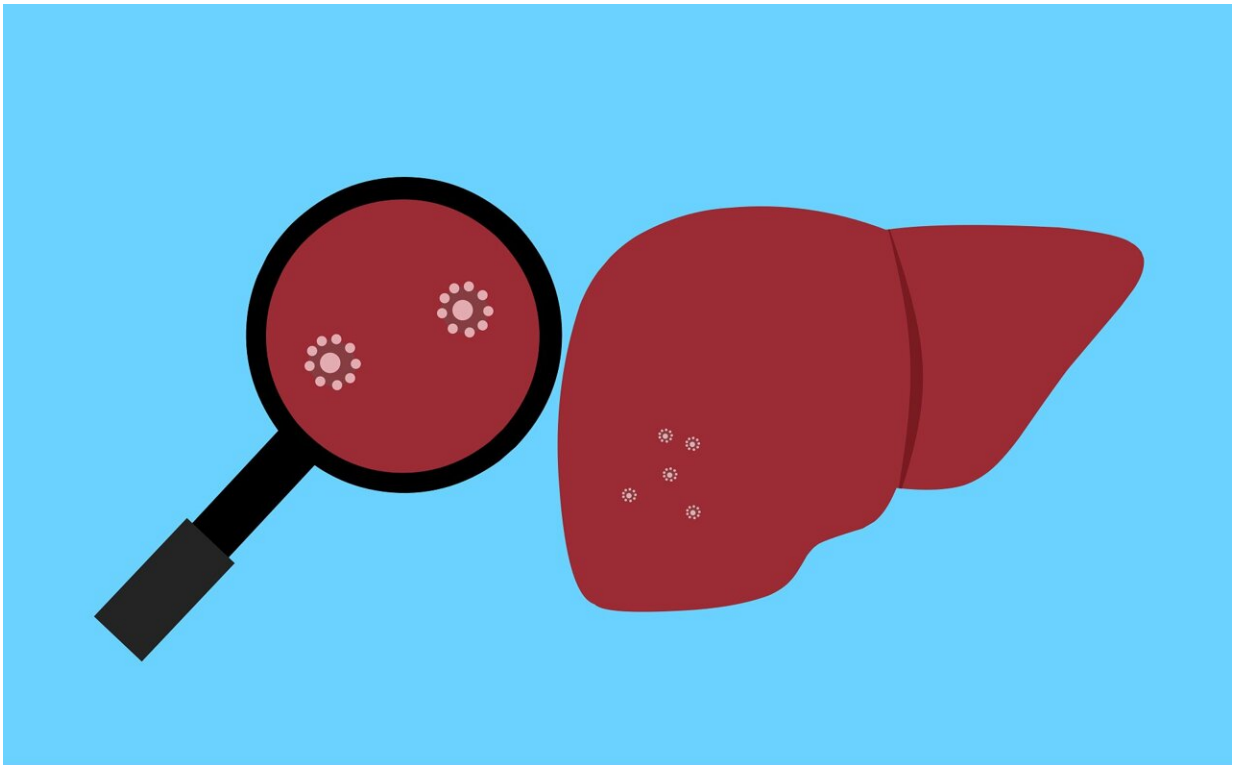


Study links alcohol-associated liver disease to abnormal cutting and rejoining of molecules

July 25 2023, by Will Sansom



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Alcohol consumption is a major cause of chronic liver disease. The disease, which has devastating consequences, progresses through stages of hepatitis (inflammation), fibrosis (scarring) and cirrhosis (severe

scarring). Advanced disease increases the risk of developing liver cancer, and some individuals may require a liver transplant to live.

Despite a tremendous need for new treatments, the specific biological factors that determine when and how rapidly liver cells deteriorate remain largely unknown.

In a study published May 3 in the journal *Hepatology*, a research team at The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio (UT Health San Antonio) shines light on the disease process, including a possible therapeutic approach for combating alcohol-associated [liver disease](#).

The researchers include Mengwei Zang, MD, Ph.D., the study's senior author, who is professor of molecular medicine and the Ewing Halsell Distinguished Chair in Research within the health science center's Sam and Ann Barshop Institute for Longevity and Aging Studies. She also serves as associate director of the National Institutes of Health-designated South Texas Medical Scientist Training Program at UT Health San Antonio.

"In our study, we show that the cutting and rejoining of molecules called pre-messenger RNAs is associated with liver disease caused by excessive [alcohol consumption](#)," Zang said.

"We observed this link in both mice and humans, shedding light on the biological role of pre-mRNA splicing in maintaining steady liver metabolic function," Zang said. "Moreover, our findings suggest that targeting specific splicing factors in liver cells called hepatocytes could offer a novel approach to mitigate alcohol-associated liver disease."

It's been known that certain splicing defects can lead to cancer cell processes, but the UT Health San Antonio team was intrigued about the

role of abnormal pre-mRNA splicing in driving alcohol-related liver disease since practically nothing is known about the latter, Zang said.

One of Zang lab's findings hints that splicing activity could help predict liver fat accumulation in individuals even before advanced disease such as fibrosis is apparent.

"This is a highly interesting result and suggests that splicing deregulation could potentially be used as an early indicator of fatty liver disease," Zang said.

In mouse studies, the UT Health San Antonio team studied FGF21, a protein secreted by [liver cells](#). FGF21 eased the alcohol-associated liver disease, possibly by inhibiting a splicing protein called SRPK2.

"Targeting SRPK2 signaling by FGF21 may represent a potential therapeutic approach for combating alcohol-associated [liver](#) disease," Zang said.

More information: Guannan Li et al, Targeting hepatic serine-arginine protein kinase 2 ameliorates alcohol-associated liver disease by alternative splicing control of lipogenesis, *Hepatology* (2023). [DOI: 10.1097/HEP.0000000000000433](https://doi.org/10.1097/HEP.0000000000000433)

Provided by University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

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