

Deciphering the role of the mononuclear phagocyte system in post-transplant airway fibrosis

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« Non quia difficilia sı	unt non audemus, s	sed quia non auden	nus difficilia sunt.»
(Ce n'est pas parce que le no	s choses sont diffic us n'osons pas qu'e	iles que nous n'osc elles sont difficiles.))
			- Seneca

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The mononuclear phagocyte system contributes to fibrosis in post-transplant Obliterans	
Bronchiolitis	
Abstract	
Introduction	
Results	
Myofibroblasts in post-transplant obliterative lesions are recipient-derived	
Tacrolimus treatment reduces post-transplant obliterative lesions and allows the survival of donor-derived myofibroblasts in the allografts	•
Cells from the myeloid lineage give rise to the majority of myofibroblasts found in oblitera airways fibrosis.	
The mononuclear phagocyte system represents a potential source of myofibroblasts	120
Cx3cR1-lineage cells express mesenchymal marker aSMA and synthetize pro-Collagen I	122
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