



Signaling Pathways in Liver Fibrosis Process

Guest Editor:

Prof. Dr. Ralf Weiskirchen

Head of the Institute of Molecular Pathobiochemistry, Experimental Gene Therapy and Clinical Chemistry (IFMPEGKC), RWTH University Hospital Aachen, Aachen, Germany

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Message from the Guest Editor

Hepatic fibrogenesis is a complex process driven by a variety of pathogenic signaling transduction processes modulating the biology in parenchymal and non-parenchymal liver cells. Most important are cytokine and chemokine networks that orchestrate an inflammatory response that leads to the recruitment and activation of distinct leukocyte subsets. Moreover, the different molecular mediators target specific signaling branches that lead to increased formation of extracellular matrix. Simultaneously, different classes of reactive oxygen species are formed, resulting in enhanced oxidant stress and liver cell damage. Persistent liver damage results in sequential progression from inflammation to fibrosis, cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma. Currently, there is a great deal of basic and clinical research ongoing to interrogate core molecular pathways underlying fibrosis because early intervention is of paramount importance.

In this Special Issue of *Livers*, I cordially invite you to contribute, in the form of original research articles, reviews, or shorter perspective articles, on all aspects related to the theme of “Signaling Pathways in Liver Fibrosis Process”.

