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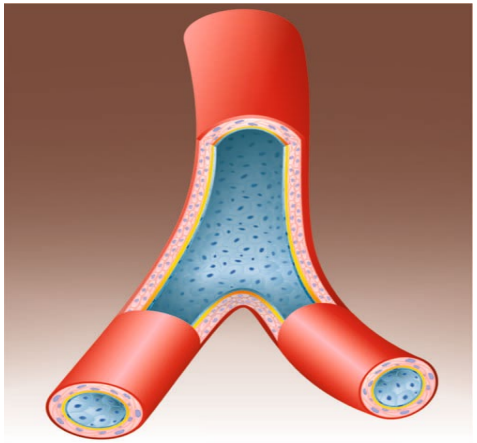
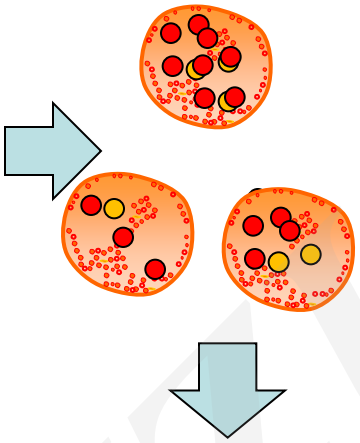
Exosome-derived galectin-9 may be a novel predictor of rejection and prognosis after liver transplantation

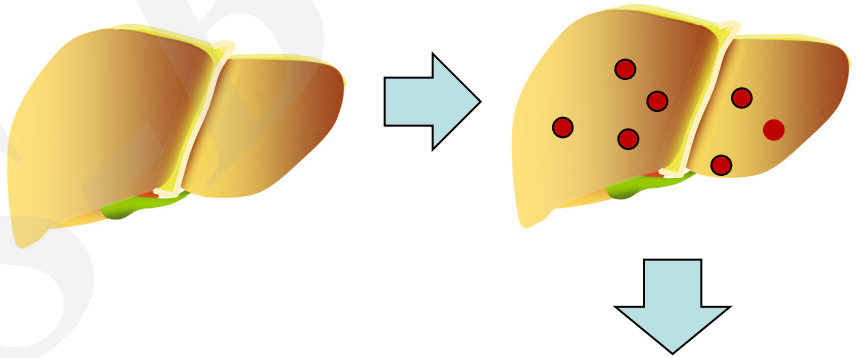
Key words: Liver transplantation; Acute cellular rejection; Exosome; Galectin-9

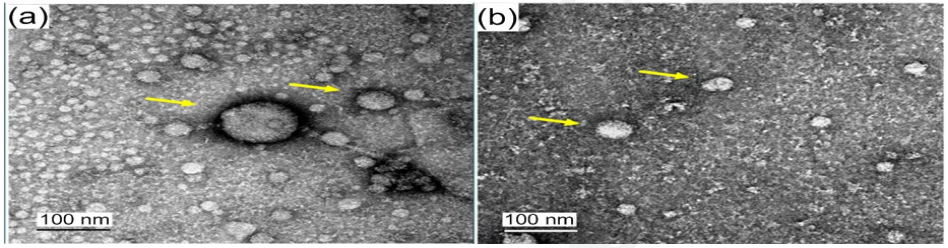
Research Summary

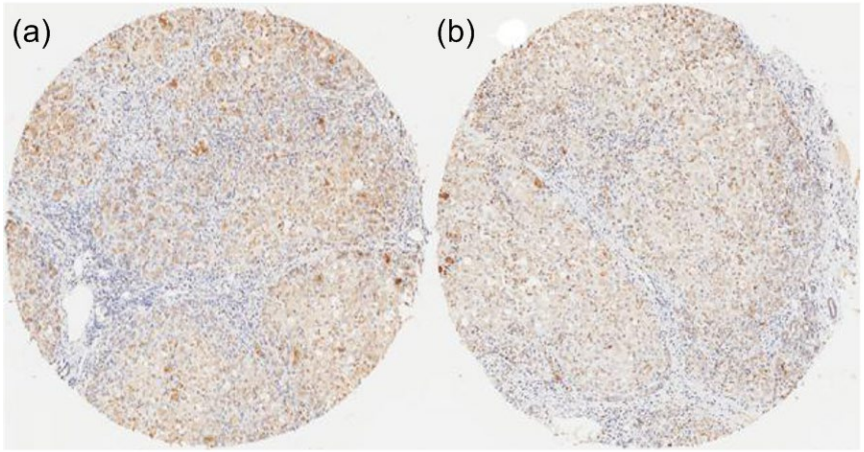
This review mainly focused on predicting and monitoring acute rejection by non-invasive methods **in the following aspects:**











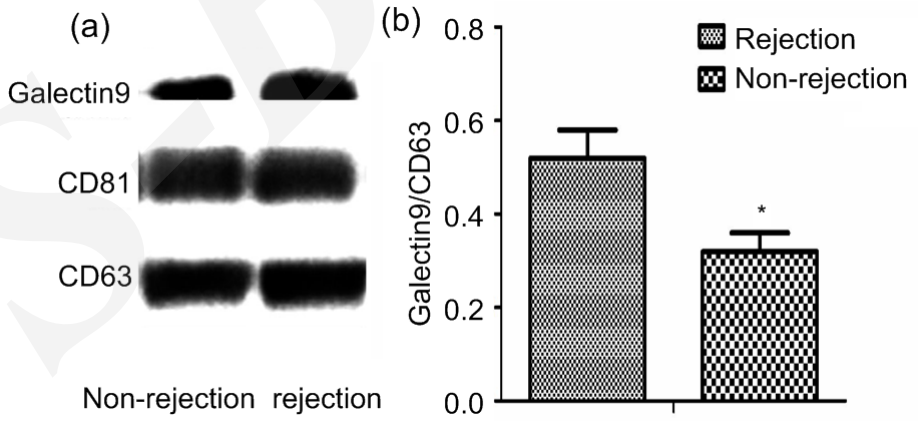
- Exosomes
- Resected liver tissue sample

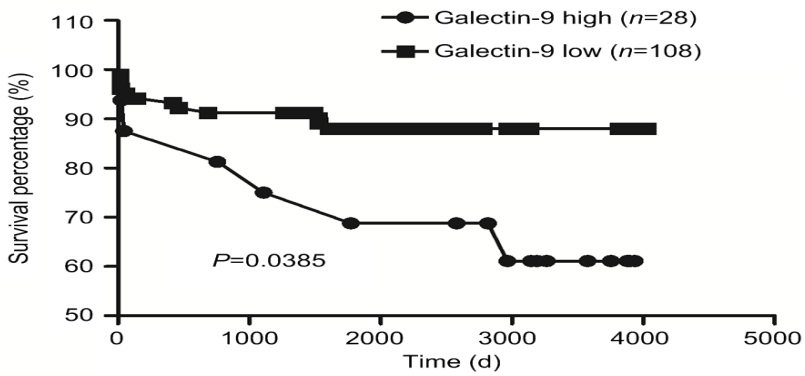
Innovation points

- **Predicting and monitoring** acute rejection by noval non-invasive methods

- **Exosome-derived galectin-9** may be a novel biomarker for predicting and monitoring liver ACR

- **Intrinsic galectin-9 expression in the resected livers** may be a marker of recipient immune status and associated with ACR/survival





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Innovation points

A series of comprehensive figures/tables were generated to summarize our work.

Table 1 | Clinical characteristics of rejection and nonrejection patients used for exosome and galectin-9 expression analyses

Figure 1 | Identification of exosome with electron microscopy

Table 2 | Demographics and clinical characteristics of patients for galectin-9 expression analysis in validation study

Figure 2 | Galectin-9 expression in serum exosomes

Figure 3 | Galectin-9 expression in resected livers

Figure 4 | Survival of the high and low galectin-9 expression groups

Table 3 | Characteristics of transplant recipients in the high and low galectin-9 expression groups

Table 4 | Multivariate analysis of overall survival in all transplant recipients

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