277–278
    - type 2 diabetes, 277
- a-naphthylisothiocyanate (ANIT), 128
- Anterior endomesoderm (AE), 372
- Antigen presenting cells (APC), 117
- Antimitochondrial antibody (AMA), 131
- AP-endonuclease (APE), 349
- Apical sodium-dependent bile acid transporter (ASBT), 27
- Apoptosis, 437–438
- cholesterol and sphingolipids, 443–444
  - death receptor mediated, 438–440
  - and liver diseases
    - hepatocarcinogenesis, 446
    - ischemia/reperfusion liver injury, 445–446
    - steatohepatitis, 444–445
  - mitochondrial Ros and Gsh, 442–443
  - proapoptotic proteins, mitochondrial membrane release
    - cytochrome c mobilization, 440–441
    - Omm permeabilization, 441–442
  - regulation, p53, 349–350
- Apoptosis inducing factor (AIF), 440
- Apoptosis protease activating factor-1 (APAF-1), 162
- Apoptosis signal regulated kinase 1 (ASK1), 288
- Arginine vasopressin (AVP), 50
- Arrest-defective-1 (ARD1), 406
- Aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator (ARNT), 401
- Ascites formation, VEGF, 427–428
- Ascorbate deficiency, in ER stress, 297
- ATF6 modulation, of UPR transcription, 287
- ATP-binding cassette (ABC), 18, 315
- Atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP), 74
- Autistic clocks, 500–501. *See also* Hepatic circadian clock; Liver clocks, synchronization
- Autoimmune hepatitis (AIH), 130
- Autoimmune liver diseases (AILD), 128, 130–132. *See also* Liver disease

## B

- Base excision repair (BER), 349
- Basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), role, 47
- Basic-helix-loop-helix (bHLH), 401
- Basolateral efflux pumps, in hepatocyte, 18
- Basolateral hepatocellular bile acid uptake, 318–319

- Basolateral or sinusoidal domain, 6. *See also* Hepatocyte
- Bax inhibitor-1 (BI-1), 296
- B-cells, 128
- Bcl-2-mediated inhibition, of Bax, 350
- Benign liver neoplasms, Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin pathway, 375–376
- Bile acid activated nuclear receptors  
 in bile acid metabolism, secretion and cholestasis, 315  
 hepatobiliary transport regulation, 318–320  
 phase I and II bile acid metabolism regulation,  
 317–318  
 synthesis regulation, 316–317  
 therapeutic principles, 320–321  
 for glucose metabolism, 322–323  
 for lipid metabolism  
 HDL metabolism, 321  
 triglyceride and fat metabolism, 321–322  
 non alcoholic fatty liver disease, 323
- Bile acids (BAs), 315
- Bile acid synthesis by NRs, regulation, 316–317
- Bile duct differentiation,  $\beta$ -catenin, 373
- Bile duct epithelial cells (BECs), 130
- Bile duct ligation (BDL), 393
- Bile duct tumors, Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin pathway, 378
- Bile metabolism, in hepatocyte, 10–11.  
*See also* Hepatocyte
- Bile salt excretion, in hepatocyte, 18
- Bile salt export pump (BSEP), 18
- Biliary epithelial cells  
 cAMP, 27–28  
 cytosolic  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , 28–31  
 expression, 153  
 MAPK signaling, 31–32  
 membrane receptors, 25–27  
 pathological conditions, 33–34  
 PI3-kinase signaling, 32–33  
 PKC, 31
- Biliary pole, of hepatocyte, 6
- Ble acid response element (BARE I), 316
- Blood clearance, role, 82. *See also* Hepatic sinusoidal  
 endothelial cells (HSEC)
- Bmal1* gene, 500
- Bone morphogenetics proteins (BMP), 3
- Bone morphogenic protein (BMP) signaling, 366
- Branched-chain amino acids (BCAAs), 261
- Bromosulphophthalin (BSP), 17
- Brown adipose tissue (BAT), 323
- C**
- $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -calmodulin activated protein kinase (CaMKII), 456
- Cadherins, types, 371
- $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -induced  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  release (CICR), 29
- Calcium signaling  
 calcium in hepatocyte nucleus, 456–457  
 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  oscillations in hepatocytes, 456  
 and cell death in liver, 457–458  
 hepatocyte  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  oscillations, 453–454  
 and hepatocyte proliferation, 457  
 intercellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  waves, 455–456  
 intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  waves, 454–455  
 and ischemia-reperfusion injury, 458  
 and viral hepatitis, 458
- Calmodulin-dependent protein kinase (CaMK), 26
- Calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II (CamKII), 368
- cAMP-response element binding protein (CREB), 26, 337
- Canalicular/apical domain, 6–7. *See also* Hepatocyte
- Canalicular bile acid excretion, 319–320
- Cancer and MYC network, transcriptome, 357–360
- Cannabinoids receptors, role, 58. *See also* Stellate cells  
*Cannabis sativa*, 58
- Canonical WNT pathway signaling, 366–368.  
*See also* Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin pathway
- Carbohydrate response element-binding protein  
 (ChREBP), 275
- Carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1 (CPT1), 337
- Carnitine palmitoyltransferases (CPTs), 305
- CAR retention protein (CCRP), 334
- Casein kinase (CSK), 391
- $\beta$ -Catenin  
 in bile duct differentiation, 373  
 gene, 376  
 in hepatocyte maturation, 373  
 in liver biology, 374
- Cathepsin D (ctsD), 439
- CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein (C/EBP), 165, 410
- C/EBP homologous protein (CHOP), 289
- Cell death in liver and calcium signaling, 457–458
- Cell–matrix interaction, pathways. *See also* Extracellular  
 matrix (ECM)  
 ADAM molecules, 99  
 DDR2, 99  
 growth factors, 99  
 integrin family, 98–99
- Cellular lipid uptake and PPAR $\alpha$ , 304
- Cellular proteins and HBV replication, 464–466. *See also*  
 Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- Cellular transcription and HBx, 467–468
- Chaperones and RT–pgRNA interaction, 465
- Chemokines, role, 81, 126
- Chenodeoxycholic acid (CDCA), 317
- Cholangiocarcinoma  
 growth, 32  
 Hh pathway, 395–396 (*see also* Hedgehog (Hh)  
 signal pathway)
- Cholangiocytes. *See* Biliary epithelial cells
- Cholestasis, 33. *See also* Liver disease  
 and bile acid, in ER Stress, 296
- Cholestatic disorders, treatment, 320
- Cholestatic liver disease, 182–183
- Cholesterol 7 $\alpha$ -hydroxylase (CYP7A1), 316
- Cholesterol and sphingolipids (SLs), in cell death, 443–444.  
*See also* Apoptosis
- Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP), 358, 468
- Chromogranin A, occurrence, 28
- Chronic cholestasis, platelets, 112–113. *See also* Platelets
- Chronic hepatitis B, interferon signaling, 194
- Chronic hepatitis D, interferon signaling, 194
- Chronic liver disease, platelets. *See also* Liver disease  
 alterations, 111  
 in chronic cholestasis, 112–113  
 and liver fibrosis/cirrhosis, 112  
 in nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, 112  
 and viral hepatitis, 111–112

- Circadian rhythm, molecular model, 500  
Circadian timing system, 499–500. *See also* Hepatic circadian clock; Liver clocks, synchronization  
Cirrhosis, 83–85. *See also* Hepatic sinusoidal endothelial cells (HSEC)  
Cold ischemia, 107–108. *See also* Platelets  
Concanavalin A (ConA), 125, 165  
Connective tissue growth factor (CTGF), 49, 406, 485  
Constitutive androstane receptor (CAR), 315, 331  
    biology, 333–334  
    endobiotic homeostasis and disease, 336–337  
    gene regulation, 334–335  
    as therapeutic targets, 338  
    xenobiotic metabolism, 335–336  
Copper excretion, in hepatocyte, 19  
Covalently closed circular (CCC), 464  
C-reactive protein (CRP), 15, 307  
CREB binding protein (CBP), 367  
Cristae, role, 9. *See also* Hepatocyte  
C-terminal functional domain (CTD), 465  
C-terminal transactivation domain (C-TAD), 402  
CXC chemokine ligand 12 (CXCL12), 26  
C-X-C motif chemokine receptor 4 (CXCR4), 26  
Cyclic adenosine diphosphate (ADP)-ribose (cADPr), 29  
Cyclic Adenosine 3', 5'-Monophosphate (cAMP), 27–28  
Cyclic-AMP response element binding protein (CREB), 295, 505  
Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor (CDKI), 348  
Cyclo-oxygenase-2 (COX-2), 52, 425  
Cyclophilin D (CypD), 441  
*CYP3A4* gene, 334  
*CYP2B6* gene, 334  
Cysteine rich domains (CRD), 159  
Cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR), 27  
Cytokine receptors, role, 54–55. *See also* Stellate cells  
Cytomegalovirus (CMV), 125  
Cytosolic Ca<sup>2+</sup>, 28–31. *See also* Biliary epithelial cells  
Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte (CTL), 111, 122
- D**  
Death effector domain (DED), 161  
Death-inducing signaling complex (DISC), 161, 179, 437  
Death receptor 5 (DR5), 469  
Death receptor mediated apoptosis, 438–440  
Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEA), 16  
Dendritic cells (DCs), 120–123  
    expression, 153  
Discoidin domain receptors, 99  
Divalent metal transporter 1 (DMT1), 15  
DNA binding domain (DBD), 331  
DNA methyltransferase (DNMT), 474  
DNA synthesis, 5  
Drug-induced liver disease, 296. *See also* Liver disease
- E**  
Ectopic expression, of WT p53, 350  
eEF2 kinase, role, 262  
eIF-4E, role, 32  
Electron transport chain (ETC), 442  
Endobiotic homeostasis and disease, 336–337  
Endoplasmic reticulum (ER), 286. *See also* Liver disease  
    in hepatocyte, 7–8  
    signaling pathways with ER stress  
        response, 288–289  
        unfolded protein response, 286–288  
    stress in liver, 289  
        alcohol-induced ER stress, 290–292  
        drug-induced liver disease, 296  
        in genetic disorders, 295–296  
        in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and insulin resistance, 293–294  
        in viral infection, 294–295  
Endothelial cells, expression, 153  
Endothelial dysfunction, in cirrhosis, 84  
Endothelial massage, definition, 79. *See also* Hepatic sinusoidal endothelial cells (HSEC)  
Endothelial PAS domain protein 1 (EPAS1), 402  
Endothelial progenitor cells (EPCs), 85  
Endothelin converting enzyme-1 (ECE-1), 49  
Endothelin-1 (ET-1), 49  
End-stage liver failure (ESLF), 129  
Epidermal growth factor (EGF), 26  
Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), 26  
Epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT), 394  
ER associated degradation (ERAD), 286  
ER degradation-enhancing-mannosidase-like protein (EDEM), 295  
ER oxidase 1 (ERO1), 289  
ER stress response element (ERSE), 287  
Erythropoietin (EPO), 16, 401  
Eukaryotic elongation factor-2 (eEF2), 276  
Extracellular matrix (ECM), 4, 41–43  
    cell–matrix interaction, pathways  
        ADAM molecules, 99  
        DDR2, 99  
        growth factors, 99  
        integrin family, 98–99  
    changes, 97–98  
    components, 93–94  
        collagen scaffold, 94–95  
        fibronectin, 95–97  
        laminin, 95  
        matricellular proteins, 97  
        proteoglycans, 95  
        metalloproteinases and inhibitors, 100–101  
        stem cell niche, 99–100  
Extracellular-signal regulated kinase (ERK), 44, 47, 468
- F**  
Factor inhibiting HIF-1 (FIH), 405  
Familial advanced sleep phase syndrome (FASPS), 500  
Farnesoid X Receptor (FXR), 53, 315, 336  
FAS-associated death-domain protein (FADD), 161, 439  
Fas (CD95/APO-1), 179  
Fas/FasL, 177–178  
    ligand, 179  
    in liver diseases, 180–183  
    signaling, 179–180  
Fas ligand (FasL/CD95L), 179  
Fasting, PPAR $\alpha$ , 305–306

- Fatty acid binding proteins (FABPs), 304  
 Fatty acid  $\beta$ -oxidation and PPAR $\alpha$ , 304–305  
 Fatty acid synthase (FAS), 290  
 Fatty acid transporter 1 (FATP1), 304  
 Fatty liver and steatohepatitis, 221–222. *See also* c-Jun  
   NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal kinases (JNKs)  
 Fatty liver disease, 207  
 Fibroblast growth factor (FGF), 3  
 Fibroblast growth factor 15 (FGF15), 317  
 Fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21), 306, 504  
 Fibronectin (FN), 95–97. *See also* Extracellular  
   matrix (ECM)  
 Focal adhesion kinase (FAK), 47, 468  
   role, 56  
 Focal nodular hyperplasia (FNH), 375  
 Fz related proteins (FRPs), 366
- G**  
 G<sub>1</sub>-arrest of cell cycle, role of p53, 349  
 Genes of Wnt/b-catenin pathway, 368  
 Genetic disorders, in ER stress, 295–296.  
   *See also* Liver disease  
 Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), 41  
 Glitazones, role, 307  
 Glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1), 32, 323  
 Glucocorticoid receptor, 54  
 Glucocorticoids-responsive elements (GREs), 504  
 Glucose metabolism. *See also* Bile acid activated  
   nuclear receptors  
   AMPK activation, 275 (*see also* AMP-activated  
   protein kinase (AMPK))  
   hepatic energy homeostasis, 337–338  
   in hepatocyte, 11–14 (*see also* Hepatocyte)  
   PPAR $\alpha$ , 305  
   role of BAs, 322–323  
 Glucose regulated protein 78 (GRP78), 286  
 Glucuronidation, of bile acids, 318  
 Glutamine synthetase, overexpression, 374  
 Glut-2 transporter, role, 12  
 Glybenclamide, role, 33  
 Glycerol kinase (GK), 305  
 Glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GPDH), 305  
 Glycochenodeoxycholic acid (GCDCA), 296  
 Glycogen synthase kinase 3b (GSK3b), 365  
 Glycogen synthase kinase 3 (GSK3), 391, 406–407  
 Glycosaminoglycans (GAGs), 93  
 Glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI), 71  
 Golgi complex, in hepatocyte, 8  
*G6Pase* gene, 337  
 G-protein-coupled-receptor (GPCR),  
   for bile acid, 323–324  
 Granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor  
   (GM-CSF), 121  
 Granzyme B, 127  
 Growth factor receptor and integrin signaling, 56–57  
 GSK3 $\beta$ -binding protein (GBP), 366  
 GTPase activating protein (GAP), 423  
 GTP-bound Rheb, role, 261  
 Guanosine diphosphate (GDP), 25  
 Guanosine triphosphate (GTP), 25
- H**  
 HBV protein X (HBx), 169  
 HBx protein and p53, interaction, 348  
 Heat shock protein (HSP), 506  
 Heat shock protein 90 (HSP90), 334  
 Heat shock transcription factor 1 (HSF1), 506  
 Hedgehog (Hh) signal pathway, 58–59, 391–392.  
   *See also* Stellate cells  
   hedgehog-producing and hedgehog-responsive  
   cell types, 392–393  
 in hepatocarcinogenesis  
   cholangiocarcinoma, 395–396  
   hepatoblastoma, 396  
   hepatocellular carcinoma, 396  
 in non-malignant liver diseases  
   biliary fibrosis, 393–394  
   nonalcoholic and alcoholic fatty liver disease,  
   394–395  
   vascular remodeling, 395  
 Hepatic circadian clock. *See also* Liver clocks,  
   synchronization  
   circadian timing system, 499–500  
   communicative and autistic clocks, 500–501  
   molecular oscillator model, 500  
   PPAR $\alpha$ , 306–307  
   signaling to peripheral oscillators, 501–502  
 Hepatic energy homeostasis  
   glucose metabolism, 337–338  
   lipid metabolism, 337  
 Hepatic immune cell regeneration, 136–137.  
   *See also* Liver disease  
 Hepatic inflammation and PPARs, 307–308. *See also*  
   Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  
   alpha (PPAR $\alpha$ )  
 Hepatic ischemia-reperfusion injury (IRI), in ER stress,  
   296. *See also* Liver disease  
 Hepatic macrophages, role, 74  
 Hepatic pathophysiology, TNF signaling. *See also* Tumor  
   necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF) receptors  
   liver regeneration, 165–166  
   nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, 168–169  
   toxin-induced liver injury, 166–168  
   viral hepatitis, 169  
 Hepatic sinusoidal endothelial cells (HSEC), 117  
   cellular functions  
     adhesion molecules, expression, 80–81  
     antigen presentation, 82–83  
     blood clearance, role, 82  
     fenestration/filtration, 79–80  
     metabolism, 82  
     signaling, 81–82  
   development and structure, 79  
   pathobiology  
     aging process, 87  
     alcoholic liver disease, 83  
     angiogenesis/hepatic malignancies, 85  
     cellular rejection, 86  
     drug toxicity, 85–86  
     ischemia-reperfusion injury, 86–87  
     NAFLD, 83  
     portal hypertension/cirrhosis, 83–85

- Hepatic stellate cells (HSC), 41–44, 48–49, 117, 308
- Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), 133, 470
- Hepatitis B virus (HBV), 348, 463
- and HCC
    - genomic and transcriptomic analysis, 471
    - oncogenesis mechanisms, 471–474
    - viral epidemiology, 470–471
  - life cycle and cellular proteins role, 464–466
  - and liver pathophysiology
    - and apoptosis, 468–470
    - and lipid metabolism, 470
- Hepatitis B virus X protein (HBx), 406, 425
- transcription and cell signaling
    - and cellular transcription, 467–468
    - and signal transduction, 468
    - and virus, 466–467
- Hepatitis C virus (HCV), 294, 308. *See also* Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- clinical consequences of IR and T2D, 485
  - interference with insulin signaling, 483–484
  - and interferon signaling, 192–194
  - perspectives for clinical management, 485–486
  - and T2D, association, 481–483
- Hepatobiliary transport regulation, by NRs
- alternative basolateral bile acid export, 320
  - basolateral hepatocellular bile acid uptake, 318–319
  - canalicular bile acid excretion, 319–320
- Hepatoblastomas. *See also* Hedgehog (Hh) signal pathway
- Hh pathway, 396
  - Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin pathway, 376
- Hepatocarcinogenesis (HCC), 446. *See also* Apoptosis
- Hh pathway (*see also* Hedgehog (Hh) signal pathway)
  - cholangiocarcinoma, 395–396
  - hepatoblastoma, 396
  - hepatocellular carcinoma, 396
  - and PPAR $\alpha$ , 308 (*see also* Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha (PPAR $\alpha$ ))
- Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), 16, 85, 181, 264, 343, 372. *See also* Hepatocarcinogenesis (HCC)
- AMPK, 278
  - and HBV
    - genomic and transcriptomic analysis, 471
    - oncogenesis mechanisms, 471–474
    - viral epidemiology, 470–471
  - Hh pathway, 396
  - VEGF, 426–427
  - Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin pathway, 376–378
- Hepatocyte
- apoptosis and cholesterol, 443–444 (*see also* Apoptosis)
  - Ca<sup>2+</sup> oscillations, 456
  - development, 3–5
  - expression, 153
  - intercellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> waves, 455–456
  - maturation,  $\beta$ -catenin, 373
  - nucleus, calcium, 456–457
  - nucleus/polyploidy, 9–10
  - organelles
    - ER, 7–8
    - golgi complex, 8
    - lysosomes, 9
    - mitochondria, 8–9
    - peroxisomes, 9
  - physiology
    - acute phase response, 14–15
    - amino acid and ammonia metabolism, 14
    - glucose metabolism, 11–14
    - hepatocyte, 15–16
    - iron metabolism, 15
    - lipid/lipoprotein, cholesterol, and bile metabolism, 10–11
    - protein synthesis, 14
    - transport-systems, 16–19
  - plasmamembrane
    - basolateral or sinusoidal domain, 6
    - canalicular or apical domain, 6–7
    - lateral domain, 7
    - tight junctions, gap junctions and desmosomes, 7
  - proliferation and calcium signaling, 457
  - structure and renewal, 5–6
- Hepatocyte Ca<sup>2+</sup> oscillations, 453–454
- Hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), 16
- Hepatocyte nuclear factor 4 alpha (HNF4 $\alpha$ ), 316
- Hepatocyte nuclear factor (HNF), 10, 465
- Hh-interacting protein (Hhip), 393
- HIF-1 prolyl hydroxylases (HPH), 403
- HIF-related factor (HRF), 402
- High-density lipoprotein (HDL), 304
- High-fat diet (HFD), 264
- High methionine low folate (HMLF), 292
- Histone acetyl-transferases (HATs), 303, 406
- Histone deacetylase inhibitors (HDACi), 466
- Histone deacetylases (HDACs), 406
- Human HCC. *See also* Hepatocarcinogenesis (HCC)
- pharmacological inhibition of mTOR, 265–266
  - tumors, upregulation of mTOR signaling, 264–265
- Human leukocyte antigen (HLA), 126
- Human vacuolar protein sorting 34 (hVps34), 261
- Hydroxylation, of HIF-1, 403, 405
- 5-Hydroxyindole acetic acid (5-HIAA), 106
- Hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase (HMG-CoAR), 10, 446
- 4-Hydroxy-2,3-nonenal (HNE), 47
- 5-Hydroxytryptophan (5-HTP), 106
- Hyperhomocysteinemia (HHcy), 291
- Hypertriglyceridemia, for cardio-vascular disease, 321–322
- Hypoxia. *See also* Liver disease
- in liver pathologies (*see also* Hypoxia-inducible factor-1 (HIF-1))
    - ischemia-reperfusion injury and ischemic preconditioning, 408–409
    - liver cell carcinomas, 409–410
    - liver cirrhosis, 409
    - liver regeneration, 410
    - other cellular processes, 410
  - in VEGF expression, 421–422 (*see also* Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF))
- Hypoxia-inducible factor-1 (HIF-1)
- expression in liver, 407–408
  - identification, 401
  - regulation
    - acetylation, 406
    - hydroxylation, 403, 405

phosphorylation, 406–407  
 S-nitrosylation, 407  
 SUMOylation, 407  
 structure, 401–403  
 target genes, 403–404

## I

IFN stimulated genes (ISGs), 188  
 IL-1 receptor associated kinase (IRAK), 151  
 IL-17, role, 131  
 Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT), 482  
 Inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS), 32, 73  
 Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), 338  
 Inhibitor of apoptosis proteins (IAPs), 161, 440  
 Inhibitor of kappaB (IκB), 308  
 Inhibitory PAS domain protein (IPAS), 402  
 Inner mitochondrial membrane (IMM), 437  
 Inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor (InsP<sub>3</sub>R), 27  
 Insulin and growth hormone, 234  
 Insulin-induced PKB/Akt phosphorylation, 264  
 Insulin-like factor binding protein 1 (IGFBP-1), 13  
 Insulin-like growth factor (IGF), 260  
 Insulin receptor (IR), 228  
 Insulin receptor substrates (IRS), 289, 483  
 Insulin resistance  
   ER stress, 293–294 (*see also* Liver disease)  
   response, mTORC1 activation, 263  
 Insulin response sequence (IRS), 337  
 Insulin, role, 227–228  
 Insulin sensitizing agents, application, 485  
 Insulin signaling, inhibition, 233–234  
 Insulin, transcriptional regulation, 234–235  
 Integrin receptors, composition, 98  
 Integrin signaling and growth factor receptor,  
   cooperation, 56–57. *See also* Stellate cells  
 Intercellular adhesion molecule 1 (ICAM-1), 81  
 Intercellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> waves, in hepatocytes, 455–456  
 Interferon alpha/beta receptor (IFNAR), 187  
 Interferon (IFN)  
   induction of type I, 187–188  
   signaling and Jak-Stat pathway  
     negative regulators, 190  
     receptor–kinase complex, 188  
     refractoriness, 191  
     STATs, 188–190  
   signaling in viral hepatitis, 192–194  
   type I effects  
     antiproliferative effects, 192  
     antiviral effects, 191–192  
     interferon regulated genes, 191  
 Interferon stimulated gene factor 3 (ISGF3), 188  
 Interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase (IRAK), 71  
 Intermembrane space (IMS), 437  
 Intestinal bile salt transporter (IBAT), 16  
 Intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> waves, 454–455  
 Intrahepatic bile ductal units (IBDUs), 27  
 Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC), 378  
 IRE1α-XBP1, role, 286–287  
 Iron metabolism, in hepatocyte, 15. *See also* Hepatocyte  
 Iron-responsive elements (IREs), 15  
   proteins  
     and HCC, 229–230

and hepatocyte proliferation, 230–231  
 insulin signaling pathways, 231–233  
 members, 228–229  
 Ischemia-reperfusion injury (IRI), 73–74, 86–87, 219,  
 296. *See also* Hepatic sinusoidal  
   endothelial cells (HSEC); Liver disease  
   and calcium signaling, 458  
   in liver, 408–409, 438, 445–446 (*see also* Apoptosis)  
   platelets, 106–107  
     cold ischemia, 107–108  
     warm ischemia, 108  
 Ischemic preconditioning, in liver, 408–409

## J

Jak-Stat pathway and IFN signaling.  
   *See also* Interferon (IFN)  
   negative regulators, 190  
   receptor–kinase complex, 188  
   refractoriness, 191  
   STATs, 188–190  
 c-Jun NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal kinases (JNKs), 47, 164–165, 287.  
   *See also* Tumor necrosis factor-α  
   (TNF) receptors  
   functions and targets, 213–216  
   in liver disease  
     AAP-induced liver injury, 218–219  
     fatty liver and steatohepatitis, 221–222  
     HCC, 220–221  
     ischemia-reperfusion injury, 219  
     liver fibrosis, 220  
     liver regeneration, 220  
     TNF-mediated liver injury, 216–218  
   pathway, 317  
 Jun-N-terminal kinase (JNK), 370

## K

Kupffer cells (KC)  
   expression, 153  
   host defense, neutrophil interaction, 71–73  
   in liver injury, 73–74  
   molecular mechanisms, 69–71  
   portal and pressure, 74

## L

Laminin, 95. *See also* Extracellular matrix (ECM)  
 Lateral domain, of hepatocyte, 7. *See also* Hepatocyte  
 Leptin receptors, signaling, 55  
 Ligand-binding domain (LBD), 331  
 Lipid metabolism. *See also* Bile acid activated nuclear  
   receptors  
   AMPK activation, 275–276 (*see also* AMP-activated  
     protein kinase (AMPK))  
   bile acid activated nuclear receptors  
     HDL metabolism, 321  
     triglyceride and fat metabolism, 321–322  
   hepatic energy homeostasis, 337  
   PPARα  
     cellular lipid uptake and transport, 304  
     and fatty acid β-oxidation, 304–305  
     and lipoprotein metabolism, 304  
 Lipopolysaccharide-binding protein (LBP), 168

- Lipopolysaccharide (LPS), 57
- Lipoprotein lipase (LPL), 304
- Lipoprotein metabolism and PPAR $\alpha$ , 304
- Lithocholic acid (LCA), 336
- Liver, AMP-activated protein kinase  
 activation, 274  
 metabolic effects, 274  
   glucose metabolism, 275  
   lipid metabolism, 275–276  
   mitochondrial effects, 276  
   non-metabolic effects, 276–277  
   protein synthesis, 276
- Liver cancer, NF- $\kappa$ B, 205–206. *See also* Liver disease
- Liver cell carcinomas, HIF-1, 409–410
- Liver cirrhosis, HIF-1 signaling pathway, 409
- Liver clocks, synchronization  
 body temperature rhythms, 506  
 feeding-fasting cycles and redox sensing, signaling, 502–504  
 FGF21 and PPAR signaling, 504–505  
 genome-wide identification, 504  
 glucocorticoid signaling, 504  
 signaling by cytoskeleton components, 505  
 ubiquitin ligases signaling, 505–506
- Liver disease, 117–119  
 adaptive immunity  
   B-cells, 128  
   T-cells, 126–127  
 AMPK, 277–278  
 and apoptosis  
   hepatocarcinogenesis, 446  
   ischemia/reperfusion liver injury, 445–446  
   steatohepatitis, 444–445  
 ER stress, 289  
   alcohol-induced ER stress, 290–292  
   drug-induced liver disease, 296  
   in genetic disorders, 295–296  
   in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and insulin resistance, 293–294  
   in viral infection, 294–295  
 Fas/FasL, 180–183  
 immune cell function  
   alcoholic liver disease, 132–133  
   autoimmune liver disease, 130–132  
   hepatic immune cell regeneration, 136–137  
   liver transplantation, 129–130  
   viral hepatitis, 133–135  
 immune response, regulation, 128  
 innate immunity, 119–120  
   DC, 120–123  
   NK cell, NKT cells, and T $\gamma$  $\delta$  cells, 123–126  
 JNKs  
   AAP-induced liver injury, 218–219  
   fatty liver and steatohepatitis, 221–222  
   HCC, 220–221  
   ischemia-reperfusion injury, 219  
   liver fibrosis, 220  
   liver regeneration, 220  
   TNF-mediated liver injury, 216–218  
 miRNA, 494–495  
 mTORC1 regulation (*see also* Mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR))  
   liver regeneration, 263–264  
   metabolic disorders, 264  
   mTOR signaling upregulation, in human HCC, 264–265  
 NF- $\kappa$ B, 205–207  
 PI3K/PTEN/PKB pathway  
   HCC development, 250–251  
   insulin resistance, 249–250  
   phosphatases involvement, 250  
   viruses, PKB and liver diseases, 251–252  
 TLR signaling, 119
- Liver, ECM components, 93–94  
 collagen scaffold, 94–95  
 fibronectin, 95–97  
 laminin, 95  
 matricellular proteins, 97  
 proteoglycans, 95
- Liver fatty acid binding protein (L-FABP), 309
- Liver fibrosis, 220. *See also* c-Jun NH $_2$ -terminal kinases (JNKs); Liver disease  
 and cirrhosis, VEGF, 424–425  
 NF- $\kappa$ B, 206–207  
 and PPARs, 308–309 (*see also* Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha (PPAR $\alpha$ ))  
 and TLRs, 155 (*see also* Toll-like receptor (TLR))
- Liver fibrosis/cirrhosis and platelets, 112. *See also* Platelets
- Liver injury, KC, 73–74
- Liver organogenesis, VEGF, 424
- Liver pathophysiology and HBV  
 and apoptosis, 468–470  
 and lipid metabolism, 470
- Liver Receptor Homolog 1 (LRH-1), 316
- Liver regeneration, 72–73, 165–166. *See also* Tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF) receptors  
 HIF-1, 410  
 host defense, 71  
 immune tolerance, 71–72  
 mTORC1, 263–264  
 phases, 136  
 PKB, 248–249  
 platelets  
   platelet-derived serotonin, role, 110–111  
   role, 108–110  
 VEGF, 424
- Liver resident cell, types, 4. *See also* Hepatocyte
- Liver steatosis  
 AMPK, 277–278  
 ER stress, 293
- Liver transplantation, 129–130. *See also* Liver disease  
 VEGF, 428
- Liver, Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin pathway  
 development, 372–374  
 growth, metabolism, and homeostasis, 374  
 regeneration, 374–375
- Liver X receptor- $\alpha$  (LXR $\alpha$ ), 316, 470
- Liver X receptor (LXRs), 11, 54
- LPS binding protein (LBP), 70
- Lymphocytes, occurrence, 117
- Lysosomes, in hepatocyte, 9
- M**
- Major histocompatibility complex (MHC), 82
- Malondialdehyde-acetaldehyde (MAA), 132



- Mammalian lethal with SEC13 protein 8 (mLST8), 259
- Mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1), 276. *See also* Mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR)
- activation, physiological effects, 259, 261
- negative feedback effect, 262–263
- positive anabolic effects, 262
- regulation in liver disease
- liver regeneration, 263–264
- metabolic disorders, 264
- Mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR), 259
- mTORC1 activation
- in human HCC, 264–265
- liver regeneration, 263–264
- metabolic disorders of liver, 264
- negative feedback effect, 262–263
- positive anabolic responses, 262
- pharmacological inhibition in HCC
- in clinical trials for HCC, 266
- preclinical studies in animal models, 265–266
- signaling pathways
- activation of mTOR complexes, 260–262
- mTOR complexes, 259–260
- Manganese superoxide dismutase (MnSOD), 167
- MAP kinase phosphatases (MKPs), 214
- MAPK signaling, 31–32. *See also* Biliary epithelial cells
- Matricellular proteins, role, 97.
- See also* Extracellular matrix (ECM)
- Matrix metalloproteinases (MMP), 100, 422
- Mdm2* gene, 347
- Mdm2-p53 interaction, disruption, 348
- Megakaryocyte, maturation, 105
- Meprip/A5/Mu (MAM), 371
- Metabolic syndrome and PPARs, 307. *See also* Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha (PPAR $\alpha$ )
- Metalloproteinases and inhibitors, 100–101. *See also* Extracellular matrix (ECM)
- Metastasis-associated protein 1 (MTA1), 406
- Metformin, usage, 274
- Methionine adenosyltransferase-1A (MAT1A), 444
- MicroRNAs (miRNA)
- history, 491
- identification and assessment, 492–494
- in liver disease, 494–495
- mechanism of action, 492
- types and biogenesis, 491–492
- Mitochondria, in hepatocyte, 8–9
- Mitochondrial permeability transition (MPT), 440
- Mitochondrial Ros and Gsh, 442–443. *See also* Apoptosis
- Mitochondrial stress, in ALD, 292
- Mitochondria of superoxide dismutase (Mn-SOD), 442
- Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), 26, 406, 425, 505
- Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1), 51, 55
- Mouse embryo fibroblasts (MEFs), 262
- Multidrug resistance glycoprotein (MDR), 19
- Multidrug resistance (MDR1), 409
- Multidrug resistance protein family (MRP), 18
- Murine embryonic fibroblast (MEF), 203
- MycER protein, 357
- MycERT2 expression, 360
- MycERtransduced cells, chimeric MycER protein in, 357
- Myc* gene, 357
- MYC protein
- transcriptome network, 357–360
- in vivo biological output, 360
- MYC-responsive genes, 357
- MyD88-dependent signaling, 151
- MyD88-independent signaling, 151–152
- Myristoylated alanine rich protein kinase C substrate (MARCKS), 46
- N**
- Na<sup>+</sup> dependent bile salt uptake, in hepatocyte, 16
- Na<sup>+</sup> independent hepatic uptake, of hydrophilic organic cations and anions, 17–18.
- See also* Hepatocyte
- Na<sup>+</sup>-taurocholate cotransporting polypeptide (NTCP), 16
- Natural killer dendritic cell (NKDC), 121
- Neutral sphingomyelinase activating domain (NSD), 159–160
- NF-E2-related factor-2 (Nrf-2), 287
- Niemann Pick type C (NPC), 443
- Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), 83, 168, 264, 277. *See also* Liver disease; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha (PPAR $\alpha$ )
- ER stress, 293–294
- and PPARs, 309
- and TLRs, 155 (*see also* Toll-like receptor (TLR))
- Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), 111, 168–169, 183, 207, 249, 264, 277, 309, 394. *See also* Tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF) receptors
- platelets, 112 (*see also* Platelets)
- Nonbile salt organic anions, excretion, 18
- Nonesterified fatty acids (NEFA), 249
- Non-malignant liver diseases, Hh pathway.
- See also* Hedgehog (Hh) signal pathway
- biliary fibrosis, 393–394
- nonalcoholic and alcoholic fatty liver disease, 394–395
- vascular remodeling, 395
- N-terminal transactivation domain (N-TAD), 402
- Nuclear export signal (NES), 346, 406
- Nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B (NF- $\kappa$ B), 162–164, 439. *See also*
- Tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF)
- receptors activation
- hepatocyte cell death, regulation, 202–205
- in liver disease, 205–207
- regulation, 200–202
- therapeutic target, 207–208
- transcription factor family, 199–200
- Nuclear hormone receptors (NHRs), 331
- CAR biology, 333–334
- PXR biology, 332–333
- Nuclear localization signal (NLS), 346
- Nuclear receptor co-repressor (NCoR), 331
- Nuclear receptor family, 53–54. *See also* Stellate cells
- Nuclear receptors (NRs), 315
- O**
- O<sub>2</sub>-dependent degradation (ODD), 402
- Open reading frames (ORF), 463
- Organelles, in hepatocyte, 7–9. *See also* Hepatocyte

- Organic anion transporters (OAT), 17, 318  
Organic anion transporting polypeptide family (OATP), 16–17  
Organic cation transporter novel type (OCTN), 17  
Organic cation transporter (OCT), 17  
Orthotopic liver transplantation (OLT), 129  
Outer mitochondrial membrane (OMM), 437  
Oxygen-regulated protein 150 (ORP150), 294
- P**  
Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (PNET), 266  
Para aminhippurate (PAH), 17  
Pathogen associated molecular pattern (PAMP), 119, 149, 187  
Pattern recognition receptors (PRR), 119, 187  
*PEPCK1* gene, 337  
Per/ARNT/SIM (PAS), 401  
PERK-eIF2 $\alpha$ , in mRNA translation, 287–288  
Peroxiredoxin-III (Prx-III), 442  
Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha (PPAR $\alpha$ ), 465  
    in amino acid metabolism, 305  
    in fasting, 305–306  
    in glucose metabolism, 305  
    hepatic circadian clock, 306–307  
    in lipid metabolism, 304–305  
Peroxisome-proliferator activated receptor-(co-activator 1  $\alpha$ ) (PGC1 $\alpha$ ), 277  
Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- $\gamma$  (PPAR- $\gamma$ ), 52, 54, 470  
Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs), 11, 53, 303–304. *See also* Liver disease  
    in disease  
        hepatic inflammation, 307–308  
        and hepatocarcinogenesis, 308  
        and liver fibrosis, 308–309  
        metabolic syndrome, 307  
Peroxisome proliferator response element (PPRE), 303  
Peroxisomes, in hepatocyte, 9  
Phosphatidic acid (PA), 44  
Phosphatidylinositide-3OH kinase (PI3K) pathway, 260  
Phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PIP<sub>2</sub>), 28, 454  
Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase (PEPCK), 248  
Phospholipase C (PLC), 25  
Phospholipid excretion, in hepatocyte, 18–19  
Phosphorylation, of HIF-1, 406–407  
Phosphotidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3-K), 32, 45–46  
Phosphotyrosine binding (PTB), 261  
PI3-kinase signaling, 32–33. *See also* Biliary epithelial cells  
PI3K/PTEN/PKB pathway, in liver diseases  
    HCC development, 250–251  
    insulin resistance, 249–250  
    phosphatases involvement, 250  
    viruses, PKB and liver diseases, 251–252  
PKB/Akt  
    activation and regulation  
        activating stimuli and upstream kinases, 242–244  
        interactors, 245–246  
        negative regulation, 244–245  
        positive regulation, 244  
    concept, 241–242  
    PKB substrates, functions  
        apoptosis, regulation, 246–247  
        cell cycle control, 247  
        cell size and survival, regulation, 246  
        in liver regeneration, 248–249  
        metabolism, 247–248  
    Planar cell polarity (PCP), 368  
        pathway, 369–370 (*see also* Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin pathway)  
    Plasmamembrane, in hepatocyte, 6–7. *See also* Hepatocyte  
    Plasminogen activator inhibitor (PAI), 48  
    Platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), 44–47, 110  
        signaling, 57  
    Platelet-derived serotonin, role, 110–111.  
        *See also* Platelets  
Platelets, 105–106  
    in chronic liver disease  
        alterations, 111  
        in chronic cholestasis, 112–113  
        and liver fibrosis/cirrhosis, 112  
        in nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, 112  
        and viral hepatitis, 111–112  
    definition, 105  
    ischemia/reperfusion injury, 106–107  
        cold ischemia, 107–108  
        warm ischemia, 108  
    liver regeneration  
        platelet-derived serotonin, role, 110–111  
        role, 108–110  
Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 (PARP-1), 163  
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), 333  
Polyinosinic–polytidylic acid (Poly IC), 125  
Polymorpholinos (PMO), 492  
Polyploidy, in hepatocyte, 9–10  
Porin, role, 9. *See also* Hepatocyte  
Portal Associated Lymphoid Tissue (PALT), 121  
Portal hypertension, VEGF, 425  
PPAR isotypes, expression patterns, 304  
Pregenomic RNA (pgRNA), 464  
Pregnane X Receptor (PXR), 315, 331  
    biology, 332–333  
    endobiotic homeostasis and disease, 336–337  
    gene regulation, 334–335  
    as therapeutic targets, 338  
    xenobiotic metabolism, 335–336  
Preligand binding assembly domain (PLAD), 160  
p70 ribosomal protein S6 kinase (p70S6K), 276  
Primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC), 128, 378, 394  
Primary sclerosis cholangitis (PSC), 130, 378  
Progressive familial intrahepatic cholestasis type 2 (PFIC2), 18  
proline-rich PKB/Akt substrate 40 kDa (PRAS40), 259  
Proline-rich tyrosine kinase 2 (Pyk2), 468  
Prolyl hydroxylase (PHD), 403  
Prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub> (PGE<sub>2</sub>), role, 70  
Protein-caloric malnutrition, BCAA supplementation, 262  
Protein disulfide isomerase (PDI), 287  
Protein inhibitor of activated STAT1 (PIAS1), 190  
Protein kinase A (PKA), 45, 391  
Protein kinase C (PKC), 31, 368  
Protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A), 484  
Protein phosphorylation, 56

- Protein structure of p53, 344–346
- Protein synthesis
- AMPK activation, 276 (*see also* AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK))
  - in hepatocyte, 14 (*see also* Hepatocyte)
- Protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), 371
- Proteoglycans and ECM, interaction, 95. *See also* Extracellular matrix (ECM)
- Proteoglycans, interaction, 99
- p53 tumor suppressor, 343
- apoptosis, 349–350
  - cellular stress, 348–349
  - liver-specific challenges of functions, 351
  - protein structure, 344–346
  - regulation of protein levels, 346–348
  - selectivity in downstream response, 350–351
  - subcellular localization, 348
  - transcription factor, 343–344
- Pyruvate dehydrogenase complex (PDC), 131
- Pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 4 (PDK4), 305
- R**
- Rag GTPases, activation, 261
- Rapamycin
- application, 259
  - treatment, on liver regeneration, 263–264
- Raptor, role in mTORC1, 259
- Ras homolog enriched in brain (Rheb), 261
- Ras, role, 261
- Receptor-interacting protein (RIP), 161, 439
- Redox factor 1 (Ref1), 26
- Rel homology domain (RHD), 162
- Resistin, role, 56
- Retinoblastoma (Rb) protein, 348–349
- Retinoic acid receptors (RAR), 53
- Retinoid receptor X (RRX), 11
- Retinoid X receptor alpha (RXR $\alpha$ ), 465
- Retinoid X receptors (RXR), 53, 303
- Rho-associated kinase (ROCK), 370
- Ribonucleotide reductase, importance, 349
- ROR-binding elements (ROREs), 500
- Rough ER (RER), 7, 8
- Ryanodine receptor (RyR), 29
- S**
- S-adenosyl-l-methionine (SAM), 444
- Second mitochondria-derived activator of caspases (SMAC), 180
- Selective PPAR modulators (SPPARMs), 309
- Serotonin, metabolism, 106
- Serotonin reuptake transporter (SERT), 106
- Ser/Thr protein kinase mTOR, 259
- Serum response factor (SRF), 505
- Severe combined immunodeficient (SCID), 136
- Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3), 165
- Signal transducers and activators of transcription (STATs), 188–190
- Silencer of the death domain protein (SODD), 161
- Silencing mediator of retinoic acid and thyroid hormone receptor (SMRT), 331
- Simian virus 40 (SV40), 346
- Sinusoidal endothelial cells, feature, 79
- Sinusoid capillarization, definition, 97. *See also* Extracellular matrix (ECM)
- Sinusoids, role, 79
- Sirolimus, application, 428
- Smad proteins, 48
- Small Heterodimer Partner (SHP), 316
- Smooth ER (SER), 7
- S-nitrosylation, of HIF-1, 407
- Soluble frizzled related proteins (sFRP), 376
- Sphingolipids and cell death, 444. *See also* Apoptosis
- Sphingomyelinases (SMases), 439
- Sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P), 444
- Src homology 2 (SH2), 261
- SREBP cleavage activating protein (SCAP), 289
- Stearoyl-CoA desaturase (SCD), 290, 293
- Steatohepatitis (SH), 444–445. *See also* Apoptosis
- Stellate cells
- activated stellate cells, senescence, 59
  - adipokine receptors, 55–56
  - cannabinoids receptors, 58
  - cytokine receptors, 54–55
  - expression, 153–154
  - growth factor receptor and integrin signaling, cooperation, 56–57
  - hedgehog signal pathway, 58–59
  - HSC, 41–44, 48–49
  - nuclear receptor family, 53–54
  - PDGF, 44–47
  - TGF- $\beta$  receptor superfamily, 47–49
  - TLRs and HSC, 57–58
  - TNF receptor superfamily, 51–53
  - transmembrane domain receptors, 49–51
- Stem cells
- in adult liver, Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin pathway, 375
  - niche and ECM, 99–100 (*see also* Extracellular matrix (ECM))
- StepMiner method, usage, 359
- Sterol regulatory element binding protein-1c (SREBP-1c), 168, 275, 289, 470
- Sterol regulatory element-binding protein family (SREBP), 234
- Stress-activated protein kinases/NH2-terminal-Jun kinase (SAPK/JNK), 468
- Subcellular localization, of p53, 348
- SUMOylation, of HIF-1, 407
- Suppressor of cytokine signaling (SOCS), 190, 232, 483
- Suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN), 499
- Sustained virological response (SVR), 483
- T**
- TATA-box binding protein (TBP), 371
- Taurocholic acid (TCA), 31
- Taurolithocholic acid (TLCA), 31
- Tauroursodeoxycholic acid (TUDCA), 31
- T cell factor/lymphoid enhancing factor (TCF/LEF), 367
- T cell factor-1 (TCF1), 365
- T cell protein tyrosine phosphatase (TcPTP), 190
- T-cells, 126–127
- 5'-Terminal oligopyrimidine tract (5'-TOP), 263

- TGF- $\beta$  receptor superfamily, 47–49. *See also* Stellate cells
- Thiazolidinediones (TZD), usage, 274
- Thioredoxin 1 (TRX1), 26
- Thioredoxin-2 (Trx-2), 442
- Thrombin (THR), 50
- Thrombocytopenia, 111
- Thrombopoietin (TPO), 15, 105
- Tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase (TIMP), 48, 55, 100–101, 159
- TNF-activated factor 6 (TRAF-6), 71
- TNFR-associated death-domain (TRADD) protein, 161, 439
- TNF receptor-associated factor-2 (TRAF2), 288
- TNF receptor-associated factor 6 (TRAF6), 151
- TNF receptors (TNFR), 438
- TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) receptors, 438
- TNFR1, role, 52
- Toll-like receptor (TLR), 119
- adapters and signaling, 150–152
  - clinical implications, 154–155
  - expression in liver, 153–154
  - future perspectives, 155–156
  - and HSC, 57–58 (*see also* Stellate cells)
  - and ligands, 149–150
  - negative regulation, 152
  - signaling, 119
- Total parenteral nutrition (TPN), 322
- Toxin-induced liver injury, 166–168. *See also*
- Tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF) receptors
- Toxoplasma gondii*, 150
- TP53 gene, 345
- Transarterial chemoembolization (TACE), 427
- $\beta$ -Transducin repeat-containing protein ( $\beta$ TrCP), 366
- Transferrin receptors (TfR), 15
- Transforming growth factor- $\beta$ -activated kinase (TAK1), 274
- Transforming growth factor  $\beta$  (TGF $\beta$ ), 372
- Transient receptor potential (TRP), 30
- Transmembrane domain receptors, 49–51.
- See also* Stellate cells
- Tryptophan hydroxylase (TPH), 105
- Tuberous sclerosis complex protein 2 (TSC2), 261
- Tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF) receptors
- in hepatic pathophysiology
  - liver regeneration, 165–166
  - nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, 168–169
  - toxin-induced liver injury, 166–168
  - viral hepatitis, 169
- molecules and structure, 159–160
- signaling pathways
- c-Jun N-terminal kinase, 164–165
  - intracellular death signaling complex, 160–161
  - mitochondrial amplification, 161–162
  - NF- $\kappa$ B, 162–164
- Tumor necrosis factor related apoptosis inducing ligand (TRAIL), 202
- Tumor necrosis factor (TNF), 278
- receptor superfamily, 51–53 (*see also* Stellate cells)
- Type 2 diabetes (T2D). *See also* Hepatitis C virus (HCV)
- AMPK, 277
  - and HCV, 481–483
- Type I interferon
- effects
  - antiproliferative effects, 192
  - antiviral effects, 191–192
  - interferon regulated genes, 191
  - induction, 187–188
- U**
- Ubiquitin specific peptidase 18 (USP18), 190
- Unfolded protein response (UPR), 286–288.
- See also* Endoplasmic reticulum (ER)
- 3'-Untranslated region (3' UTR), 49, 492
- Ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA), 31, 319
- V**
- Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR), 27
- Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)
- biological functions, 419–420
  - gene and splice variants, 420
  - gene expression, 421–422
  - protein family, 420–421
- receptors
- neuropilin-1 and 2, 423
  - receptor signaling, 423–424
  - VEGFR-1, 422–423
  - VEGFR-2, 423
  - VEGFR-3, 423
- role, 47
- signaling in liver conditions
- ascites formation, 427–428
  - hepatocellular carcinoma, 426–427
  - liver fibrosis and cirrhosis, 424–425
  - liver organogenesis, 424
  - liver regeneration, 424
  - liver transplantation, 428
  - portal hypertension, 425
  - viral hepatitis, 425–426
- Vascular permeability factor (VPF), 419, 427
- Vascular pole, definition, 6
- Vasoconstrictors, definition, 50
- VEGF gene, 420
- Veno-occlusive disease (VOD), 86
- Very low-density lipoproteins (VLDL), 8, 11, 304
- Viral hepatitis, 133–135, 169. *See also* Hepatitis B virus (HBV); Hepatitis C virus (HCV); Liver disease; Tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF) receptors
- and calcium, 458
  - interferon signaling, 192–194 (*see also* Interferon (IFN))
  - NF- $\kappa$ B, 207
  - and platelets, 111–112 (*see also* Platelets)
  - and TLRs, 154 (*see also* Toll-like receptor (TLR))
  - and VEGF, 425–426
- Viral infection
- and ER stress, 294–295 (*see also* Liver disease)
  - and HBx, 466–467 (*see also* Hepatitis B virus X protein (HBx))
- Virus–cell interactions, in hepadnaviral life cycle, 464
- Vitamin D Receptor (VDR), 54, 315
- Vitamin D3 up-regulated protein 1 (VDUP1), 502

**W**

Warm ischemia, 108. *See also* Platelets

White adipose tissue (WAT), 264, 323

Wilson's disease, 183

Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin pathway, 365–366

in liver

benign liver neoplasms, 375–376

bile duct tumors, 378

development, 372–374

growth, metabolism, and homeostasis, 374

hepatoblastomas, 376

hepatocellular cancer, 376–378

pathologies, 378

regeneration, 374–375

in stem cell biology development, 375

therapeutic implications, 378–379

transduction pathway

alternative WNT signaling pathways, 368–370

$\beta$ -catenin-E-cadherin interactions, 370–371

canonical WNT pathway, 366–368

interactions, 371–372

WNT/ $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  pathway, 368–369. *See also* Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin pathway

Wnt inhibitory factors (WIFs), 366

**X**

X box-binding protein 1 (XBP-1), 286

Xenobiotic metabolism, 335–336

Xenobiotic-responsive enhancer module (XREM), 334