







Original Article

Preclinical evidence for preventive and curative effects of resveratrol on xenograft cholangiocarcinogenesis

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Resveratrol (RV) could inhibit the growth of human CholangioCarcinoma (CCA) xenograft when administered after implantation and **could reduce the growth or even impair the implantation of the tumors** when administered prior the transplantation. RV inhibited CCA cell proliferation, induced apoptosis with autophagy, and strongly reduced the presence of **CAFs** and production of IL-6. Interrogation of CCA dataset in TCGA database revealed that the expression of *IL-6 Receptor (IL-6R)* inversely correlated with that of *MAP-LC3* and *BECLIN-1*, and that low expression of *IL-6R* and of *MIK67*, two pathways downregulated by RV, associated with better survival of CCA patients. Our data demonstrate that **RV elicits a strong preventive and curative anticancer effect** in CCA by limiting the formation of CAFs and their release of IL-6, and this results in up-regulation of autophagy and apoptosis in the **cancer cells**. (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38097133/>) (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304383523005402?via%3Dihub>).

