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CEPTED MANUSCRIPT

MiR-126 reverses drug resistance to TRAIL through inhibiting

the expression of c-FLIP in cervical cancer

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Abstract

TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) represents one potential and ideal anti-tumor

drug, because it kills cancer cells specifically without targeting normal cells. However, acquired

drug resistance to TRAIL usually impedes the clinical use of TRAIL on cancer patients. In the

present study, we established in vitro TRAIL-resistant cervical cancer cell lines through long-term

exposure to TRAIL. Interestingly, we observed significant upregulation of c-FLIP in

TRAIL-resistant Hela and SiHa cells (Hela-TR and SiHa-TR) compared to their parental Hela and

SiHa cells. Although Hela-TR and SiHa-TR cells exhibited low-sensitivity to TRAIL treatment,

knockdown of c-FLIP significantly increased the cytotoxicity of TRAIL to them. In contrast to

high protein level of c-FLIP, expression of miR-126 was significantly downregulated in Hela-TR

and SiHa-TR cells. Results of western blot analysis, luciferase assays and and bioinformatics

proved that c-FLIP was the target of miR-126. Furthermore, as c-FLIP is the cellular antagonist to

caspase-8, transfection with miR-126 promoted the activation of caspase-8 induced by TRAIL. As

a result, miR-126 increased the TRAIL-induced apoptosis in Hela-TR and SiHa-TR cells. In

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