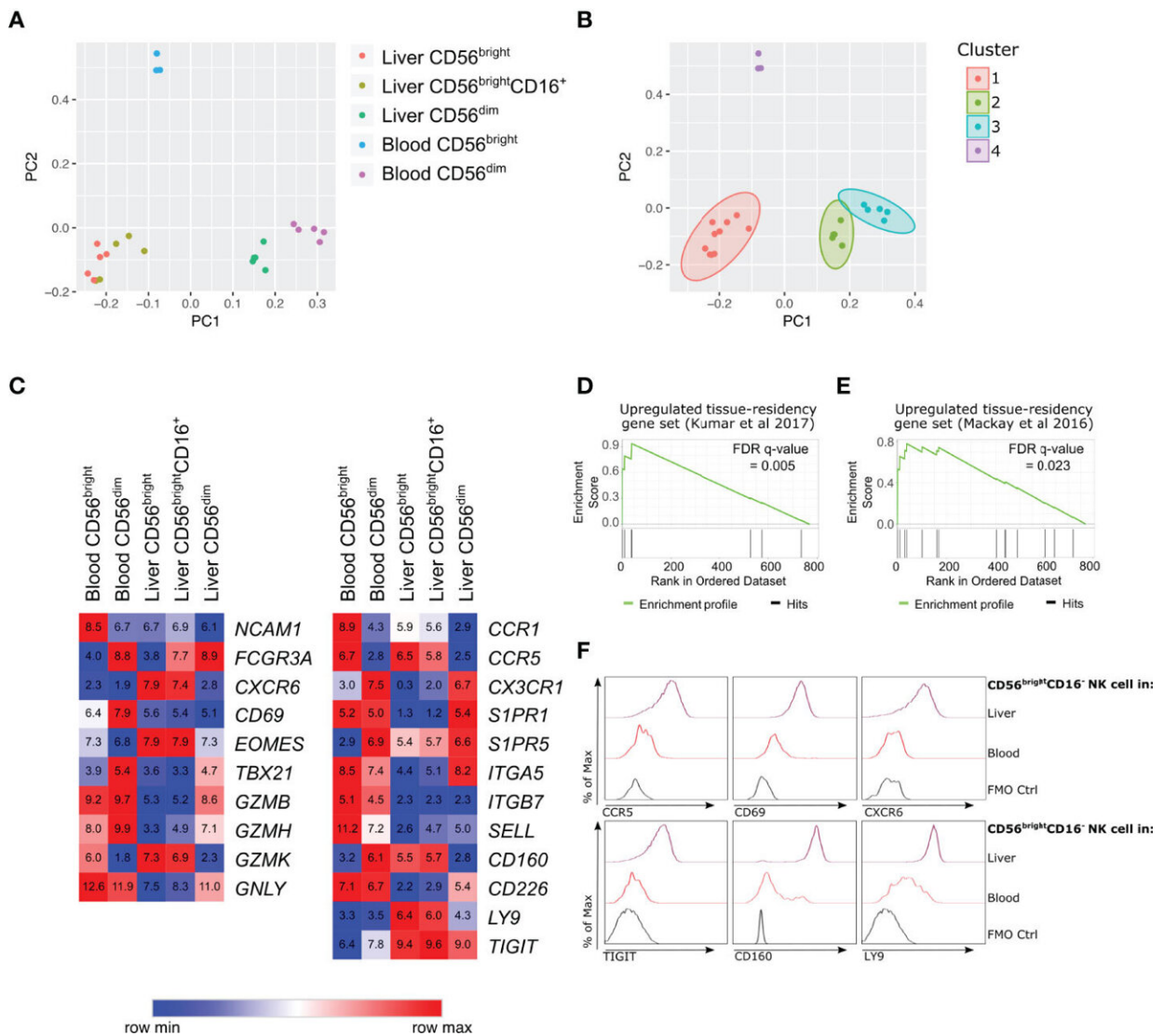


New research suggests natural killer cells in the liver help to prevent rejection after transplantation

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Human hepatic CD56^{bright} NK cell populations express a distinct transcriptional

profile association with tissue residency. RNA-sequencing analysis of flow cytometry sorted NK cell subpopulations from healthy human liver perfusate (n = 5) and healthy human peripheral blood (n = 5). (A), PCA analysis of 405 differentially expressed genes (ANOVA q-value 2 fold change between liver and blood CD56^{bright}CD16⁻ NK cells, against up-regulated genes in tissue-resident lymphocytes from Kumar et al., 2017 (40). (E), Gene-set enrichment analysis comparing 769 genes with >2 fold change between liver and blood CD56^{bright}CD16⁻ NK cells, against up-regulated genes in tissue-resident lymphocytes from Mackay et al., 2016 (41). (F), Representative histograms of protein validation of differentially regulated genes via flow cytometry on CD56^{bright}CD16⁻ NK cells (n = 5-11). Credit: *Frontiers in Immunology* (2022). DOI: 10.3389/fimmu.2022.921212

Scientists believe natural-killer cells in the liver may explain why liver transplant patients typically require less treatment with immunosuppressant drugs to prevent rejection than recipients of other organ transplants.

The scientists, led by Trinity's Cliona O'Farrelly, Professor of Comparative Immunology, worked with collaborators at Harvard Medical School, NUI Maynooth and the National Liver Transplant Center at St. Vincent's University Hospital to seek to better understand the impressive immune qualities of the [liver](#).

Liver disease is increasing all over the globe, mainly because of increasing rates of obesity, but also because of infections and cancer of the liver. Transplantation is often the only therapy available to people with end stage [liver disease](#).

In the study, recently published in the journal *Frontiers in Immunology*, the scientists showed that there are many immune cells known as natural killer (NK) cells in normal healthy liver, and about half of these are

specialized liver-resident NK cells. These cells are probably important in keeping the normal liver free of viral infections, malignancy and damage.

Explaining the findings and their significance, Professor O'Farrelly, who is based in the Trinity Biomedical Sciences Institute, said, "Recipients of donor livers generally require much less immunosuppression than the recipients of other organs. This prompted us to assess whether it was the immune cells in the donor livers that might be important in helping to generate the tolerance that is unique to [liver transplantation](#)."

"T lymphocytes are the [immune cells](#) that mediate graft rejection and are the targets of most immunosuppressive drugs, but we discovered the special liver-resident NK cells can kill these T lymphocytes. This leads us to think that in the transplant situation—when the operation is over—the recipients' T cells recognize something foreign and migrate into the donor liver but are then met by liver-resident NK cells, which kill them off and prevent organ rejection."

If the scientists can now understand how to boost the numbers or activity of these liver-resident NK [cells](#), the potential is there for kickstarting a patient's immune response if it is lagging or underperforming for some reason.

More information: Gráinne Jameson et al, Human Hepatic CD56bright NK Cells Display a Tissue-Resident Transcriptional Profile and Enhanced Ability to Kill Allogenic CD8+ T Cells, *Frontiers in Immunology* (2022). [DOI: 10.3389/fimmu.2022.921212](https://doi.org/10.3389/fimmu.2022.921212)

Provided by Trinity College Dublin

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