Guest editorial:

HIGHLIGHT REPORT: THE PSEUDOLOBULE IN LIVER FIBROSIS

H.M. Bolt

IfADo, Leibniz Research Centre for Working Environment and Human Factors, Dortmund e-mail: <u>bolt@ifado.de</u>

http://dx.doi.org/10.17179/excli2017-1038

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<u>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</u>).

Recently, Seddik Hammad from Heidelberg University published an interesting report about a frequent misinterpretation in research on liver fibrosis (Hammad et al., 2017): in mice repeated doses of carbontetrachloride (CCl₄) cause a pattern of fibrosis, in which pseudolobules occur that are lined by fibrotic streets, which can be visualized by Sirius red staining.

In the center of these pseudolobules vessels can be seen that have been interpreted as central veins. Although the perception that the vessel in the center of the pseudolobule is a central vein may seem intuitively understandable, this clearly represents a misinterpretation. In reality, the vessel in the center of the pseudolobule is a portal vein. In contrast, the central veins are found within the fibrotic streets. This clarification could be achieved by the use of previously established markers that exclusively stain the hepatocytes around the central vein and by specific periportal markers (Hammad et al., 2014). Hammad and colleagues explain the mechanism responsible for this pattern by CCl4 mediated pericentral killing of CYP2E1 positive hepatocytes, which after repeated CCl₄ administration leads to fibrotic bridging of pericentral areas (Hammad et al., 2017).

Studies of hepatotoxicity often rely on the correct interpretation of histology (Schenk et al., 2017; Reif et al., 2017; Ghallab et al.,

2016; Vartak et al., 2016; Nussler et al., 2014; Drasdo et al., 2014; Campos et al., 2014; Braeuning and Schwarz, 2016; Chen et al., 2015; Crespo Yanguas et al., 2016). Also liver physiology and regeneration depend on optimal zonation (Jansen et al., 2017; Hoehme et al., 2010; Bartl et al., 2015; Yanguas et al., 2016; Stöber, 2016; Moghbel et al., 2016): moreover 3D *in vitro* systems in toxicology aim for mimicking some of the zonated features of the liver lobule (Frey et al., 2014; Kim et al., 2015; Leist et al., 2017). Therefore, the careful analysis of Hammad and colleagues may help to avoid some misunderstanding in future.

REFERENCES

Bartl M, Pfaff M, Ghallab A, Driesch D, Henkel SG, Hengstler JG, et al. Optimality in the zonation of ammonia detoxification in rodent liver. Arch Toxicol. 2015;89:2069-78.

Braeuning A, Schwarz M. Is the question of phenobarbital as potential liver cancer risk factor for humans really resolved? Arch Toxicol. 2016;90:1525-6.

Campos G, Schmidt-Heck W, Ghallab A, Rochlitz K, Pütter L, Medinas DB, et al. The transcription factor CHOP, a central component of the transcriptional regulatory network induced upon CCl4 intoxication in mouse liver, is not a critical mediator of hepatotoxicity. Arch Toxicol. 2014;88:1267-80. Chen RJ, Wu HH, Wang YJ. Strategies to prevent and reverse liver fibrosis in humans and laboratory animals. Arch Toxicol. 2015;89:1727-50.

Crespo Yanguas S, Willebrords J, Maes M, da Silva TC, Veloso Alves Pereira I, Cogliati B, et al. Connexins and pannexins in liver damage. EXCLI J. 2016; 15:177-86.

Drasdo D, Hoehme S, Hengstler JG. How predictive quantitative modelling of tissue organisation can inform liver disease pathogenesis. J Hepatol. 2014;61: 951-6.

Frey O, Misun PM, Fluri DA, Hengstler JG, Hierlemann A: Reconfigurable microfluidic hanging drop network for multi-tissue interaction and analysis. Nat Commun. 2014;5:4250.

Ghallab A, Cellière G, Henkel SG, Driesch D, Hoehme S, Hofmann U, et al. Model-guided identification of a therapeutic strategy to reduce hyperammonemia in liver diseases. J Hepatol. 2016;64:860–71.

Hammad S, Hoehme S, Friebel A, von Recklinghausen I, Othman A, Begher-Tibbe B, et al. Protocols for staining of bile canalicular and sinusoidal networks of human, mouse and pig livers, three-dimensional reconstruction and quantification of tissue microarchitecture by image processing and analysis. Arch Toxicol. 2014;88:1161-83.

Hammad S, Braeuning A, Meyer C, Mohamed FEZA, Hengstler JG, Dooley S. A frequent misinterpretation in current research on liver fibrosis: the vessel in the center of CCl4-induced pseudolobules is a portal vein. Arch Toxicol. 2017;91:3689-92.

Hoehme S, Brulport M, Bauer A, Bedawy E, Schormann W, Hermes M, et al. Prediction and validation of cell alignment along microvessels as order principle to restore tissue architecture in liver regeneration. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2010;107:10371-6.

Jansen PL, Ghallab A, Vartak N, Reif R, Schaap FG, Hampe J, et al. The ascending pathophysiology of cholestatic liver disease. Hepatology. 2017;65:722-38. Kim JY, Fluri DA, Marchan R, Boonen K, Mohanty S, Singh P, et al. 3D spherical microtissues and microfluidic technology for multi-tissue experiments and analysis. J Biotechnol. 2015;205:24-35.

Leist M, Ghallab A, Graepel R, Marchan R, Hassan R, Bennekou SH, et al. Adverse outcome pathways: opportunities, limitations and open questions. Arch Toxicol. 2017;91:3477-505.

Moghbel M, Mashohor S, Mahmud R, Saripan MI. Automatic liver segmentation on Computed Tomography using random walkers for treatment planning. EXCLI J. 2016;15:500-17.

Nussler AK, Wildemann B, Freude T, Litzka C, Soldo P, Friess H, et al. Chronic CCl4 intoxication causes liver and bone damage similar to the human pathology of hepatic osteodystrophy: a mouse model to analyse the liver-bone axis. Arch Toxicol. 2014;88:997-1006.

Reif R, Ghallab A, Beattie L, Günther G, Kuepfer L, Kaye PM, et al. In vivo imaging of systemic transport and elimination of xenobiotics and endogenous molecules in mice. Arch Toxicol. 2017;91:1335-52.

Schenk A, Ghallab A, Hofmann U, Hassan R, Schwarz M, Schuppert A, et al. Physiologically-based modelling in mice suggests an aggravated loss of clearance capacity after toxic liver damage. Sci Rep. 2017;7(1): 6224.

Stöber R. Pathophysiology of cholestatic liver disease and its relevance for in vitro tests of hepatotoxicity. EXCLI J. 2016;15:870-1.

Vartak N, Damle-Vartak A, Richter B, Dirsch O, Dahmen U, Hammad S, et al. Cholestasis-induced adaptive remodeling of interlobular bile ducts. Hepatology. 2016;63:951-64.

Yanguas SC, Cogliati B, Willebrords J, Maes M, Colle I, van den Bossche B, et al. Experimental models of liver fibrosis. Arch Toxicol. 2016;90:1025-48.