



doi:10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2015.01.020
http://dx.doi.org/10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2015.01.020
Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2015, 24(1):105-109.

· 文献综述 ·

miRNA-122 与肝细胞癌的研究进展

秦麒麟¹ 综述 李清龙² 审校

(1. 中南大学湘雅医学院, 湖南长沙 410013; 2. 中南大学湘雅二医院 普通外科, 湖南长沙 410011)

摘要

microRNA (miRNA) 是一类内源性非编码 RNA, 它参与癌症发生发展过程中多个通路的调控。肝细胞癌 (HCC) 是最常见的恶性肿瘤之一, 目前缺乏有效的治疗手段, 预后较差。研究表明, miR-122 在 HCC 的发生发展中起着重要的抑制作用, 它可能成为新的 HCC 诊断和预后的重要生物标记以及治疗靶点。笔者就 miR-122 与 HCC 的关系研究进展进行综述。

关键词

癌, 肝细胞; 微 RNAs; 综述文献
中图分类号: R735.7

Research progress of miRNA-122 and hepatocellular carcinoma

QIN Qilin¹, LI Qinglong²

(1. Xiangya School of Medicine, Central South University, Changsha 410013, China; 2. Department of General Surgery, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha 410011, China)

Abstract

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are endogenous non-coding RNAs, participating in diverse pathways that regulate tumor occurrence and progression. Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is one of the most common malignancies, with poor prognosis due to lack of effective treatment modalities at present. Studies have showed that miR-122 plays an important suppressive role in genesis and progression of HCC, so it may probably become a novel biomarker for diagnosis and prognosis as well as therapeutic target of HCC. Here, the authors present the research progress in relationship between miR-122 and HCC.

Key words

Carcinoma, Hepatocellular; MicroRNAs; Review
CLC number: R735.7

肝癌已严重威胁到人类的健康, 90%的肝癌属于肝细胞癌 (HCC)^[1]。作为全球最常见的恶性肿瘤之一, HCC是造成癌症病人死亡的第3大原因^[2], 每年有超过60万人死于HCC^[3]。目前虽然有较多的治疗方法, 但患者5年存活率仍然很低^[4], HCC的浸润和转移是预后较差的主要原因^[5]。HCC

的发生发展受到复杂的分子网络调控, 涉及多个通路的蛋白质和miRNA^[6], 因此从分子水平来阐明HCC的发病机制和寻找治疗方法展现出广阔的前景。

miRNA是一类内源性的非编码RNA, 长度约为22 nt, 存在于所有多细胞动物中^[7]。miRNA可以与靶mRNA的3'-UTR不完全互补结合, 通过RNA诱导的沉默复合物抑制mRNA的翻译或促进mRNA的降解^[8], 从而实现对基因表达的转录后调控。人类有超过60%的蛋白编码基因受miRNA的选择性调控^[9]。随着对miRNA研究的深入, 发现许多miRNA在HCC的形成和发展过程中发挥重要

收稿日期: 2014-10-13; 修订日期: 2014-12-19。

作者简介: 秦麒麟, 中南大学湘雅医学院临床医学 (八年制) 2012级学生, 主要从事肝胆疾病方面的研究。

通信作者: 李清龙, Email: liqinglonga@sina.com

的作用,并找到多个治疗靶点^[8, 10-12]。多项研究表明,miR-122与HCC的发生发展关系密切^[13],它具有肝脏特异性,在每个正常肝细胞中有约66 000个拷贝,是肝脏中最丰富的miRNA,占肝脏miRNA总量的70%,但在肝细胞癌组织中表达显著下调^[14]。这种异常表达提示miR-122与肝细胞癌的生物行为密切相关。

1 miR-122 在 HCC 中的表达

最新研究^[15]显示,用DNA微阵列技术测得,在人肝癌细胞株中miR-122表达水平显著下调。晋云等^[16]对45例HCC及对应癌旁组织的检测也得出同样的结果,HCC中miR-122表达量低于其癌旁组织者有41例($P < 0.05$),而且,HCC组织中miR-122表达与E-cadherin呈正相关,与TGF- β 1表达呈负相关。作为肝脏中最丰富的miRNA,miR-122在HCC中却显著下调,说明miR-122在HCC的发生发展中起着重要的作用。

2 miR-122 与 HCC 的关系

2.1 miR-122 与 HCC 的发生

HCC的发生由一个复杂的分子网络调控,越来越多的研究表明,miR-122通过调控多条信号通路从而发挥抑癌功能^[14]。目前认为丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶(Akt)是参与新生血管生成的主要酶,参与细胞代谢以及凋亡在内多种生命活动的重要因子^[17]。Akt3有促癌作用,miR-122可与Akt3的3'UTR结合抑制其表达,抑制细胞增殖和转移,促进细胞凋亡,从而抑制HCC的发生^[18]。Cheng等^[19]发现岩藻糖转移酶8(fucosyltransferase 8, FUT8)能通过PI3K/Akt信号通路增强HCC的耐药性,说明FUT8也具有致癌功能,Bernardi等^[20]的实验则证明了miR-122能对FUT8的表达起到持续的抑制作用,从而达到抑制HCC的效果。Tsai等^[21]通过小鼠实验发现miR-122的缺失会促进上皮间质转化(EMT),并导致HCC的发生。致癌基因CCNG1下游的主要通路为HCC的EMT过程^[22],miR-122可以调控它的直接靶基因CCNG1,诱导细胞凋亡,以抑制HCC的生成^[23-24]。

HCC的发生需经历多个过程,常由慢性肝炎发展而来,由乙肝病毒(HBV)和丙肝病毒

(HCV)感染引起的慢性乙肝和慢性丙肝最为常见。Li等^[25]研究发现,慢性乙肝和HCC存在许多共表达的微泡miRNA表达谱,这些miRNA在慢性乙肝向HCC转变的过程中可能发挥重要作用。他们的实验结果显示,与正常对照组相比,在慢性乙肝微泡中miR-122上调,在HCC微泡中miR-122下调,提示miR-122可能抑制慢性乙肝向HCC的转变。LKO(miR-122基因敲除)和KO(胚胎基因敲除)小鼠实验证实,miR-122的慢性缺失会导致脂肪性肝炎和肝功能异常,最终导致HCC^[23]。另一份研究^[26]显示,暴露在二乙基亚硝胺下的LKO小鼠,miR-122的缺失会上调包括Axl在内的多个致癌基因,促使老鼠发生囊肿,生成HCC。除了miR-122的缺失会促进HCC的发生外,其基因突变也会造成相似的后果。最新一项研究指出,miR-122基因上游区域的一个单核苷酸多态性(rs4309483)中C→A碱基的改变会改变miR-122的表达,从而减少HBV感染的风险,但是会增加HBV携带者患HCC的风险^[27]。

2.2 miR-122 与 HCC 的增殖、转移和凋亡

HCC的转移是导致预后较差的最主要因素,也是目前诸多治疗手段无法攻克的难关。而众多研究表明肝脏特异性的miR-122可抑制HCC的增殖和转移并促进其凋亡。Chen等^[28]发现在HCC内注射表达miR-122的杆状病毒可以减弱HCC的增殖和转移,Tsai等^[29]发现miR-122通过抑制血管生成来抑制HCC的转移。庄鹏等^[30]成功构建了miR-122的慢病毒质粒,使携带的miR-122能稳定表达且具有抑制HCC细胞增殖的活性。Coulouarn等^[31]发现miR-122的缺失会增强细胞的转移性和侵袭性,而miR-122的积累可逆转这种表型。miR-122的下调可上调miR-122的致癌靶基因NDRG3(N-myc下游调控基因3),而miR-122的积累可以有效抑制NDRG3的转录和表达、HBV复制和细胞增殖,然而miR-122也可以与HCV基因的5'UTR结合促进HCV RNA的复制^[32-33]。miR-122的这种抑癌作用是通过多个通路实现的。韩泽平等^[34]用生物信息学的方法发现,在HCC的发病过程中,hsa-miR-122受转录因子CXADR和PTPN1调控的同时,又调控着下游靶基因HAMP和PTTG1。PBF(PTTG1 binding factor,垂体肿瘤转化基因1结合因子)可促进HCC增殖和转移,miR-122能对其进行靶向调控,但是HBV的复制可提高PBF

水平^[35]。RhoA是EMT中的重要调节因子, miR-122受上游转录因子HNF4a的调控。Wang等^[36]发现miR-122过度表达导致RhoA/Rock路径失活,使细胞黏附性增强,首次证明HNF4a/miR-122/RhoA路径负性调节EMT和HCC的浸润和转移。Xu等^[37]指出miR-122过表达会下调Wnt1, β -catenin和TCF-4,通过Wnt/ β -catenin-TCF信号通路,miR-122可抑制HCC细胞的生长和增殖,促进HepG2和Hep3B细胞的凋亡。除了上述路径之外,miR-122还可通过抑制Bcl-w基因所表达的RNA和蛋白质降低细胞活力并提高ATPase-3的活性从而促进细胞凋亡^[24, 38]。人体的丙酮酸激酶(PK, pyruvate kinase)有M1和M2两种,PKM2在HCC细胞有氧糖酵解中发挥关键作用,为HCC细胞生长增殖提供支持,而Liu等^[39]发现miR-122与PKM2成明显反比关系,因此将miR-122靶向导入到HCC中有可能抑制HCC细胞中的有氧糖酵解,使其转向正常的生理代谢过程。

p53是目前研究比较多的基因,它是人体内的抑癌基因。由于p53蛋白的稳定性受细胞周期蛋白G₁的抑制,而miR-122可直接下调细胞周期蛋白G₁的表达,因此,miR-122可提高p53的转录活性,增加p53的表达,从而缩短G₂/M期并降低肝癌细胞的侵袭能力^[40]。致癌基因c-myc被证实与miR-122之间存在双负反馈调节环路,c-myc可以与miR-122基因上游启动子区域结合,抑制肝细胞中miR-122及其基因活化因子Hnf-3 β 的表达,而miR-122则可通过作用于E2f1和Tfdp2间接抑制c-myc的转录^[41]。

2.3 miR-122 与 HCC 的分化

无限增殖是肿瘤细胞的恶性表型之一,细胞分化则可以使其丧失增殖的能力,抑制肿瘤的恶性表型。研究发现,miR-122可通过多种途径促进HCC分化,从而发挥抗癌作用。张缨等^[42]通过对50例HCC组织的研究发现,miR-122在HCC组织中呈低表达,且表达水平随着肿瘤分化程度的降低而降低,这种改变恰好促进了HCC的增殖。Xu等^[43]发现miR-122作为肝脏富集转录因子的效应器可以调控肝脏细胞的增殖和分化。Laudadio等^[44]和Deng等^[45]都发现miR-122可刺激肝细胞的分化。不同的是,Laudadio等^[44]发现miR-122与HNF6(Hepatocyte Nuclear Factor,肝细胞核因子)构成正反馈调控回路,Deng等^[45]发现miR-122则与HNF4a构成正反馈调控回路。据此推测,miR-122可能与其它HNF也构成正反馈调控回路,从而形

成一个复杂的miR-122/HNF网络来调控肝细胞的分化。Doddapaneni等^[46]发现miR-122过表达可以促进离体肝干细胞向肝细胞分化,Cui等^[47]发现仅有miR-122的过表达不能触发间充质细胞向肝细胞分化,但加上miR-1246,miR-1290,miR-148a,miR-30a,miR-424和miR-542-5p的表达可以使这种分化发生。

3 miR-122 是新的分子标志物

研究^[48]表明,非癌变肝组织中特定miRNA的表达可以预测HCC发生的风险。Takaki等^[49]发现在非酒精性脂肪性肝炎(NASH)转化成HCC过程的早期会发生miR-122的沉默,这提示miR-122可能是评估NASH患者肝癌风险的一个新的分子标志。多项试验证明HCC患者血清miR-122的水平明显比正常对照组高^[50-52],HCC患者行肝切除术后血清miR-122水平又显著降低^[52-53]。Köberle等^[51]发现血清中miR-1和miR-122水平高的患者总体生存率比那些低表达miR-1和miR-122的患者高。血清miR-122水平还与血清AFP(甲胎蛋白)水平成负相关^[54],Kojima等^[55]发现miR-122可通过miR-122/CUX1/miR-214/ZBTB20信号通路调节AFP的表达。这些研究结果表明,在HCC患者体内,miR-122水平发生了显著的变化,因此它可能成为HCC诊断、预后的新分子标志,AFP也能在一定程度上发挥这种作用。

miRNA相比基因的优点就是它能同时调控多个蛋白质和多个信号通路,它的发现为研究癌症提供了新思路新方法。研究^[6]表明HCC的发生发展受一个复杂的分子网络调控,而miR-122很有可能处于HCC分子调控网络的关键位点之一,它不仅在很大程度上决定着HCC的预后,而且可能在HCC的诊断和风险评估中发挥重要作用。由于miR-122可以促进HCV的复制^[33],所以在利用miR-122对HCC患者进行靶向治疗时,它的副作用不可忽视。但是,调控HCC的完整网络还未阐明,因此无法从整体上对其进行诊断和治疗。目前,亟待解决的问题是将孤立的研究成果整合起来,建立各调控通路之间的联系,由对单一通路的研究转向多通路的整体研究,从而绘制出完整的HCC分子调控网络谱图。这将指导临床医生对症用药,避免靶向治疗时“牵一发而动全身”

的现象发生, 将治疗中难以预知的副作用降到最低。随着对 miR-122 以及 HCC 分子调控网络研究的深入, 手术治疗将可能不再是 HCC 治疗的首选方案, 取而代之的将是靶向药物治疗。同时, HCC 患者的预后及生活质量会得到极大的改善。

参考文献

- [1] Yang ZF, Ho DW, Ng MN, et al. Significance of CD90+ cancer stem cells in human liver cancer[J]. *Cancer Cell*, 2008, 13(2):153-166.
- [2] Forner A, Llovet JM, Bruix J. Hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Lancet*, 2012, 379(9822):1245-1255.
- [3] Roberts LR. Sorafenib in liver cancer—just the beginning[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2008, 359(4):420-422.
- [4] Hao K, Luk JM, Lee NP, et al. Predicting prognosis in hepatocellular carcinoma after curative surgery with common clinicopathologic parameters[J]. *BMC Cancer*, 2009, 9:389. doi: 10.1186/1471-2407-9-389.
- [5] Wei L, Lian B, Zhang Y, et al. Application of microRNA and mRNA expression profiling on prognostic biomarker discovery for hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *BMC Genomics*, 2014, 15(Suppl 1):S13.
- [6] Gu Z, Zhang C, Wang J. Gene regulation is governed by a core network in hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *BMC Syst Biol*, 2012, 6:32. doi: 10.1186/1752-0509-6-32.
- [7] Ambros V. The functions of animal microRNAs[J]. *Nature*, 2004, 431(7006):350-355.
- [8] Morishita A, Masaki T. miRNA in hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Hepatol Res*, 2014, doi: 10.1111/hepr.12386. [Epub ahead of print]
- [9] Friedman RC, Farh KK, Burge CB, et al. Most mammalian mRNAs are conserved targets of microRNAs[J]. *Genome Res*, 2009, 19(1):92-105.
- [10] Nana-Sinkam SP, Croce CM. Clinical applications for microRNAs in cancer[J]. *Clin Pharmacol Ther*, 2013, 93(1):98-104.
- [11] Gupta P, Cairns MJ, Saksena NK. Regulation of gene expression by microRNA in HCV infection and HCV-mediated hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Virology*, 2014, 11:64-77. doi: 10.1186/1743-422X-11-64.
- [12] Ling H, Fabbri M, Calin GA. MicroRNAs and other non-coding RNAs as targets for anticancer drug development[J]. *Nat Rev Drug Discov*, 2013, 12(11):847-865.
- [13] Szabo G, Bala S. MicroRNAs in liver disease[J]. *Nat Rev Gastro Hepat*, 2013, 10(9):542-552.
- [14] Jopling C. Liver-specific microRNA-122: Biogenesis and function[J]. *RNA Biol*, 2012, 9(2):137-142.
- [15] He TL, Zheng KL, Li G, et al. Identification of typical miRNAs and target genes in hepatocellular carcinoma by DNA microarray technique[J]. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci*, 2014, 18(1):108-116.
- [16] 晋云, 江行, 卿德科, 等. MiR-122在肝细胞癌中的表达及其与肿瘤表型标志物的相关性研究[J]. *中华临床医师杂志:电子版*, 2013, 7(24):11259-11262.
- [17] Altomare DA, Testa JR. Perturbations of the AKT signaling pathway in human cancer[J]. *Oncogene*, 2005, 24(50):7455-7464.
- [18] Nassirpour R, Mehta PP, Yin MJ. miR-122 regulates tumorigenesis in hepatocellular carcinoma by targeting AKT3[J]. *PLoS One*, 2013, 8(11):e79655. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0079655. eCollection 2013.
- [19] Cheng L, Luo S, Jin C, et al. FUT family mediates the multidrug resistance of human hepatocellular carcinoma via the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway[J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2013, 4:e923. doi: 10.1038/cddis.2013.450.
- [20] Bernardi C, Soffientini U, Piacente F, et al. Effects of microRNAs on fucosyltransferase 8 (FUT8) expression in hepatocellular carcinoma cells[J]. *PLoS One*, 2013, 8(10):e76540. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0076540. eCollection 2013.
- [21] Tsai WC, Hsu SD, Hsu CS, et al. MicroRNA-122 plays a critical role in liver homeostasis and hepatocarcinogenesis[J]. *J Clin Invest*, 2012, 122(8):2884-2897.
- [22] Wen W, Ding J, Sun W, et al. Cyclin G1-mediated epithelial-mesenchymal transition via phosphoinositide 3-kinase/Akt signaling facilitates liver cancer progression[J]. *Hepatology*, 2012, 55(6):1787-1798.
- [23] Hsu SH, Wang B, Kota J, et al. Essential metabolic, anti-inflammatory, and anti-tumorigenic functions of miR-122 in liver[J]. *J Clin Invest*, 2012, 122(8):2871-2883.
- [24] Ma L, Liu J, Shen J, et al. Expression of miR-122 mediated by adenoviral vector induces apoptosis and cell cycle arrest of cancer cells[J]. *Cancer Biol Ther*, 2010, 9(7):554-561.
- [25] Li H, Sun L, Chen X, et al. Microvesicle microRNA profiles and functional roles between chronic hepatitis B and hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Clin Transl Oncol*, 2014, 16(3):315-321.
- [26] Hsu SH, Wang B, Kutay H, et al. Hepatic loss of miR-122 predisposes mice to hepatobiliary cyst and hepatocellular carcinoma upon diethylnitrosamine exposure[J]. *Am J Pathol*, 2013, 183(6):1719-1730.
- [27] Liu Y, Xie K, Wen J, et al. A genetic variant in microRNA-122 regulatory region confers risk for chronic hepatitis B virus infection and hepatocellular carcinoma in Han Chinese[J]. *J Med Virol*, 2014, 86(10):1669-1674.
- [28] Chen CL, Wu JC, Chen GY, et al. Baculovirus-mediated miRNA regulation to suppress hepatocellular carcinoma tumorigenicity and metastasis[J]. *Mol Ther*, 2015, 23(1):79-88.
- [29] Tsai WC, Hsu P, Lai TC, et al. MicroRNA-122, a tumor suppressor microRNA that regulates intrahepatic metastasis of hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Hepatology*, 2009, 49(5):1571-1582.
- [30] 庄鹏, 李志莹, 王湘郴, 等. miR-122慢病毒载体的构建及其在肝癌细胞中的作用[J]. *临床肝胆病杂志*, 2013, 29(7):529-531.
- [31] Coulouarn C, Factor VM, Andersen JB, et al. Loss of miR-122

- expression in liver cancer correlates with suppression of the hepatic phenotype and gain of metastatic properties[J]. *Oncogene*, 2009, 28(40):3526-3536.
- [32] Fan CG, Wang CM, Tian C, et al. miR-122 inhibits viral replication and cell proliferation in hepatitis B virus-related hepatocellular carcinoma and targets NDRG3[J]. *Oncol Rep*, 2011, 26(5):1281-1286.
- [33] Sendi H. Dual Role of miR-122 in Molecular Pathogenesis of Viral Hepatitis[J]. *Hepat Mon*, 2012, 12(5):312-314.
- [34] 韩泽平, 何金花, 黎毓光, 等. 基于生物信息学方法预测hsa-miR-122在肝癌中的分子调控网络[J]. *生物医学工程与临床*, 2013, 17(6):601-606.
- [35] Li C, Wang Y, Wang S, et al. Hepatitis B virus mRNA-mediated miR-122 inhibition upregulates PTTG1-binding protein, which promotes hepatocellular carcinoma tumor growth and cell invasion[J]. *J Virol*, 2013, 87(4):2193-2205.
- [36] Wang SC, Lin XL, Li J, et al. MicroRNA-122 triggers mesenchymal-epithelial transition and suppresses hepatocellular carcinoma cell motility and invasion by targeting RhoA[J]. *PLoS One*, 2014, 9(7):e101330.
- [37] Xu J, Zhu X, Wu L, et al. MicroRNA-122 suppresses cell proliferation and induces cell apoptosis in hepatocellular carcinoma by directly targeting Wnt/beta-catenin pathway[J]. *Liver Int*, 2012, 32(5):752-760.
- [38] Lin CJ, Gong HY, Tseng HC, et al. miR-122 targets an anti-apoptotic gene, Bcl-w, in human hepatocellular carcinoma cell lines[J]. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 2008, 375(3):315-320.
- [39] Liu AM, Xu Z, Shek FH, et al. miR-122 targets pyruvate kinase M2 and affects metabolism of hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *PLoS One*, 2014, 9(1):e86872.
- [40] Fornari F, Gramantieri L, Giovannini C, et al. MiR-122/cyclin G1 interaction modulates p53 activity and affects doxorubicin sensitivity of human hepatocarcinoma cells[J]. *Cancer Res*, 2009, 69(14):5761-5767.
- [41] Wang B, Hsu SH, Wang X, et al. Reciprocal regulation of microRNA-122 and c-Myc in hepatocellular cancer: role of E2F1 and transcription factor dimerization partner 2[J]. *Hepatology*, 2014, 59(2):555-566.
- [42] 张纓, 贾绍昌, 项方, 等. miR-122在肝癌细胞中的表达及其与细胞周期调控的关系[J]. *临床肿瘤学杂志*, 2013, 18(8):691-694.
- [43] Xu H, He JH, Xiao ZD, et al. Liver-enriched transcription factors regulate microRNA-122 that targets CUTL1 during liver development[J]. *Hepatology*, 2010, 52(4):1431-1442.
- [44] Laudadio I, Manfroid I, Achouri Y, et al. A feedback loop between the liver-enriched transcription factor network and miR-122 controls hepatocyte differentiation[J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2012, 142(1):119-129.
- [45] Deng XG, Qiu RL, Wu YH, et al. Overexpression of miR-122 promotes the hepatic differentiation and maturation of mouse ESCs through a miR-122/FoxA1/HNF4a-positive feedback loop[J]. *Liver Int*, 2014, 34(2):281-295.
- [46] Doddapaneni R, Chawla YK, Das A, et al. Overexpression of microRNA-122 enhances in vitro hepatic differentiation of fetal liver-derived stem/progenitor cells[J]. *J Cell Biochem*, 2013, 114(7):1575-1583.
- [47] Cui L, Shi Y, Zhou X, et al. A set of microRNAs mediate direct conversion of human umbilical cord lining-derived mesenchymal stem cells into hepatocytes[J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2013, 4:e918. doi: 10.1038/cddis.2013.429.
- [48] Utsunomiya T, Ishikawa D, Asanoma M, et al. Specific miRNA expression profiles of non-tumor liver tissue predict a risk for recurrence of hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Hepatol Res*, 2014, 44(6):631-638.
- [49] Takaki Y, Saito Y, Takasugi A, et al. Silencing of microRNA-122 is an early event during hepatocarcinogenesis from non-alcoholic steatohepatitis[J]. *Cancer Sci*, 2014, 105(10):1254-1260.
- [50] Ruoquan Y, Wanpin N, Qiangsheng X, et al. Correlation between plasma miR-122 expression and liver injury induced by hepatectomy[J]. *J Int Med Res*, 2014, 42(1):77-84.
- [51] Köberle V, Kronenberger B, Pleli T, et al. Serum microRNA-1 and microRNA-122 are prognostic markers in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Eur J Cancer*, 2013, 49(16):3442-3449.
- [52] Qi P, Cheng SQ, Wang H, et al. Serum microRNAs as biomarkers for hepatocellular carcinoma in Chinese patients with chronic hepatitis B virus infection[J]. *PLoS One*, 2011, 6(12):e28486.
- [53] 吴瑞珊, 苏运钦, 余广超, 等. Taqman探针实时荧光定量PCR检测肝脏疾病患者血清中miR-122的表达水平及其临床意义[J]. *中国病理生理杂志*, 2013, 29(2):348-353.
- [54] 王跃华, 江涛, 张斌, 等. 肝细胞癌中miR-122的表达及其与血清AFP水平的关系[J]. *临床肿瘤学杂志*, 2012, 17(8):704-707.
- [55] Kojima K, Takata A, Vadnais C, et al. MicroRNA122 is a key regulator of alpha-fetoprotein expression and influences the aggressiveness of hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Nat Commun*, 2011, 2:338. doi: 10.1038/ncomms1345.

(本文编辑 宋涛)

本文引用格式: 秦麒麟, 李清龙. miRNA-122与肝细胞癌的研究进展[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2015, 24(1):105-109. doi:10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2015.01.020

Cite this article as: QIN QL, LI QL. Research progress of miRNA-122 and hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Chin J Gen Surg*, 2015, 24(1):105-109. doi:10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2015.01.020