**GDF11 reduces aggressive behavior provided by tumor-associated macrophages on HCC-derived cells.**

Escobedo-Calvario Alejandro1, 2, Chávez Rodríguez Lisette1, 2, Bucio Leticia2, 3, Souza-Verónica2, 3, Miranda-Labra Roxana U2, 3, Masso Felipe4, Páez Arenas Araceli4, Hernández-Pando Rogelio5, Marquardt Jens U6, Gomez-Quiroz Luis Enrique2, 3, Gutiérrez-Ruíz María Concepción2, 3.

1 Posgrado en Biología Experimental, DCBS, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Iztapalapa, Mexico City 09340, Mexico. 2 Área de Medicina Experimental y Traslacional, Departamento de Ciencias de la Salud, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Iztapalapa, Mexico City 09340, Mexico. 3 Laboratorio de Medicina Experimental, Unidad de Medicina Traslacional, IIB, UNAM/Instituto Nacional de Cardiología Ignacio Chávez, Mexico City 14080, Mexico. 4 Laboratorio de Medicina Traslacional, Unidad de Medicina Traslacional, IIB/UNAM, Instituto Nacional de Cardiología Ignacio Chávez, Mexico City 14080, Mexico. 5 Departamento de Patología Experimental, Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición Salvador Zubirán (INCMNSZ), Mexico City, Mexico. 6 Department of Medicine I, University Hospital Schleswig-Holstein, 23562 Lübeck, Germany.

**Background.** Chronic or “non-resolving inflammation” is an essential cancer hallmark. The tumor microenvironment (TME) comprises a specific infiltration called tumor immune microenvironment (TIME) in various tumors, including HCC. High recruitment of tumor-associated macrophages (TAM) or M2 macrophages (CD206+) has been ……

**Sample**

**Aim.** To characterize the XXX effect on pro-tumoral macrophages and interaction with HCC-derived cells.

**Results.** Our results…. ….

**Conclusion.** Our data support the hypothesis that XXX reduces the aggressive phenotype on HCC-derived cells and modified tumor immune microenvironment, specifically on TAM with M2-like polarization. **CONAHCYT: 9999**