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Abstract

Circulating microRNAs (miRNAs) play a role in modulating the prevalence of fibrosis and have been a target of the cardiac anti-fibrotic effect of carvedilol. However, the impact of miRNAs on the hepatoprotective effect of this non- -blocker has not been yet elucidated. Hence, the current goal is to evaluate the potential role of circulating miR-200a in the hepatic anti-fibrotic pathway of carvedilol. Male Wistar rats were randomized into normal, CCl4 (2 ml/kg, i. P, twice