Decoding the role of immune T cells: A new territory for improvement of metabolicassociated fatty liver disease

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Introduction

Metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) is a new emerging concept and associated with metabolic dysfunction. Other 9.5%

MAFLD 50% Hepatitis C

Hepatitis B

Alcoholic f atty liver 15.0%

MAFLD still encounters the current dilemma due to unclear pathogenesis and the lack of FDA-approved drugs in clinical treatment.

The number of MAFLD may expand to 100.9 million cases in 2030, affecting a quarter of the global population. ThedysfunctionofimmunomodulatoryTcellsiscruciallyassociatedwiththepathogenesis of MAFLD.



•Figure 1. The proportion of various liver diseases in China •Source: Polaris Observatory Collaborators. Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol

T cell-specific immune responses

- Include innate immunity and adaptive immunity
- Introduce the diverse classification and pathophysiological effects of immune T cells
- Try to understand the intricacies of T cells involved in MAFLD progression



How T cells participate in MAFLD progression



T cells-related therapeutic options for MAFLD



Summary



Highlights:

- Metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) is the most common fatty liver disease caused by metabolic dysregulation.
- The maladjustment of T cell homeostasis give rise to severe hepatic steatosis and fat accumulation.
- Intestinal flora regulation or pharmacotherapy restore the immune homeostasis of T cells to improve MAFLD.

----- Figure 3. Immune T cells are involved in MAFLD progression either in a positive or negative manner.

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