THE CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF PLASMA MIR-592 AND MIR-217-3P LEVELS IN RETINOBLASTOMA

Jin Yan Luo1, Bin Lin Huang2, Qi Yu Hu1, Ru Jie Li3, Jun Chen3, Ling Mei Yuan3, Yuan Peng3

1The Five Senses of Chinese Medicine, Nanchang Hongdu Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province, 330038, China
2The Five Senses of Chinese Medicine, Jiangxi University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province, 330006, China
3The Five Senses of Chinese Medicine, Affiliated Hospital of Jiangxi University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province, 330006, China

Summary

Background: This study was designed to investigate the abnormal expression of plasma miR-592 and miR-217-3p in retinoblastoma (Rb) and explore the clinical diagnostic value of their expression levels for Rb.

Methods: The 100 Rb patients who came to Nanchang Hongdu Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine from January 2018 to January 2019 were selected as the Rb group, and 100 healthy patients who came to the physical examination centre during the same period were selected as the control group. Real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR (qRT-PCR) was used to detect the expression levels of plasma miR-592 and miR-217-3p in all subjects; analyse the relationship between plasma miR-592 and miR-217-3p levels and the clinicopathological characteristics of Rb. Pearson correlation analysis evaluated the relationship between plasma miR-592 and miR-217-3p levels and overall survival.

Results: Plasma levels of miR-592 and miR-217-3p in the Rb group were significantly higher than those in the control group (p < 0.0001), and the expression of miR-592 was significantly correlated with family genetic history (p = 0.0001), tumour bias (p = 0.0081), lymph node metastasis (p = 0.0048) and pathological grade (p = 0.0025), and the
expression of miR-217-3p was significantly related to family genetic history (p = 0.0001), optic nerve infiltration (p = 0.0001), lymph node metastasis (p = 0.0090), and pathological grade (p = 0.0001). The high expression of miR-592 and miR-217-3p presents a more serious pathological manifestation of Rb, and the overall survival of patients is significantly shortened with the increase of miR-592 (r = -0.2276, p = 0.0052) and miR-217-3p levels (r = -0.6461, p = 0.0001).

Conclusions: and miR-217-3p are highly expressed in the plasma of Rb patients, and their elevated levels present severe pathological manifestations of Rb and shortened overall survival, which is expected to become biomarkers for clinical diagnosis of Rb.

Keywords: retinoblastoma, miR-592, miR-217-3p, correlation

Introduction

In children, retinoblastoma (Rb) is a relatively common human genetic malignant ocular tumour (1–4). It has the characteristics of high incidence, and low survival rate usually occurs in children under 3 years old and can affect one or both eyes and seriously affect the health of children (5–7). Rb can be divided into two genetic modes: germline inheritance and non-germline inheritance (8). Among them, germline inheritance is dominated by germ cell pathogenic variants, manifested as bilateral Rb (about 20–30%) or unilateral multiple Rb (about 70–80%), while somatic pathogenic variants cause non-germline inheritance, mainly manifested as unilateral Rb (9–11). At present, the diagnosis of Rb mainly relies on the experience of ophthalmologists through ophthalmoscopes, ultrasound, computed tomography (CT), and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) (12, 13). Due to the delay in diagnosis and treatment, and there is still no objective hematological biomarker differential diagnosis, most Rb patients only come to the hospital with symptoms such as white pupils or strabismus, and the diagnosis is often poor (14). At present, the pathogenesis of Rb has not been fully elucidated. Therefore, early diagnosis and standardized treatment of Rb has always been a hot spot in ophthalmic tumour research. The key factor of objective biomarkers is the early detection of colorectal cancer and glioblastoma (25–27). Meanwhile, the presence of miR-592 in serum has been correlated with the early detection of colorectal cancer and glioblastoma (25–27). However, there are still few studies on miRNA in Rb, and the expression of miR-592 and miR-217-3p in the plasma of Rb patients and their relationship with the clinicopathological characteristics of Rb are still unclear. Based on this, this study detects the levels of miR-592 and miR-217-3p in the plasma of Rb patients, analyses the relationship between the two and the clinical characteristics of Rb, and explores the diagnostic value of the two, providing references for clinical diagnosis of Rb and assessment of the patients’ condition.

Materials and Methods

General information

A total of 100 Rb patients who were admitted to Nanchang Hongdu Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine from January 2018 to January 2019 were selected as the Rb group, and the diagnostic criteria refer to the relevant criteria in the Rb international classification system (international intraocular retinoblastoma classification, IIRC) (28). Inclusion criteria: (1) Meet the diagnostic criteria of Rb; (2) According to surgical pathology and imaging examination, the clinical manifestation was diagnosed as Rb; (3) Complete physiological and pathological examination data; (4) Patients and their families signed informed consent. Exclusion criteria: (1) Those with severe malnutrition; (2) Combined with liver, gallbladder, and kidney disease; (3) Combined with autoimmune sys-
tem disease; (4) Combined with mental illness and family history of mental illness. In addition, 100 healthy people who had undergone physical examination at the physical examination centre of this Nanchang Hongdu Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine during the same period were selected as the control group. This study was conducted following the Declaration of Helsinki, in line with medical ethics regulations, and reviewed and approved by the ethics committee of this Nanchang Hongdu Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

Clinical data and sample collection

Collect general information of all subjects, including gender and age. According to the International Classification of Retinoblastoma (ICRB), the family genetic history of Rb patients (with or without), tumor bias (unilateral or bilateral), optic nerve infiltration (yes or no), and lymph node metastasis (yes or no) are counted. Whether the tumour cells are arranged in Flexner-Winterstein rosettes, differentiate between well-differentiated and poorly-differentiated. Blood samples of all subjects were collected on an empty stomach in the early morning for subsequent miR-592 and miR-217-3p expression levels.

qRT-PCR detection of plasma miR-592 and miR-217-3p expression levels

The blood samples were centrifuged at 4000 r/min for 10 min within 2 h after extracting plasma. MiRNeasy Serum/Plasma kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) extracted total RNA from the sample. According to the manufacturer’s instructions, the total RNA of the sample was reverse transcribed into cDNA concerning the reverse transcription kit and cDNA synthesis kit. Configure the reaction system according to the SYBR Green qPCR Master Mix kit, and perform qRT-PCR amplification to detect the expression levels of miR-592 and miR-217-3p. U6 was used as an internal reference gene. All primers are designed by GenePharma (Shanghai, China). The primer sequence is as follows: miR-592 forward: 5’-TTGTGTCAATATGCGATGATGT-3’, miR-592 reverse: 5’-GCGAGCACAGAATTAATAGCAC-3’; miR-217-3p forward: 5’-ACAGGCCGGGACAAGTGCAATA-3’, miR-217-3p reverse: 5’-GCTGTCAACGATACGTTACGTAACG-3’; U6 forward: 5’-CTCGCTTCGGGACCACTTCCGATCT-3’, U6 reverse 5’-AACGCTTTCAGACAATTTGCGT-3’.

Overall survival statistics

Regular follow-up of all Rb patients, once a month for the first 3 months after the end of treatment, once every 3 months if there is no recurrence or progression, once every 6 months if there is no abnormality for 2 consecutive times, continuous 2 times without exception, changed to once a year. The longest follow-up cut-off time is 30 months. By the end of the follow-up, there is no disease progression or death, and the censored data is included in the analysis.

Statistical analysis

All data were statistically analysed using SPSS 22.0 software (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The count data were expressed as N (%), and the chi-square test was performed. The measurement data was expressed as the mean ± standard deviation and performed the t-test. GraphPad 8.0 software (GraphPad Software Inc., La Jolla, CA, USA) was used for graphing. p <0.05 is considered a statistically significant difference.

Results

General clinical data

A total of 100 children with Rb participated in this study. Among all Rb patients, 44 were males, and 56 were females; ages 7 months to 5 years, average (29.80±17.49) months; 52 cases had family genetic history, 48 cases had no family genetic history; 58 cases of the monocular disease, binocular disease 42 cases; 63 cases of optic nerve infiltration, 37 cases of optic nerve infiltration; 49 cases of lymph node metastasis, 51 cases of lymph node metastasis; 48 cases of differentiated cases, 52 cases of undifferentiated cases (Table I). In addition, 100 healthy children who had physical examinations during the same period served as the control group. There were 53 males and 47 females; they were 6 months to 5 years old, with an average of (28.66±13.75) months. There was no statistical difference in gender and age between the two groups (p>0.05), and they were comparable.

Comparison of plasma miR-592 and miR-217-3p levels

To study the expression patterns of miR-592 and miR-217-3p in Rb, we tested the plasma levels of miR-592 and miR-217-3p in all children tested. The results showed that the Rb group showed higher expression of plasma miR-592 (p<0.0001, Figure 1A) and miR-217-3p (p<0.0001, Figure 1B) levels than the control group.

The relationship between miR-592 and miR-217-3p and Rb clinicopathological characteristics

In order to explore the clinical significance of plasma miR-592 and miR-217-3p levels in Rb
patients, all Rb patients were divided into low expression groups and high expression groups based on the median expression of miR-592 (0.485) and miR-217-3p (0.86), respectively. Then, we analysed the relationship between the expression of miR-592 and miR-217-3p and the clinicopathological characteristics of Rb patients and found that the expression of miR-592 was significantly correlated with family genetic history ($p<0.0001$), tumour bias ($p=0.0081$), lymph node metastasis ($p=0.0048$), and pathological grade ($p=0.0025$), but not related to the patient’s gender, age, and optic nerve infiltration, suggesting that the high expression of miR-592 presents more serious pathological manifestations of Rb (Table II); while the expression of miR-217-3p was significantly related to family genetic history ($p<0.0001$), optic nerve infiltration ($p=0.0081$), lymph node metastasis ($p=0.0090$), and pathological grade ($p=0.0001$), but there is no correlation between the patient’s gender, age, and tumour laterality, suggesting that the high expression of miR-217-3p also presents more serious pathological manifestations of Rb (Table III).

### Table I General clinical data of Rb patients.

| Category                | N (%)   |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Gender                  |         |
| male                    | 44 (44.0%) |
| female                  | 56 (56.0%) |
| Age                     |         |
| 0–12 months             | 36 (36.0%) |
| >12 months              | 64 (64.0%) |
| 12–36 months            | 25 (25.0%) |
| 36–60 months            | 39 (39.0%) |
| Family history          |         |
| Yes                     | 52 (52.0%) |
| No                      | 48 (48.0%) |
| Tumour bias             |         |
| Monocular disease       | 58 (58.0%) |
| Binocular disease       | 42 (42.0%) |
| Whether the optic nerve is infiltrated |         |
| Yes                     | 63 (63.0%) |
| No                      | 37 (37.0%) |
| Whether lymph node metastasis |         |
| Yes                     | 49 (49.0%) |
| No                      | 51 (51.0%) |
| Pathological grade      |         |
| Well differentiated     | 48 (48.0%) |
| Poorly differentiated   | 52 (52.0%) |

### Table II The relationship between miR-592 and Rb clinicopathological characteristics.

| Category                        | miR-592 low expression (n=50) | miR-592 high expression (n=50) | $p$ value |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Gender                          |                               |                               | 0.3138    |
| male                            | 25                             | 19                            |           |
| female                          | 25                             | 31                            |           |
| Age                             |                               |                               | 0.532     |
| 0–12 months                     | 16                             | 20                            |           |
| >12 months                      | 34                             | 30                            |           |
| 12–36 months                    | 16                             | 9                             |           |
| 36–60 months                    | 18                             | 21                            |           |
| Family history                  |                               |                               | <0.0001***|
| Yes                             | 15                             | 37                            |           |
| No                              | 35                             | 13                            |           |
| Tumour bias                     |                               |                               | 0.0081**  |
| Monocular disease               | 36                             | 22                            |           |
| Binocular disease               | 14                             | 28                            |           |
| Whether the optic nerve is infiltrated |                   |                               | 0.2137    |
| Yes                             | 28                             | 35                            |           |
| No                              | 22                             | 15                            |           |
| Whether lymph node metastasis   |                               |                               | 0.0048**  |
| Yes                             | 17                             | 32                            |           |
| No                              | 33                             | 18                            |           |
| Pathological grade              |                               |                               | 0.0025**  |
| Well differentiated             | 16                             | 32                            |           |
| Poorly differentiated           | 34                             | 18                            |           |

**p<0.01, ****p<0.0001

Analysis of the relationship between the levels of miR-592 and miR-217-3p and the overall survival of Rb patients

In order to evaluate the prognostic value of miR-592 and miR-217-3p levels in Rb patients, we analysed the relationship between the expression of miR-592 and miR-217-3p levels and OS. We found that the OS of Rb patients in the miR-592 and miR-217-3p high expression group was significantly shorter than that in the miR-592 (0.05, Figure 2A; $p=0.05$, Figure 3A) and miR-217-3p (0.0001, Figure 2B; $p=0.0001$, Figure 3B) low expression group. The Pearson correlation analysis was further carried out. The results showed that the levels of miR-592 and miR-217-3p were negatively correlated with the overall survival of Rb patients. As the levels of miR-592 and miR-217-3p increased, the overall survival of the patient is shortened (miR-592: $r=-0.2276$, $p=0.0052$; miR-217-3p: $r=-0.6461$, $p<0.0001$; Figure 4A and B).
Table III  The relationship between miR-217-3p and Rb clinicopathological characteristics.

| Category                        | miR-217-3 low | miR-217-3 | p value |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Gender                          |               |           | 0.2266  |
| male                            | 19            | 25        |         |
| female                          | 32            | 24        |         |
| Age                             |               |           | 0.6777  |
| 0–12 months                     | 17            | 19        |         |
| >12 months                      | 34            | 30        |         |
| 12–36 months                    | 13            | 12        |         |
| 36–60 months                    | 21            | 18        |         |
| Family history                  |               |           | <0.0001**** |
| Yes                             | 11            | 41        |         |
| No                              | 40            | 8         |         |
| Tumour bias                     |               |           | 0.5493  |
| Monocular disease               | 28            | 30        |         |
| Binocular disease               | 23            | 19        |         |
| Whether the optic nerve is infiltrated | <0.0001**** |         |
| Yes                             | 19            | 44        |         |
| No                              | 32            | 5         |         |
| Whether lymph node metastasis   |               |           | 0.0090** |
| Yes                             | 18            | 31        |         |
| No                              | 33            | 18        |         |
| Pathological grade              |               |           | <0.0001**** |
| Well-differentiated             | 14            | 34        |         |
| Poorly differentiated           | 37            | 15        |         |

**p 0.01, ****p 0.0001.

Figure 1  Comparison of plasma levels of miR-592 and miR-217-3p in subjects. (A) Comparison of plasma miR-592 levels in subjects; (B) Comparison of plasma miR-217-3p levels in subjects. ****p<0.0001.

Figure 2  Comparison of overall survival of Rb patients. (A) Comparison of overall survival between low and high expression of plasma miR-592 in patients with Rb; (B) Comparison of overall survival between low and high expression of plasma miR-217-3p in Rb patients. *p<0.05, ****p<0.0001.
Discussion

Rb is a kind of ocular malignant tumour with a family genetic predisposition and mostly occurs in infants under 3 years old (28–30). The main clinical symptoms are intraocular hypertension, vitreous turbidity, corneal edema, intraconjunctival hyperemia and edema, and strabismus (31–33). In addition, Rb can cause intracranial and distant metastasis, which can easily cause the death of Rb patients, posing a great threat to the quality of life of patients and their offspring (34, 35). According to statistics, about 9,000 newborns are diagnosed with Rb each year, and about 3,000 children die of Rb (36, 37). Therefore, finding biomarkers for early diagnosis of Rb is of great significance to improve the diagnosis and treatment of Rb and the prognosis of children (38). This study aims to evaluate the abnormal expression of plasma miR-592 and miR-217-3p in Rb patients and explore the clinical diagnostic value of their expression levels for Rb.
In recent years, miRNA has been an important biomarker for diagnosing different diseases (39, 40). miRNAs play an important regulatory role in various biological processes, such as embryonic development and organ formation (41). In the process of tumorigenesis, miRNA can be used as an effective biomarker for early tumour diagnosis and prognostic evaluation (42). For example, the expression of miR-204 in Rb patients is dysregulated, and its expression level is related to optic nerve infiltration, lymph node metastasis, and tumour tissue differentiation. miR-204 may affect the proliferation and apoptosis of Rb cells, thereby affecting the development of Rb, which may become an early stage molecular indicator for diagnosing and evaluating the prognosis of Rb (43–45); miR-338-5p is up-regulated in the serum of patients with Rb, which may play a role in promoting cancer in the occurrence and development of Rb, and has the potential value of the early diagnosis of Rb (46, 47). Recent studies have shown that dysregulated miR-592 and miR-217-3p have been reported to be involved in developing many different types of cancer. For example, the high expression of miR-592 is closely related to the tumorigenesis and poor prognosis of colorectal cancer. miR-592 exhibits carcinogenic effects on prostate cancer cells by inhibiting Forkhead box O3A (48, 49). miR-592 promotes the proliferation, migration, prognosis, and invasion of cancer cells (50, 51). The expression of miR-217-3p is elevated in metastatic liver cancer tissues and highly aggressive liver cancer cell lines (52, 53). The high expression of miR-217-3p in thyroid cancer tissues and cell lines is related to the clinical stage and lymph node metastasis of patients. Therefore, it is speculated that miR-592 and miR-217-3p may serve as oncogenic markers for different types of cancer. In this study, we first detected the expression levels of plasma miR-592 and miR-217-3p in Rb patients and found the plasma levels of miR-592 and miR-217-3p in Rb patients were higher than those in the control group, suggesting that the expression level of Rb in children increases. Similar to our studies, it was previously found that elevated serum miR-592 may be tumour-derived. It can differentiate patients with early-stage colorectal cancer and advanced adenoma from healthy individuals. Meanwhile, miR-217 family is considered to have an important role in cancer progression due to its abnormal expression in various tumour tissues. miR-217 in osteosarcoma is higher than the tissues near osteosarcoma, and can affect the prognosis of patients. The expression level of miR-217 is related to the pathological grade and clinical stage of the tumour (24). The expression levels of miR-592 and miR-217-3p are respectively related to family genetic history, tumour bias, optic nerve infiltration, lymph node metastasis, and degree of differentiation in Rb patients, further suggesting that the levels of miR-592 and miR-217-3p are related to the clinical features of Rb patients. This present study also urges that serum miR-592 and miR-217-3p may be used to differentiate patients at early stages of Rb. The pathological characteristics are closely related. It is speculated that miR-592 and miR-217-3p may play a role in promoting cancer in Rb. We also explored the relationship between the expression levels of miR-592 and miR-217-3p and the overall survival of Rb. As the levels of miR-592 and miR-217-3p increase, the overall survival of Rb patients shortens.

**Conclusion**

The expression levels of miR-592 and miR-217-3p in the plasma of Rb patients are significantly increased. They are related to family genetic history, tumour bias, optic nerve infiltration, lymph node metastasis, and degree of differentiation. The increased expression of plasma miR-592 and miR-217-3p will shorten the overall survival of Rb patients. Plasma miR-592 and miR-217-3p may be used as biomarkers for Rb diagnosis and prognosis and even effective targets for treating the disease.

**Acknowledgments.** Not applicable.

**Funding Statements**

National Natural Science Foundation of China Youth Science Fund Project. (No. 821049352)

Natural Science Foundation of Jiangxi Province. (No. 20202BAB2060743.)

Science and Technology Research Project of Jiangxi Provincial Department of Education. (No. GJJ190647)

**Conflict of interest statement**

All the authors declare that they have no conflict of interest in this work.
References

1. Zhou W, Guan W, Zhou Y, Rao Y, Ji X, Li J. Weighted genes associated with the progression of retinoblastoma: Evidence from bioinformatic analysis. Exp Eye Res 2021; 211: 108730.

2. Rajasekaran S, Siddiqui J, Rakijas J, Nicolay B, Lin C, Khan E, et al. Integrated multi-omics analysis of RB-loss identifies widespread cellular programming and synthetic weaknesses. Commun Biol 2021; 4(1): 977.

3. Zhao J, Feng Z, Gallie BL. Natural History of Untreated Retinoblastoma. Cancers (Basel) 2021; 15(15).

4. Tomar AS, Finger PT, Gallie B, Kivelä T, Mallipatna A, Zhang C, et al. Retinoblastoma seeds: impact on American Joint Committee on Cancer clinical staging. Br J Ophthalmol 2021.

5. Gupta H, Malaichamy S, Mallipatna A, Murugan S, Jeyabalan N, Suresh Babu V, et al. Retinoblastoma genetics screening and clinical management. BMC Med Genomics 2021; 14(1): 188.

6. Gu H, Wang Y, Huang D, Zhang Y, Zhang W, Hu H, et al. Clinical features and imaging manifestations of retinoblastoma with hepatic metastasis. Pediatr Blood Cancer 2021; 68(10): e28959.

7. Martínez-Sánchez M, Hernandez-Monge J, Rangel M, Olivares-Ilíana V. Retinoblastoma: from discovery to clinical management. Febs J 2021.

8. Manrique M, Akinbolue D, Madigan WP, Bregman J. Update on the Treatment of Retinoblastoma. Neoreviews 2021; 22(7): e423–e437.

9. Xie Y, Xu XL, Wei WB. The RB1 Mutation Spectrum and Genetic Management Consultation in Pediatric Patients with Retinoblastoma in Beijing, China. Risk Manag Healthc Policy 2021; 14: 3453–63.

10. Al Qahtani M, AlMasfer S, Khandekar R. Health related quality of life of patients treated with bilateral enucleation for retinoblastoma. Eur J Ophthalmol 2021.

11. Jakati S, Vempuluru VS, Mohamed A, D KM, Kaliki S. RB1 germline mutation spectrum and clinical features associated eyes. Semin Ophthalmol 2021: 1–5.

12. Fang X, Chen J, Wang Y, Zhao M, Zhang X, Yang L, et al. RB1 germline mutation spectrum and clinical features in patients with unilateral retinoblastomas. Ophthalmic Genet 2021; 42(5): 593–9.

13. Long K, Yang Y, Lv W, Jiang K, Li Y, Lo ACY, et al. Green Light-Triggered Intraocular Drug Release for Intraocular Chemotherapy of Retinoblastoma. Adv Sci (Weinh.) 2021; 8(20): e2101754.

14. Gu X, Xie M, Jia R, Ge S. Publication Trends of Research on Retinoblastoma During 2001-2021: A 20-Year Bibliometric Analysis. Front Med (Lausanne) 2021; 8: 675705.

15. Mendonça V, Evangelista AC, B PM, MÂ MM, Faria P, Lucena E, et al. Molecular alterations in retinoblastoma beyond RB1. Exp Eye Res 2021; 211: 108753.

16. Lande K, Gupta J, Ranjan R, Kiran M, Torres Solís LF, Solís Herrera A, et al. Exosomes: Insights from Retinoblastoma and Other Eye Cancers. Int J Mol Sci 2020; 21(19).

17. Yu W, Liang S, Zhang C. Aberrant miRNAs Regulate the Biological Hallmarks of Glioblastoma. Neuromolecular Med 2018; 20(4): 452–74.

18. Delsin LEA, Salomao KB, Pezuk JA, Brassecos MS. Expression profiles and prognostic value of miRNAs in retinoblastoma. J Cancer Res Clin Oncol 2019; 145(1): 1–10.

19. Castro-Magdonel BE, Orjuela M, Camacho J, García-Chéquer AJ, Cabrera-Muñoz L, Sadowinski-Pine S, et al. miRNAome landscape analysis reveals a 30 miRNA core in retinoblastoma. BMC Cancer 2017; 17(1): 458.

20. Zhao XM, Li YB, Sun P, Pu YD, Shan MJ, Zhang YM. Bioinformatics analysis of key biomarkers for retinoblastoma. J Int Med Res 2021; 49(6): 300060521102210.

21. Zhao Y, Wang Z, Gao M, Wang X, Feng H, Cui Y, et al. IncRNA MALAT1 regulated ATAD2 to facilitate retinoblastoma progression via miR-655-3p. Open Med (Wars) 2021; 16(1): 931–43.

22. Zhu Y, Hao F. Knockdown of long non-coding RNA HCP5 suppresses the malignant behavior of retinoblastoma by sponging miR-3619-5p to target HDAC5. Int J Mol Sci 2021; 47(5).

23. Miyamoto M, Sawada K, Nakamura K, Yoshimura A, Ishida K, Kobayashi M, et al. Paclitaxel exposure down-regulates miR-522 expression and its downregulation induces paclitaxel resistance in ovarian cancer cells. Sci Rep 2020; 10(1): 16755.

24. Pan Z, Miao L. Serum microRNA-592 serves as a novel potential biomarker for early diagnosis of colorectal cancer. Oncol Lett 2020; 20(2): 1119–26.

25. Zhou C, Chen Y, He X, Zheng Z, Xue D. Functional Implication of Exosomal miR-217 and miR-23b-3p in the Progression of Prostate Cancer. Onco Targets Ther 2020; 13: 11595–606.

26. Liu M, Zhi Q, Wang W, Zhang Q, Fang T, Ma Q. Up-regulation of miR-592 correlates with tumor progression and poor prognosis in patients with colorectal cancer. Biomed Pharmacother 2015; 69: 214–20.

27. Herman A, Gruden K, Blejec V, Podpečan V, Motaln H, Rožman P, et al. Analysis of Glioblastoma Patients’ Plasma Revealed the Presence of MicroRNAs with a prognostic impact on survival and those of viral origin. PLoS One 2015; 10(5): e0125791.

28. Kivelä TT, Hadijstiliano T. Neonatal Retinoblastoma. Asia Pac J Oncol Nurs 2017; 4(5): 197–204.

29. van Hoefen Wijsard M, Schonfeld SJ, van Leeuwen FE, Hadjistilianou T. Neonatal Retinoblastoma. Adv Sci (Weinh.) 2020; 21(19).

30. Gui T, Zheng H, Liu M, Xia Z, Ji X, Yin Q, et al. Clinical and magnetic resonance imaging features of 14 patients with trilateral retinoblastoma. Quant Imaging Med Surg 2021; 11(4): 145–1469.
31. Dhingra H, Arya D, Taluja A, Das S, Mahajan A. A study analyzing the health-related quality of life of retinoblastoma survivors in India. Indian J Ophthalmol 2021; 69(6): 1482–6.
32. Fabius AWM, van Hoefen Wijsard M, van Leeuwen FE, Moll AC. Subsequent Malignant Neoplasms in Retinoblastoma Survivors. Cancers (Basel) 2021; 13(6).
33. Selvarajah A, Flegg K, Sim W, Hu JB, Gallie BL, Shaikh F, et al. Clinical audit of retinoblastoma management: a retrospective single-institution study. Can J Ophthalmol 2021.
34. Lal P. Role of radiotherapy in retinoblastoma. Indian J Ophthalmol 2021; 69(10): 2912–3.
35. Fang X, Wang H, Ma X, Guo Y, Yang W, Hu S, et al. Clinical Features of Children with Retinoblastoma and Neuroblastoma. J Ophthalmol 2020: 9315784.
36. Luo Y, Zhou C, He F, Fan J, Wen X, Ding Y, et al. Contemporary Update of Retinoblastoma in China: Three-Decade Changes in Epidemiology, Clinical Features, Treatments, and Outcomes. Am J Ophthalmol 2021; 256: 193–203.
37. Vempuluru VS, Kaliki S. Screening for Retinoblastoma: A Systematic Review of Current Strategies. Asia Pac J Ophthalmol (Phila) 2021; 10(2): 192–9.
38. Mirzayev I, Gündüz AK, Bicër Ö, Tarlan B. The Final Diagnosis: Retinoblastoma or Pseudoretinoblastoma. J Pediatr Ophthalmol Strabismus 2021; 58(3): 161–7.
39. Jiang HG, Dai CH, Xu YP, Jiang Q, Xia XB, Shu Y, et al. Four plasma miRNAs act as biomarkers for diagnosis and prognosis of non-small cell lung cancer. Oncol Lett 2021; 22(5): 792.
40. Maries L, Marian C, Sosdean R, Goanta F, Sirbu IO, Anghel A. MicroRNAs-The Heart of Post-Myocardial Infarction Remodeling. Diagnostics (Basel) 2021; 11(9).
41. Nooh M, Hakemi-Vala M, Nowrooz J, Fatemi SR, Dezfulian M. Prediction of Blood miRNA-mRNA Regulatory Network in Gastric Cancer. Rep Biochem Mol Biol 2021; 10(2): 243–56.
42. Liu J, Zhu X, Yan M, Li H. Development of a two-circular RNA panel as potential prognostic biomarker for gastric cancer. J Transl Med 2021; 19(1): 412.
43. Bereimipour A, Satarian L, Taleahmad S. Investigation of Key Signaling Pathways Associating miR-204 and Common Retinopathies. Biomed Res Int 2021; 5568113.
44. Wu A, Zhou X, Mi L, Shen J. LINC00202 promotes retinoblastoma progression by regulating cell proliferation, apoptosis, and aerobic glycolysis through miR-204-5p/HMGCR axis. Open Life Sci 2020; 15(1): 437–48.
45. Ding J, Lu X. Expression of miR-204 in pediatric retinoblastoma and its effects on proliferation and apoptosis of cancer cells. Oncol Lett 2018; 16(6): 7152–7.
46. Zhou P, Li X. Serum miR-338-5p has potential for use as a tumor marker for retinoblastoma. Oncol Lett 2019; 18(1): 307–15.
47. Xu L, Zhu S, Tang A, Liu W. LncRNA MBLN1-AS1 inhibits the progression of retinoblastoma through targeting miR-338-5p-Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathway. Inflamm Res 2021; 70(2): 217–27.
48. Martínez-González LJ, Sánchez-Conde V, González-Cabezuelo JM, Antuñez-Rodríguez A, Andrés-León E, Robles-Fernandez I, et al. Identification of MicrornAs as Viable Aggressiveness Biomarkers for Prostate Cancer. Biomedicines 2021; 9(6).
49. Lv Z, Rao P, Li W. MiR-592 represses FOXO3 expression and promotes the proliferation of prostate cancer cells. Int J Clin Exp Med 2015; 8(9): 15246–53.
50. Liu Z, Wu R, Li G, Sun P, Xu Q, Liu Z. MiR-592 inhibited cell proliferation of human colorectal cancer cells by suppressing of CCND3 expression. Int J Clin Exp Med 2015; 8(3): 3490–7.
51. Pan Z, Xie R, Song W, Gao C. MicroRNA-592 promotes cell proliferation, migration and invasion in colorectal cancer by directly targeting SPARC. Mol Med Rep 2021; 23(4).
52. Tang X, Zhang W, Ye Y, Li H, Cheng L, Zhang M, et al. LncRNA HOTAIR Contributes to Sorafenib Resistance through Suppressing miR-217 in Hepatic Carcinoma. Biomed Res Int 2020; 9515071.
53. Wang H, Ke J, Guo Q, Barnabo Nampoukime KP, Yang P, Ma K. Long non-coding RNA CRNDE promotes the proliferation, migration and invasion of hepatocellular carcinoma cells through miR-217/MAPK1 axis. J Cell Mol Med 2018; 22(12): 5862–76.

Received: December 07, 2021
Accepted: January 31, 2022