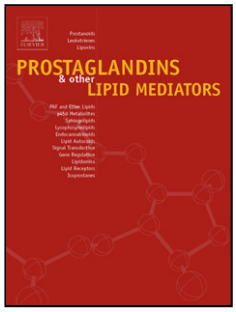

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Lipoxin A_4 and its analog suppress hepatocarcinoma cell epithelial-mesenchymal transition, migration and metastasis via regulating integrin-linked kinase axis

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Highlights

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A novel mechanism for the anti-tumor effect of LXA4
LXA4 suppress the EMT, migration of PMA or activated conditioned medium (ACM)-stimulated Hep3B cells in vitro and BML-111 suppress the EMT and metastasis of hepatocarcinoma cells in vivo
LXA4 suppress hepatocarcinoma cell EMT, migration and metastasis via integrin-linked kinase axis

Abstract—Epithelial-mesenchymal Transition (EMT) and migration play an important role in tumor progression, and lipoxin (LX), the 'stop signal' for inflammation, has been studied in basic research for its anti-inflammatory or inflammatory pro-resolving properties. Here, in the *in vitro* experiment, we showed that LXA_4 could inhibit the EMT and migration in phorbol myristate acetate (PMA) or activated conditioned medium (ACM)-stimulated Hep3B cells by