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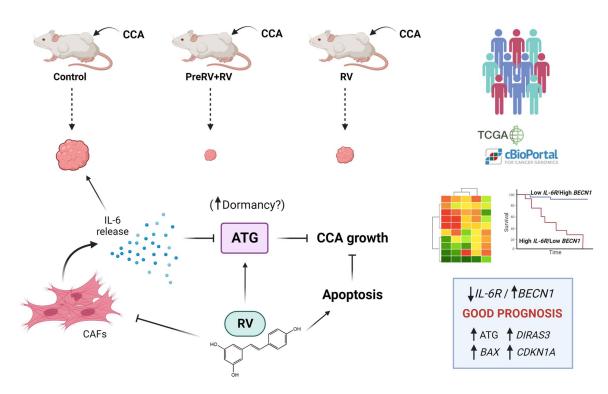


Original Article

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 <u>CAFs</u> 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 <u>cancer cells</u>. (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38097133/) (https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304383523005402?via%3Dihub).