Repurposed drug may boost liver transplant success

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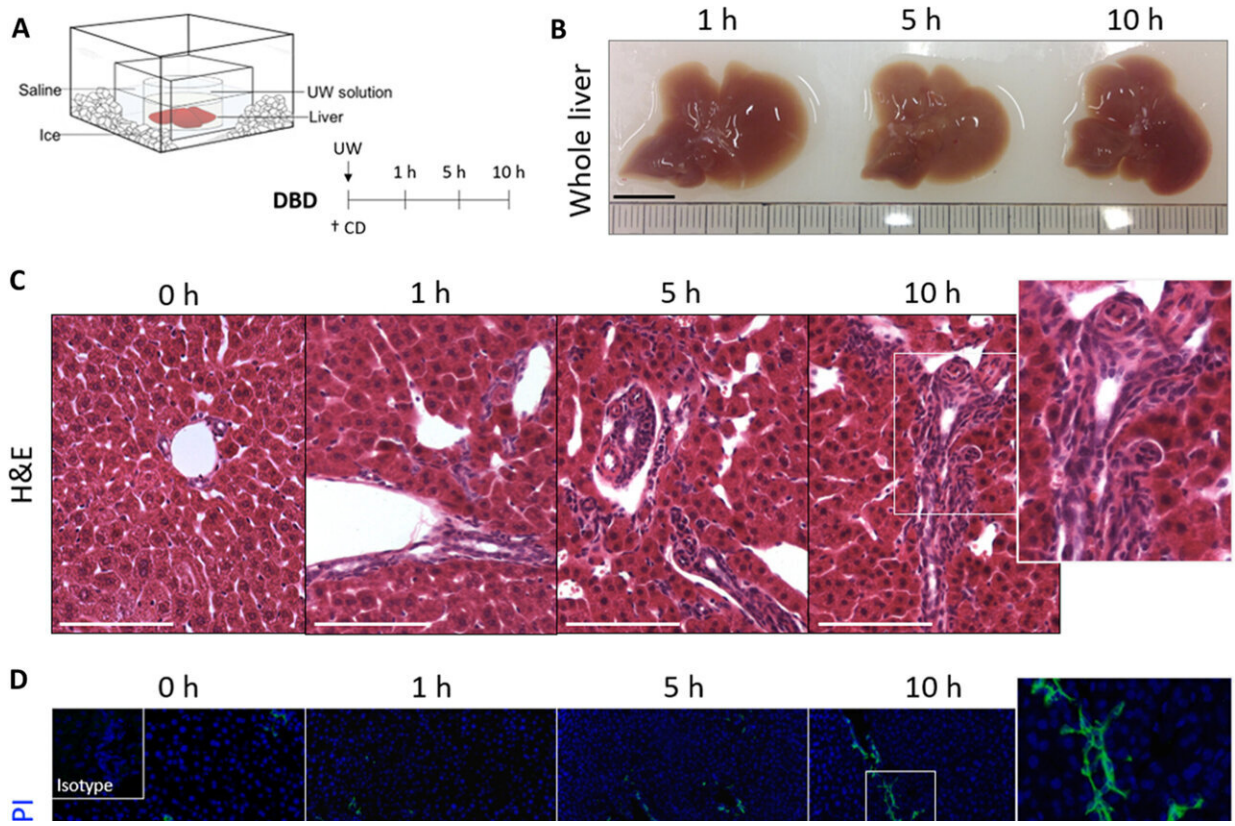

Cold storage conditions induce morphological changes in the anatomy of murine bile ducts. (A) Experimental setting for cold storage. Briefly, the mouse was culled by cervical dislocation (CD), and the liver was immediately perfused with UW solution and placed in a bag with UW. This bag was placed in a second bag with cold saline and surrounded by ice. Livers were maintained under these conditions for 1, 5, or 10 hours. n = 4 to 5 mice per experimental group. (B) Whole mouse liver after 1, 5, or 10 hours in cold storage. Scale bar, 1 cm. (C) H&E staining of mouse livers at 0, 1, 5, or 10 hours in cold storage. Scale bar,

120 μm. Far right: Digital magnification of the morphological changes in the biliary architecture. (D) Immunofluorescence of Keratin19 (K19) positive cholangiocytes (green). Scale bars, 250 μm. Isotype-negative control is shown in the top left quadrant. Far right: Digital magnification. (E) H&E staining at 10 hours shows cholangiocyte detachment in the biliary lumen. Right: Digital magnification. Far right: Immunofluorescence confirms the detached cells express the cholangiocyte marker K19 (green). Scale bars, 60 μm. (F) Number of bile ducts (BD) with detached K19-positive cholangiocytes during cold storage. **P