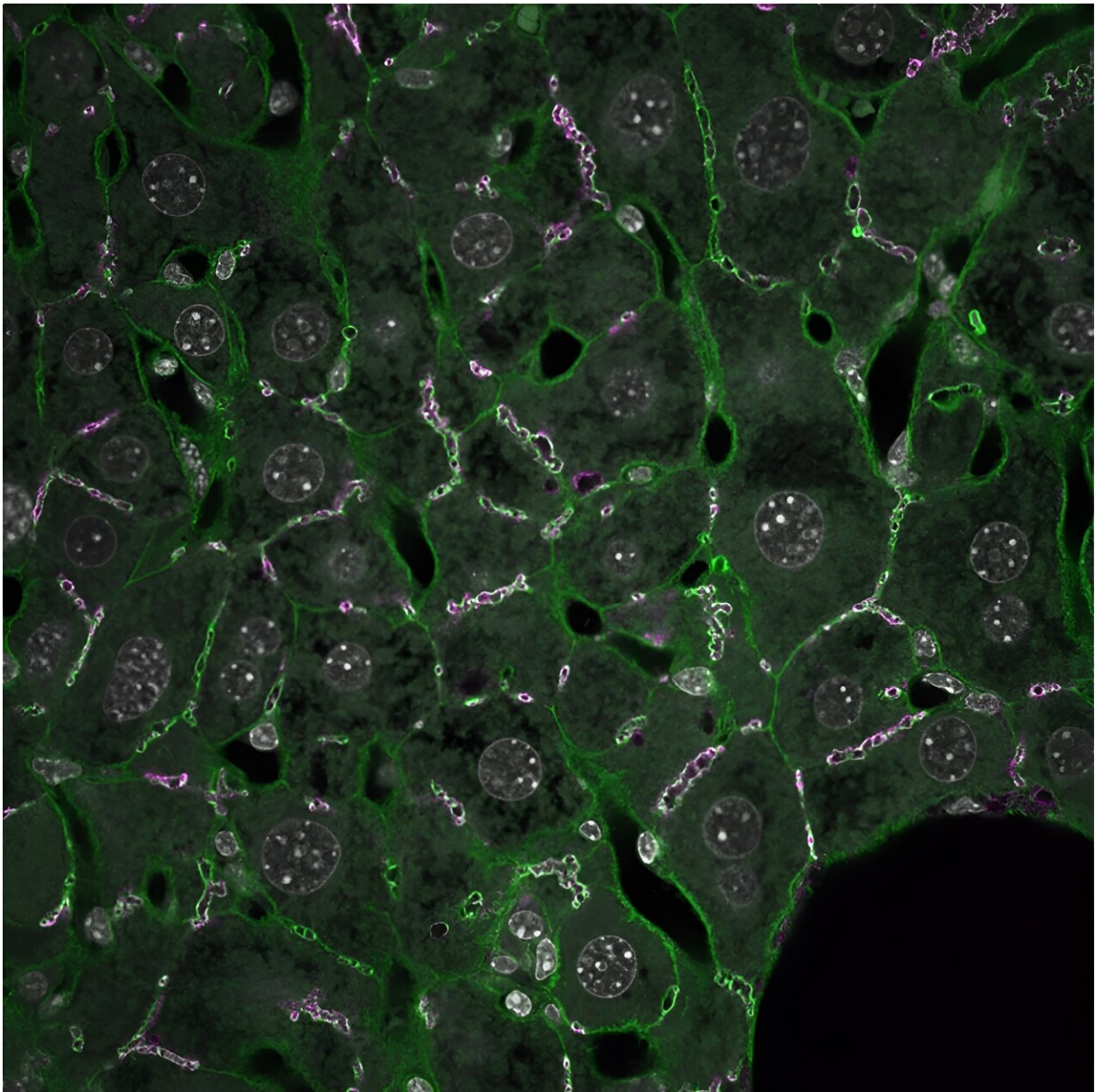


Researchers find that pressure in the biliary system leads to tissue changes in the liver

September 6 2023, by Katrin Boes



Microscopy image of liver tissue with bile canaliculi revealing the apical bulkheads co-stained in magenta and green. Credit: Mayer et al. / *EMBO reports* (2023) / MPI-CBG

The liver produces bile, which the intestine uses for digestion. For the transport of bile, the liver relies on a network of microscopic tubings, known as bile canaliculi, formed by liver cells called hepatocytes. When the outflow of bile to the intestine is blocked, it collects in the liver and can lead to serious liver disease.

Researchers at the Max Planck Institute of Molecular Cell Biology and Genetics (MPI-CBG) in Dresden together with experts from the Carl Gustav Carus University Hospital (UKD) Dresden and Oslo University Hospital in Norway found that high pressure in the bile canaliculi alters the structure of the [liver](#) tissue. The work is published in the journal *EMBO reports*.

They found that elevated pressure leads to the obviation of apical bulkheads, structures known to reinforce the canaliculi. Subsequently, bile canaliculi enlarge into liver cell rosettes that are observed in many liver diseases. This study identifies pressure to be a potential common cause of various liver diseases with biliary obstruction and thus contributes to a better understanding of liver diseases.

The research groups led by Marino Zerial, director at the MPI-CBG, and Jochen Hampe at the UKD, in collaboration with colleagues at the Oslo University Hospital, have found initial evidence that bile stasis leads to excess pressure in the microscopic bile canaliculi. Long-term overpressure could damage liver tissue and, consequently, lead to liver diseases such as [primary sclerosing cholangitis](#) (PSC) and primary biliary cholangitis (PBC).

Zooming into the bile canaliculi using [high-resolution microscopy](#), scientists now understand better what happens in the microcirculatory system of the liver tissue when it's under [high pressure](#). Hepatocytes form transversal connections called "apical bulkheads," stabilizing the bile canaliculi tubules. But when there's too much pressure from bile, the stabilizing supporting hepatocytes start to break down. This leads to the widening of the tubes and the formation of new structures called "rosettes."

For decades, physicians have used liver rosettes as a marker in the diagnosis of cholestatic liver disease to detect these disorders. In these structures, abnormal [liver cells](#) arrange like rose petals around a small opening. Such rose-like structure can be identified in tissue samples. Why these structures form, however, was unclear up to today.

Thanks to state-of-the-art fluorescence microscopy techniques, the researchers understood that liver cell rosettes are cross-sections of the bile canaliculi suffering excess pressure due to bile stasis. The scientists have thus solved a mystery about the causes of the formation of these structures, which are considered a distinguishing feature of biliary congestion in liver tissue. This suggests a direct link between increased pressure in the bile canaliculi and cholestatic liver disease and improves our understanding of these diseases.

Carlotta Mayer, the first author of the study, explains, "We see liver cell rosettes already in the early stages of PSC in the tissue. Thus, they are potential diagnostic markers of early stages of PSC and other liver diseases." The research findings suggest that excess pressure in the bile canaliculi may also play a role in other liver diseases, such as hepatitis. This could open new avenues for research into liver diseases.

"This work is an excellent example of the need for interdisciplinary research bridging medicine and [cell biology](#). We now need to focus on

the molecular mechanism of liver rosette formation to open new perspectives for treatment of these diseases," emphasizes the head of the research group, Prof. Marino Zerial.

More information: Carlotta Mayer et al, Apical bulkheads accumulate as adaptive response to impaired bile flow in liver disease, *EMBO reports* (2023). [DOI: 10.15252/embr.202357181](https://doi.org/10.15252/embr.202357181)

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