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GOLGA2 loss causes fibrosis with autophagy in the mouse lung and liver

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Title: GOLGA2 Loss Causes Fibrosis with Autophagy in the Mouse Lung and Liver**Author information**

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Abstract

Autophagy is a biological recycling process via the self-digestion of organelles, proteins, and lipids for energy-consuming differentiation and homeostasis. The Golgi serves as a donor of the double-membraned phagophore for autophagosome assembly. In addition, recent studies have demonstrated that pulmonary and hepatic fibrosis is accompanied by autophagy. However, the relationships among Golgi function, autophagy, and fibrosis are unclear. Here, we show that the deletion of *GOLGA2*, encoding a cis-Golgi protein, induces autophagy with Golgi disruption. The induction of autophagy

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