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Hsa-microRNA-101-3p expression in human urinary bladder cancer: Correlation with tumor pathology

Yasmine A. Issa, Howaida A. Nounou, Mohamed M. Hashad

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Hsa-microRNA-101-3p expression in human urinary bladder cancer: Correlation with tumor pathology.

Yasmine A. Issa, PHD, MSc, MBBCh [(1)] , Howaida A. Nounou PHD, MSc, MBBCh [(1)], Mohamed M. Hashad, PHD, MSc, MBBCh [(2)].

(1) Medical Biochemistry Department, Alexandria Faculty of Medicine, Egypt.

(2) Urology Department, Alexandria Faculty of Medicine, Egypt.

Abstract

Introduction:

MicroRNAs (miRs) are a class of small, conserved, non-protein-coding RNAs that regulate gene expression by controlling translation of target messenger RNA. In cancer, miRs can act either as tumor suppressors or oncogenes. Reduced expression of miR-101 has been observed in different types of cancers, and was thus considered to be a tumor suppressor. In urinary bladder cancer (BC) cell lines, miR-101 was found to suppress cancer cells motility, however studies in human BC patients, correlating miR-101 expression to pathological findings are very limited. This study aims at assessing hsa-miR-101-3p expression in human BC in correlation to tumor pathology in transurethral resection biopsies**.**

Material and methods:

Transuretheral bladder tissue specimens were collected from 100 bladder cancer patients. Only bladder transitional cell carcinoma (BTCC) patients (n=80) were considered. Total RNA was