

THE GLOBAL MICRORNA EXPRESSION PROFILE OF IRRADIATED THYROID CELLS

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INTRODUCTION

Ionizing Radiation (IR) is a well-known risk factor for papillary thyroid cancer¹, and it has been reported to alter microRNA expression², which is important to thyroid carcinogenesis³.

OBJECTIVE

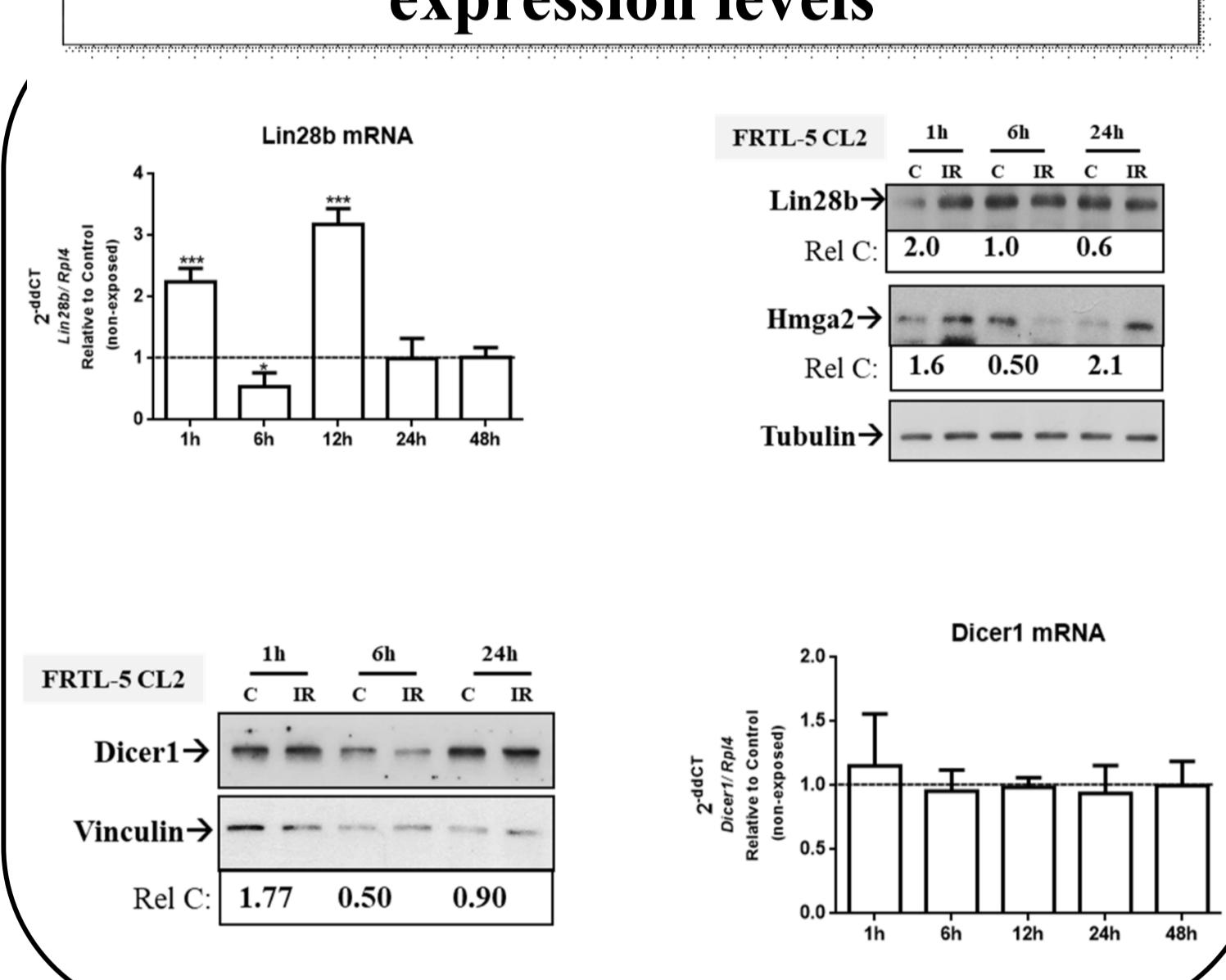
Therefore, we have evaluated the impact of IR on microRNA expression profile of the normal thyroid cell line (FRTL-5 CL2) and as well as its effect on radiosensitivity of thyroid cancer cell lines, especially the human anaplastic thyroid carcinoma cell line (8505c).

RESULTS

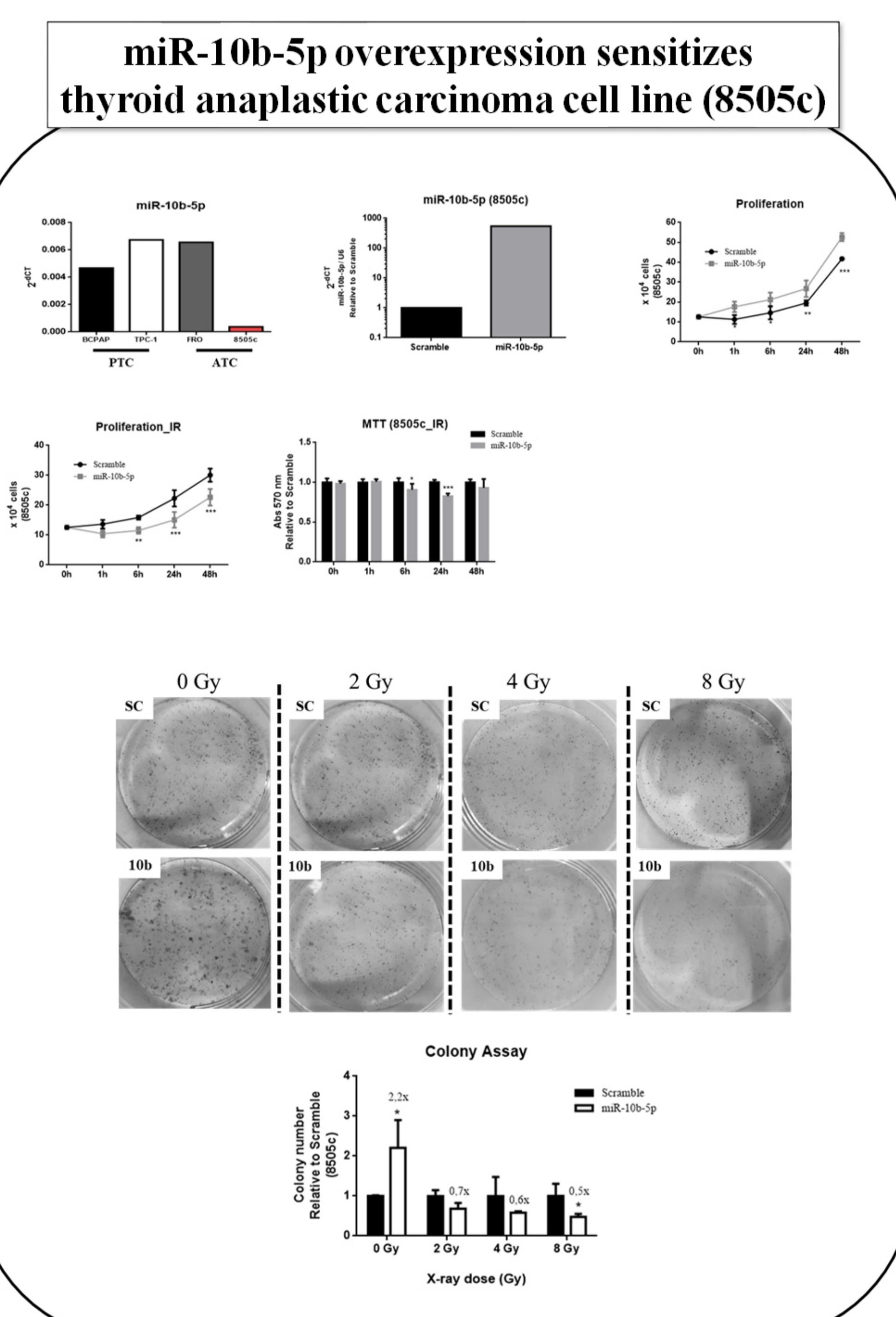
Differential miR expression in irradiated FRTL-5 CL2 cells

FRTL-5 CL2 wt IR versus CTRL (1h)		
miR	Fold-change	prob
rno-miR-541-5p	-8.54	0.72
rno-miR-199a-3p	-7.00	0.73
rno-miR-1249	2.21	0.74
rno-miR-30c-2-3p	2.23	0.89
rno-miR-193b-3p	2.28	0.77
rno-miR-451-5p	2.63	0.75
rno-miR-296-5p	2.78	0.73
rno-miR-128-1-5p	3.28	0.75
rno-miR-10b-5p	4.28	0.91
rno-miR-199a-3p	10.04	0.92

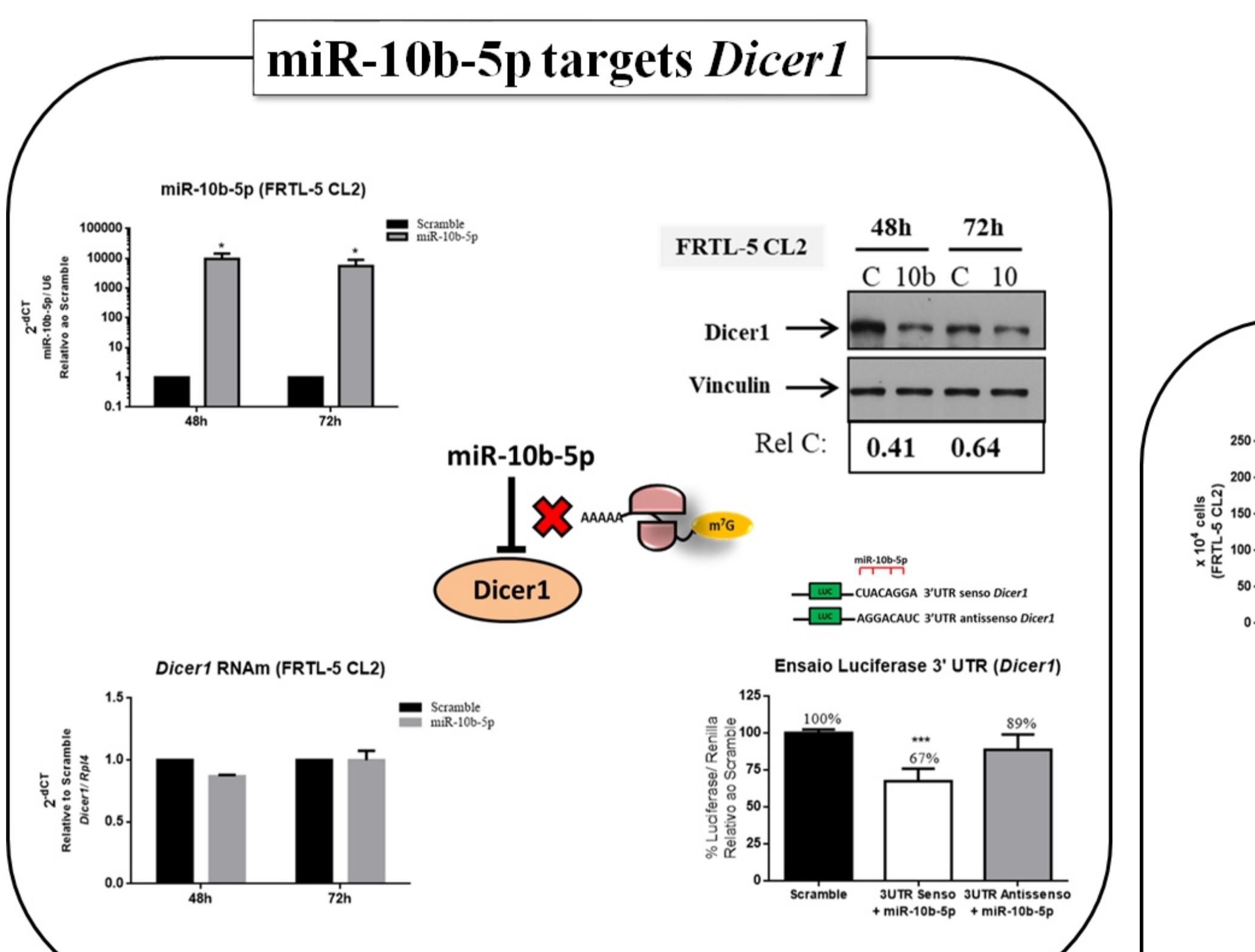
miR expressions correlates to targets expression levels



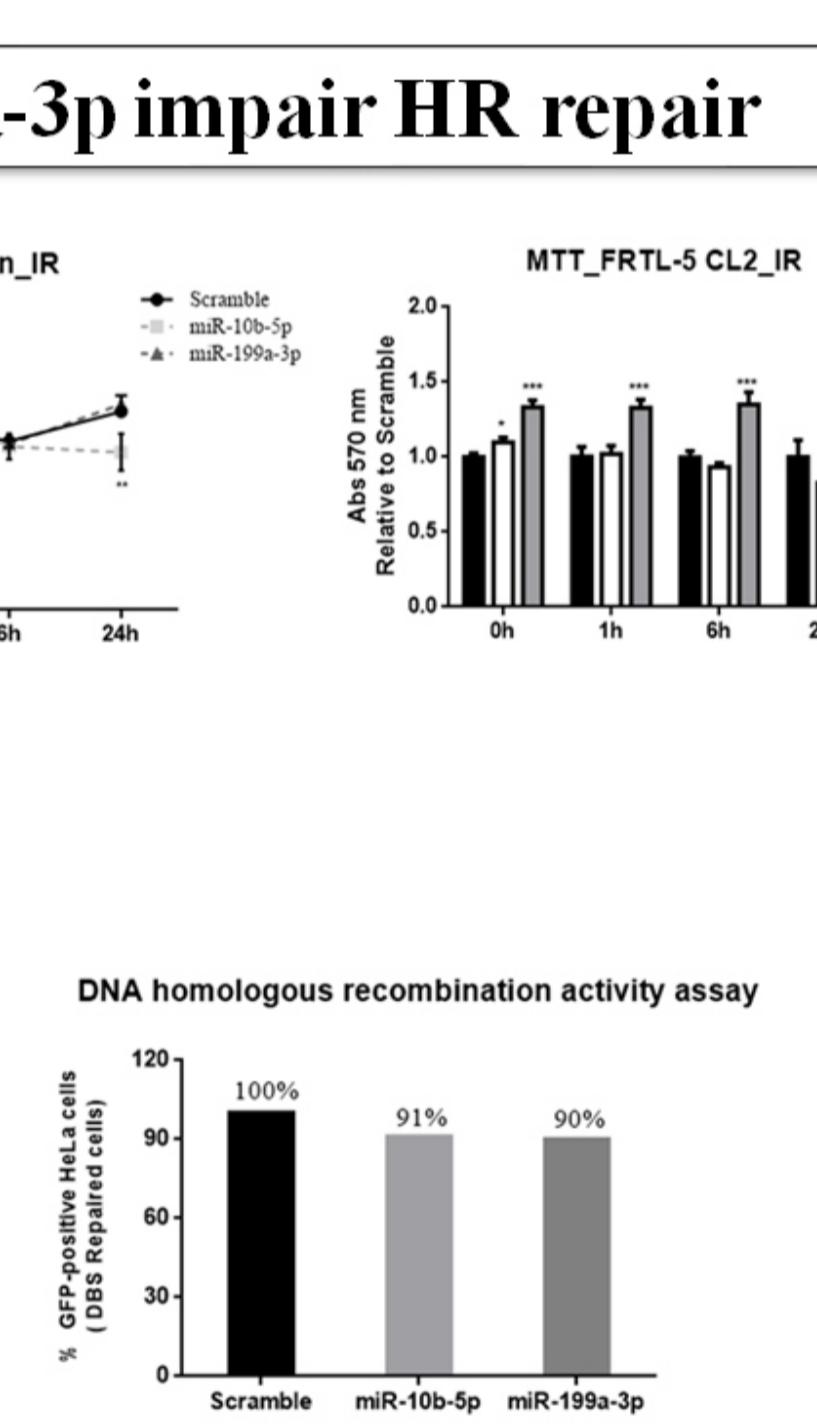
miR-10b-5p overexpression sensitizes thyroid anaplastic carcinoma cell line (8505c)



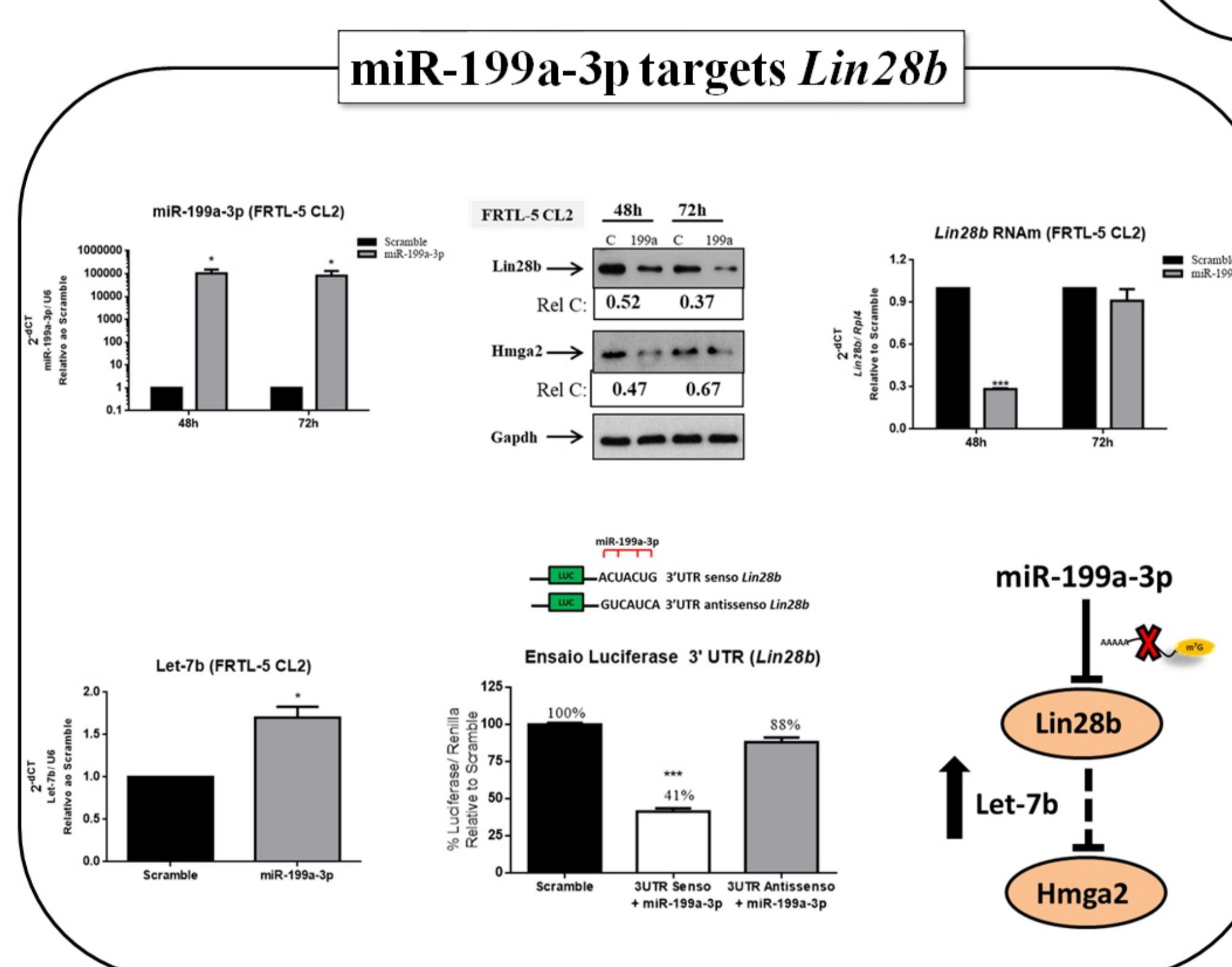
miR-10b-5p targets Dicer1



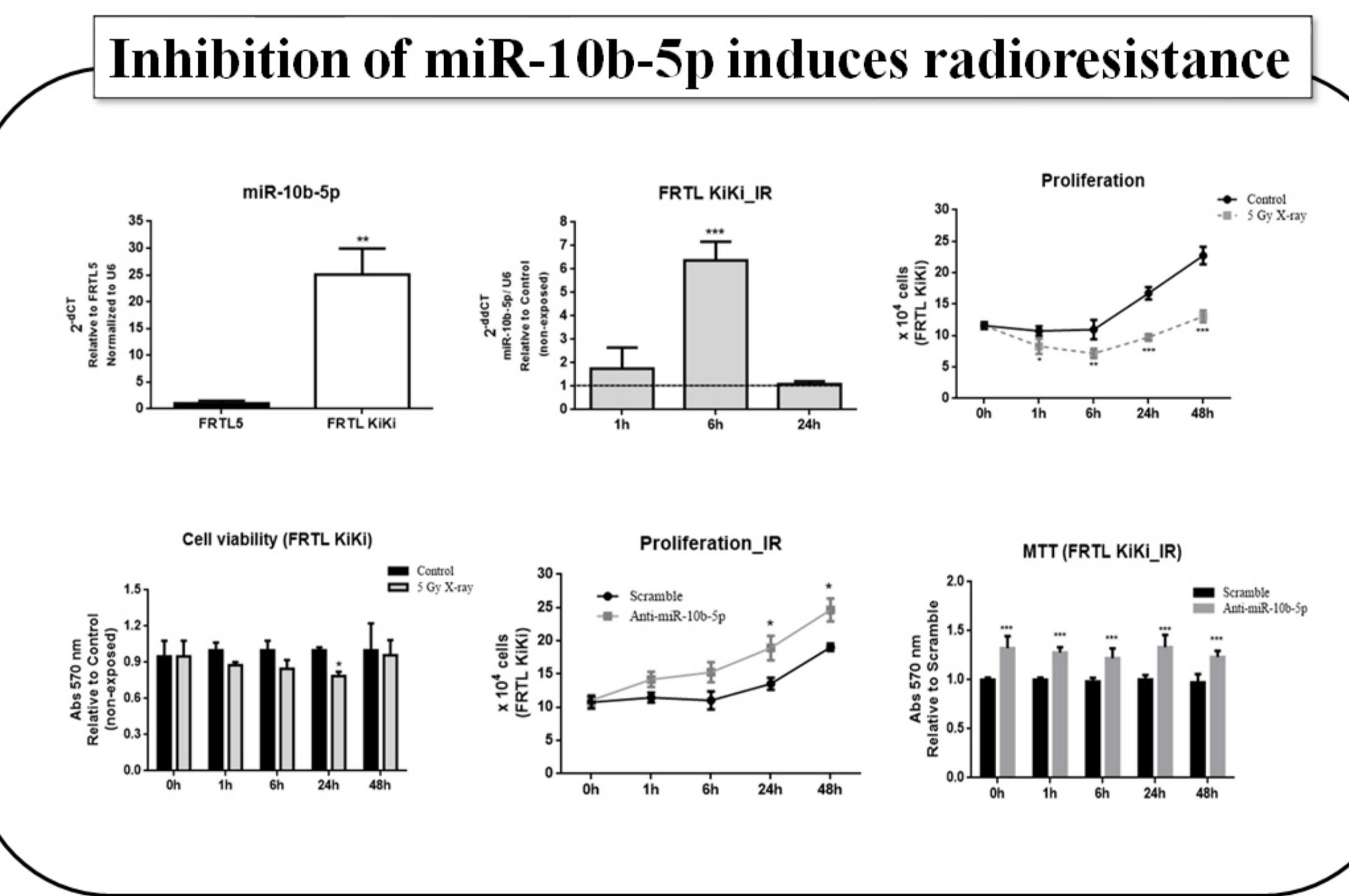
miR-10b-5p and miR-199a-3p impair HR repair



miR-199a-3p targets Lin28b



Inhibition of miR-10b-5p induces radioresistance



CONCLUSION

These results demonstrate that IR deregulates microRNA expression, affecting the homologous recombination DNA repair efficiency of irradiated thyroid cells, and suggest that miR-10b-5p overexpression may be an innovative approach for anaplastic thyroid cancer therapy by increasing cancer cell radiosensitivity.

REFERENCES

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