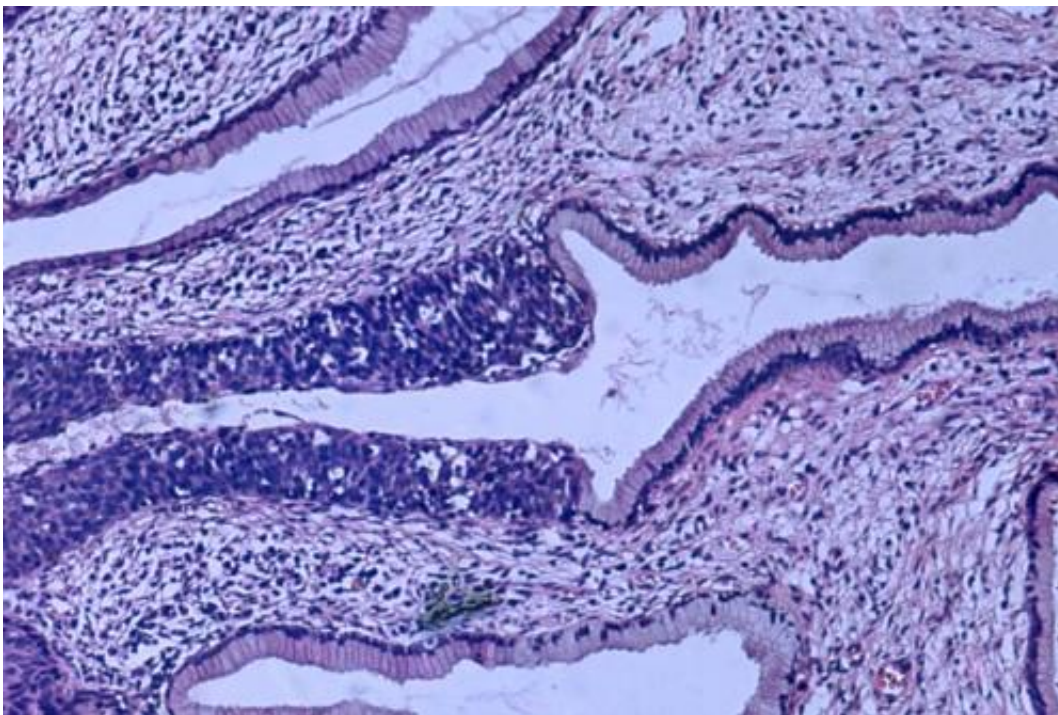


# Boosting the effects of a particular microRNA may benefit patients with cervical cancer

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High grade dysplasia (carcinoma in situ) in the uterine cervix. The abnormal epithelium is extending into a mucus gland to the left of centre. This disease can progress to invasive cancer (squamous cell carcinoma) of the cervix. Credit: Haymanj/public domain

Dysregulation of microRNAs, which are molecules involved in controlling gene expression, can promote tumor formation and

progression. A study in *The FASEB Journal* found that the miR-145 microRNA can suppress the growth of cervical cancer cells.

miR-145 was expressed at lower than [normal levels](#) in human [cervical cancer](#) cells, and lower levels correlated with more advanced clinical stages of cervical cancer in patients.

Experiments in cells and mice revealed the mechanisms behind miR-145 effects and pointed to potential targets that could be manipulated to benefit patients with cervical cancer.

"Cervical cancer is the fourth leading cause of cancer-related death in women worldwide, and microRNA dysregulation plays an important role in its pathogenesis," said co-corresponding author Kun Yang, Ph.D., of The Fourth Military Medical University, in China. "This study explored the potential mechanism of miR-145 in cervical cancer, suggesting that targeting miR-145 is expected to be an [effective strategy](#) for cervical cancer treatment."

**More information:** Chenchen Hu et al, miR-145 inhibits aerobic glycolysis and cell proliferation of cervical cancer by acting on MYC, *The FASEB Journal* (2023). [DOI: 10.1096/fj.202201189RR](https://doi.org/10.1096/fj.202201189RR)

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