

Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S0141-8130(17)33256-7

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijbiomac.2018.01.022>

Reference: BIOMAC 8854

To appear in:

Received date: 28 August 2017

Revised date: 20 November 2017

Accepted date: 4 January 2018

Please cite this article as: Huijuan Jiang, Hongzhi Zhang, Xigang Hu, Wenbo Li , Knockdown of long non-coding RNA XIST inhibits cell viability and invasion by regulating miR-137/PXN axis in non-small cell lung cancer. The address for the corresponding author was captured as affiliation for all authors. Please check if appropriate. Biomac(2018), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijbiomac.2018.01.022>

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Knockdown of long non-coding RNA XIST inhibits cell viability and invasion by regulating miR-137/PXN axis in non-small cell lung cancer

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Running Title: XIST regulates NSCLC via miR-137/PXN axis

Abstract

Long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) may serve as miRNA sponges to modulate the expressions of miRNA target genes. LncRNA X-inactive specific transcript (XIST) has been demonstrated to be upregulated and act as an oncogene in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). However, the sponge role of XIST in NSCLC progression remains largely unknown. In this study, we demonstrated that XIST was substantially upregulated and miR-137 was aberrantly downregulated in NSCLC tissues and cells. XIST was identified to function as a competitive endogenous RNA (ceRNA) for miR-137 to promote NSCLC cell viability and invasion. Additionally, our results suggested that miR-137 targeted the 3'UTR of paxillin (PXN) to suppress NSCLC cell viability and invasion. Meanwhile, miR-137 was negatively correlated with PXN expression while XIST was positively correlated with PXN expression.

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