**Altered organization of collagen fibers in the uninvoled human colon mucosa 10 cm and 20 cm away from the colorectal cancer**

S.Despotović1, Đ. Milićević2, A. Krmpot3, A. Pavlović4, V. Živanović4, Z. Krivokapić5, V. Pavlović6, S. Lević6, G. Nikolić7, M. Rabasović3

*1 University of Belgrade, Faculty of Medicine, Institute of Histology and embryology, Belgrade, Serbia*

*2 Saarland University, Department of Internal Medicine V- Pulmonology, Allergology, Intensive Care Medicine, Homburg/Saar, Germany*

*3 University of Belgrade, Institute of Physics Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia*

*4 University Hospital Center "Dr Dragiša Mišović Dedinje", Belgrade, Serbia*

*5 Clinic for Abdominal Surgery- First surgical clinic, Clinical Center of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia*

*6 University of Belgrade, Faculty of Agriculture, Belgrade, Serbia*

*7 University of Belgrade, Faculty of Medicine, Institute of Pathology, Belgrade, Serbia*

e.mail: sanjadesp@gmail.com

Remodelling of collagen fibers has been described during every phase of cancer genesis and progression. Changes in morphology and organization of collagen fibers contribute to the formation of microenvironment that favors cancer progression and development of metastasis. However, there are only few data about remodelling of collagen fibers in healthy looking mucosa distant from the cancer. Using SHG imaging, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and specialized softwares (CT-FIRE, CurveAlign and FiberFit), we objectively visualized and quantified changes in morphology and organization of collagen fibers. SHG polarization anysotropy was used to quantify alignment of collagen molecules inside fibers. Using immunohistochemistry (staining with anti-alphaSMA, anti-LOX, anti-MMP2 and anti-MMP9) we investigated possible causes of collagen remodelling (change in syntheses, degradation and collagen cross-linking) in the colon mucosa 10 cm and 20 cm away from the cancer in comparison with healthy mucosa. We showed that in the lamina propria this far from the colon cancer, there were changes in collagen architecture (width, straightness, alignment of collagen fibers and collagen molecules inside fibers), increased representation of myofibroblasts and increase expression of collagen-remodelling enzymes (LOX and MMP2). Thus, the changes in organization of collagen fibers, which were already described in the cancer microenvironment, also exist in the mucosa far from the cancer, but smaller in magnitude.

REFERENCES:

[1] S. Despotović, Đ. Milićević, A. Krmpot et al. Sci Rep 10, 6359 (2020).

[2] M. Rabasović et al. J Biomed Opt 20, 016010 (2015).