

Aldehyde dehydrogenase 1, a target of miR-222, is expressed at elevated levels in cervical cancer

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Abstract. The aim of the present study was to investigate the expression of microRNA-222 (miR-222) and aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 (ALDH1) in tissues and peripheral blood of cervical cancer patients, and to elucidate their underlying mechanisms of action. Tumor tissues and tumor-adjacent tissues were obtained from 33 cervical cancer patients and peripheral blood was obtained from these patients and 28 healthy subjects. The expression of miR-222 and ALDH1 mRNA was evaluated by reverse transcription-quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR). To examine the levels of ALDH1 protein in tissues and blood, western blotting and ELISA were used. To confirm a direct interaction between miR-222 and ALDH1 mRNA, a dual luciferase reporter assay was performed. HeLA cells were transfected with agomiR-222 and expression of ALDH1 in the cells was measured by RT-qPCR and western blotting. MTT assay was performed to investigate the proliferation of HeLA cells. Expression of ALDH1 mRNA and protein was elevated in cervical cancer tissues and peripheral blood from patients compared with tumor-adjacent tissues and healthy controls, while the expression of miR-222 was reduced. Upregulation of miR-222 inhibited HeLA cell proliferation possibly due to a reduction in the expression of ALDH1. A dual luciferase reporter assay showed that miR-222 can bind with the 3'-untranslated seed region of ALDH1 mRNA to regulate its expression. miR-222 regulation of ALDH1 expression may play a role in the prevention of cervical cancer.

Introduction

Cervical cancer is one of the most common gynecological malignancies, accounting for 10% of all gynecological

cancers, and its incidence accounts for approximately 5% of all tumors (1). Worldwide, there are nearly 500,000 new cases and approximately 270,000 patients die from cervical cancer each year (2). The majority of both the new and the fatal cases of cervical cancer occur in developing countries (3). The annual incidence of cervical cancer is increasing at a rate of 2-3% per year in China and the disease is increasingly seen in younger patients. The number of new cases each year in China accounts for 1/3 of the worldwide increase (4).

Surgery and radiotherapy are at present the main treatments for cervical cancer, however, surgery is effective only at early stages of the disease (5). The most common pathological type of cervical cancer is squamous cell carcinoma, accounting for 80-85% of cases (6). The main pathways for the metastasis of cervical cancer are direct spread and lymphatic metastasis (6). Distant metastasis largely occurs through lymphatic metastasis (6). Multidrug resistance (MDR) is the main cause of chemotherapy failure in cervical cancer patients, and MDR has become one of the most difficult problems for cervical cancer treatment (7). Once distant metastasis and local recurrence of cervical cancer occur, the patient survival rate is significantly reduced (8). It is therefore of great practical significance to search for new treatment targets and prognostic molecular markers for cervical cancer.

Aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 (ALDH1) is associated with the occurrence and development of many human tumors. Increased expression of ALDH1 usually suggests an insensitivity to chemotherapy and poor prognosis (9,10). ALDH1 also plays a role in regulating apoptosis, but the mechanism underlying this is not clear (11-13).

The expression of multiple microRNA (miR) molecules and proteins in cervical cancer suggests that miRs may play important roles in the regulation of disease-related proteins (14). miR-222 is found to be abnormally expressed in many tumor tissues (15-17), and is associated with MDR (18,19). However, the regulatory relationship between miR-222 and ALDH1 in cervical cancer has, to the best of our knowledge, not yet been reported.

The current study aimed to investigate the expression of miR-222 and ALDH1 in tumor tissues and blood from cervical cancer patients, and to elucidate the relationship between them.

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Materials and methods

Patients. A total of 33 patients with cervical cancer who received surgical treatment at Yuquan Hospital of Tsinghua University (Beijing, China) between January 2015 and March 2018 were included in the present study. The age range of the patients was 27-60 years, and the median age was 42.6 years.

Tumor tissues were collected from cervical cancer patients as the experimental group and tumor-adjacent tissues were collected as a control group. Peripheral blood was collected from the same 33 patients and from 28 healthy female subjects who underwent physical examination and had no history of use of hormones, traditional Chinese medicine or chemotherapy or radiotherapy. The age range of the healthy subjects was 26-63 years, and the median age was 43.5 years.

Cervical cancer was diagnosed by hospital pathologists according to the European Society for Medical Oncology Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of cervical cancer (20). All patients had no prior diagnosis of cervical cancer, and had no history of use of steroids, traditional Chinese medicine, radiotherapy or chemotherapy before surgery.

All procedures used in the current study were approved by the Ethics Committee of Tsinghua University. All patients or their families signed written informed consent forms.

Cells. Human HeLA cells (The Cell Bank of Type Culture Collection of the Chinese Academy of Sciences) were cultured in DMEM (cat. no. SH30022.01; Hyclone, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; E600001; Sangon Biotech Co., Ltd.) at 37°C and 5% CO₂. The cells (3x10⁵) in logarithmic growth phase were seeded onto 24-well plates one day before transfection, and cultured in antibiotic-free nutrient mixture F12/DMEM medium (cat. no. 11320-033; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) supplemented with 10% FBS until they reached 70% confluency. In the first vial, 1 μ l agomiR-negative control (agomiR-NC; 20 pmol/ μ l; 5'-UUCUCCGAACGUGUCACG UTT-3' and 3'-TTAAGAGGCUUGCACAGUGCA-5'; Hanbio Biotechnology Co., Ltd.) or agomiR-222 (20 pmol/ μ l; 5'-CUC AGUAGCCAGUGUAGAUCU-3' and 3'-GAGUCAUCG GUCACAUCUAGGA-5'; Hanbio Biotechnology Co., Ltd.) was mixed with 50 μ l Opti MEM. In the second vial, 1 μ l Lipofectamine[®] 3000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) was mixed with 50 μ l Opti MEM medium. After 5 min, the two vials were mixed and incubated for 20 min at room temperature. Cells in their respective groups were treated with the mixtures. Six hours later, the medium was replaced with F12/DMEM medium containing 10% FBS. The cells were collected for use after 48 h of incubation.

Reverse transcription-quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR). Tissue samples (100 mg) were ground into a powder in liquid nitrogen and lysed with 1 ml TRIzol[®] reagent (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) following the manufacturer's instructions. Plasma (100 μ l) or cells (3x10⁶) were directly lysed with 1 ml TRIzol reagent. Total RNA was extracted using the phenol chloroform method (21). The quality of extracted mRNA and miRNA was assessed by gel electrophoresis. To obtain cDNA, 1 μ g RNA was reverse-transcribed and the resulting cDNA

was stored at -20°C until use. The TIANScript II cDNA First Strand Synthesis kit (Tiangen Biotech Co., Ltd.) was used for reverse transcription of mRNA, while the miRcute miRNA cDNA First Strand Synthesis kit (Tiangen Biotech Co., Ltd.) was employed for reverse transcription of miRNA according to the manufacturer's manual. The temperature protocol was 30 min of incubation at 55°C.

The SuperReal PreMix (SYBR Green) RT-qPCR kit (Tiangen Biotech Co., Ltd.) was used to determine ALDH1 mRNA expression levels, and GAPDH was used as the internal reference. The sequences of ALDH1 and GAPDH primers are listed in Table I. The reaction mixture (20 μ l) was composed of 10 μ l SYBR Premix EXTaq, 0.5 μ l forward primer, 0.5 μ l reverse primer, 2 μ l cDNA and 7 μ l ddH₂O. The following thermocycling conditions were used: Initial denaturation at 95°C for 30 sec; 39 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 10 sec, annealing at 60°C for 30 sec and elongation at 72°C for 15 sec; and a final extension at 72°C for 5 min in an iQ5 thermal cycler (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.). The 2^{- $\Delta\Delta$ C_q} method (22) was used to determine relative expression of ALDH1 mRNA against GAPDH. Each sample was tested in triplicate.

The level of miR-222 was determined using the miRcute miRNA RT-PCR kit (Tiangen Biotech Co., Ltd.), and U6 was used as the internal reference. The primer sequences of miR-222 and U6 are listed in Table I. The reaction mixture (20 μ l) contained 10 μ l RT-qPCR-Mix, 0.5 μ l forward primer, 0.5 μ l reverse primer, 2 μ l cDNA and 7 μ l ddH₂O. The following thermocycling conditions were used: Initial denaturation at 95°C for 5 min; 40 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 30 sec, annealing at 60°C for 35 sec and elongation at 72°C for 20 sec in an iQ5 thermal cycler. The 2^{- $\Delta\Delta$ C_q} method was used to calculate the relative expression of miR-222 against U6. Each sample was tested in triplicate.

Western blotting. Before lysis, 100 mg tissue samples were first frozen in liquid nitrogen and then ground into powder, and cells (1x10⁶) were trypsinized and collected. Then, tissue samples or cells were lysed with 600 μ l RIPA lysis buffer (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) for 30 min on ice. After centrifugation at 1,200 x g and 4°C for 10 min, supernatant was collected and used to determine protein concentration (BCA protein concentration determination kit; cat. no. RTP7102; Real-Times (Beijing) Biotechnology Co., Ltd.). After mixing the samples with 5X sodium dodecyl sulfate (Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) loading buffer, the samples were denatured in boiling water for 5 min. Afterwards, the samples (20 μ g) underwent 10% gel sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis at 100 V. Proteins were then transferred to PVDF membranes on ice (100 V, 2 h) and blocked with 5% non-fat milk at room temperature for 1 h. The membranes were treated with monoclonal rabbit anti-human ALDH1 (1:2,000; cat. no. ab52492; Abcam) or β -actin (1:5,000; cat. no. ab129348; Abcam) primary antibodies at 4°C overnight. After washing (3 times, each for 15 min), the membranes were incubated with goat anti-rabbit horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody (1:3,000; cat. no. ab6721; Abcam) for 1 h at room temperature. After washing (3 times, each for 15 min), the membrane was developed with an ECL Western Blotting Substrate kit (cat. no. ab65623; Abcam). Imaging signals were acquired and analyzed using Image Lab software

Table I. Primer sequences.

Target	Primer aequence (5'-3')	
	Forward	Reverse
ALDH1	CCGTGGCGTACTATGGATGC	CGCAATGTTTTGATGCAGCCT
GAPDH	TGTTTCGTCATGGGTGTGAACC	ATGGACTGTGGTCATGAGTCC
miR-222	CGCAGCTACATCTGGCTACTG	GTGCAGGGTCCCAGGT
U6	CGCTTCGGCAGCACATATAC	CAGGGGCCATGCTAATCTT

ALDH1, aldehyde dehydrogenase-1; miR, microRNA.

(version 3.0; Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.). Relative amounts of target proteins were expressed in comparison to β -actin.

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). An ALDH1 ELISA kit (cat. no. sE94824Hu; Shanghai Wuhaio Bio-tech Co., Ltd.) was used to measure ALDH1 concentrations. Standards (50 μ l) and samples (10 μ l serum and 40 μ l diluent) were added into predefined wells of microplates, and blank wells were left empty. Horseradish peroxidase-labelled conjugates (100 μ l) were added into the wells for standards and samples. The plates were then sealed before incubation at 37°C for 1 h. After washing the plates (5 times), 50 μ l substrate A and 50 μ l substrate B were added into each well. After incubation at 37°C for 15 min, 50 μ l stop solution was added, and absorbance was determined at 450 nm.

Bioinformatics. miRanda (August 2010 Release; <http://www.microrna.org/microrna/home.do>), TargetScan (v6.2; <http://www.targetscan.org>), PiTa (v6; http://genie.weizmann.ac.il/pubs/mir07/mir07_data.html), RNAhybrid (September 18 2017; <http://bibiserv.techfak.uni-bielefeld.de/rnahybrid/>) and PICTA (March 26, 2007; <http://pictar.mdc-berlin.de/>) were used to predict target genes that may be regulated by miR-222.

Dual-luciferase reporter assay. Wild-type and mutant seed regions of miR-222 in the 3'-UTR of the ALDH1 gene were chemically synthesized *in vitro*, and then cloned into pMIR-REPORT luciferase reporter plasmids (Ambion; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Plasmids (0.8 μ g) with wild-type or mutant 3'-UTR sequences were co-transfected with agomiR-222 (100 nM; forward, 5'-AGCUACAUCUGG CUACUGGGU-3'; reverse, 3'-UCGAUGUAGACCGAUGAC CCA-5'; Sangon Biotech Co., Ltd.) using Lipofectamine 2000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) into 293T cells (The Cell Bank of Type Culture Collection of the Chinese Academy of Sciences). For control, 293T cells were transfected with agomiR-negative control (NC; scrambled sequence; forward, 5'-UUCUCCGAACGUGUCACGUTT-3'; reverse, 3'-TTA AGAGCCUUGCAGUGCA-5'; Sangon Biotech Co., Ltd.). After 24 h incubation, the cells were treated with a dual-luciferase reporter assay kit (Promega Corporation) according to the manufacturer's manual, and luminescence intensity was measured using a luminometer (GloMax 20/20; Promega Corporation). The luminescence values of each group of cells

were measured using *Renilla* luminescence activity as an internal reference.

MTT assay. To examine proliferation, 20 μ l MTT (5 g/l; cat. no. JRDC000003, JRDUN Biotechnology Co., Ltd.) was added at 24, 48 and 72 h after transfection, followed by incubation at 37°C for 4 h. After removing medium, dimethyl sulfoxide was added at a volume of 150 μ l per well to dissolve purple crystals. The absorbance in each well was measured at 490 nm with a microplate reader and cell proliferation curves were plotted against time.

Statistical analysis. SPSS version 20.0 statistical software (IBM Corp.) was used for statistical analysis. Data are presented as mean \pm standard deviation and were tested for normality. Measurement data were analyzed using one-way ANOVA for multiple groups, with Student-Newman-Keuls post-hoc tests subsequently used. Comparisons between two groups were performed using a paired or unpaired Student's t-test. $P < 0.05$ indicated a statistically significant difference.

Results

Expression of ALDH1 mRNA is elevated in cervical cancer. RT-qPCR was performed to measure ALDH1 mRNA expression. The level of ALDH1 mRNA in tumor tissues was significantly higher than that in tumor-adjacent tissues ($P < 0.01$; Fig. 1A), and the level of ALDH1 mRNA in peripheral blood from cervical cancer patients was significantly higher than that from control subjects ($P < 0.01$; Fig. 1B). These results indicate that the expression of ALDH1 mRNA was increased in cervical cancer.

Expression of ALDH1 protein is elevated in cervical cancer. To determine ALDH1 protein expression in tissues and blood, western blotting and ELISA were used. The data showed that the level of ALDH1 protein in tumor tissues from cervical cancer patients was significantly higher than that in tumor-adjacent tissues ($P < 0.05$; Fig. 2A). Additionally, the level of ALDH1 protein in peripheral blood from cervical cancer patients was significantly elevated when compared with healthy control subjects ($P < 0.05$; Fig. 2B). This result indicated that ALDH1 protein level was increased in cervical cancer and is consistent with the study findings regarding ALDH1 mRNA.

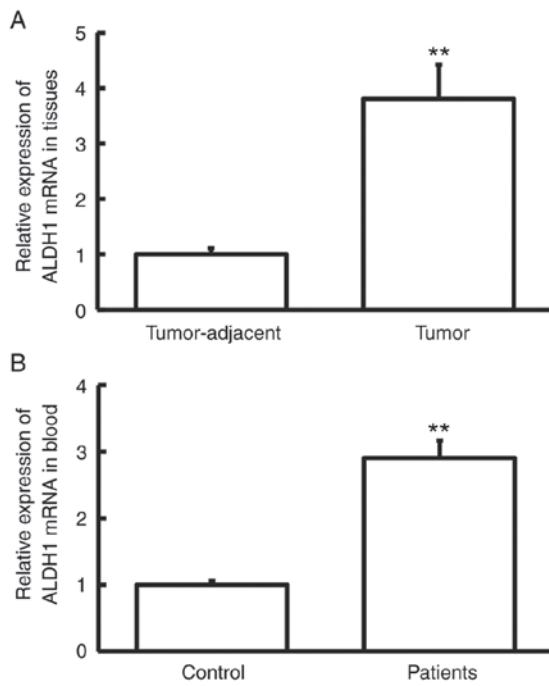


Figure 1. Expression of ALDH1 mRNA in tissues and peripheral blood. (A) Expression of ALDH1 mRNA in tumor-adjacent and tumor tissues from cervical cancer patients as determined by RT-qPCR. Paired Student's t-test was used for comparison between the two groups. ** $P < 0.01$ compared with tumor-adjacent tissues. (B) Expression of ALDH1 mRNA in peripheral blood from healthy subjects (control) and cervical cancer patients as determined by RT-qPCR. Unpaired Student's t-test was used for comparison between the two groups. ** $P < 0.01$ compared with control. ALDH1, aldehyde dehydrogenase-1; control, healthy subjects; RT-qPCR, reverse transcription-quantitative PCR.

Expression of miR-222 in cervical cancer is reduced. To study the expression of miR-222, RT-qPCR was performed. The data showed that miR-222 expression in tumor tissues was significantly lower than that in tumor-adjacent tissues ($P < 0.01$; Fig. 3A), and that miR-222 levels in peripheral blood from cervical cancer patients were significantly lower than those in a healthy control group ($P < 0.05$; Fig. 3B). These data suggest that miR-222 expression was reduced in cervical cancer.

miR-222 regulates the expression of ALDH1 mRNA by binding to the ALDH mRNA 3'-UTR seed region. Bioinformatics prediction showed that ALDH1 was a potential target gene of miR-222 (Fig. 4A). To study miR-222 interaction with ALDH1 mRNA, a dual-luciferase reporter assay was employed. Luminescence intensity of cells in the wild-type group was significantly lower than that in the negative control group ($P < 0.01$), while luminescence intensity in the mutant group was not significantly different from that in the negative control group (Fig. 4B). These data indicate that miR-222 regulated expression of ALDH1 mRNA by binding with its 3'-UTR seed region.

Overexpression of miR-222 reduces the proliferation of HeLa cells possibly by a reduction in the expression of ALDH1. To test how miR-222 affects cell proliferation, HeLa cells were transfected with agomiR-NC or agomiR-222. The data showed that the level of miR-222 in HeLa cells of the agomiR-222 group was significantly higher than that in the

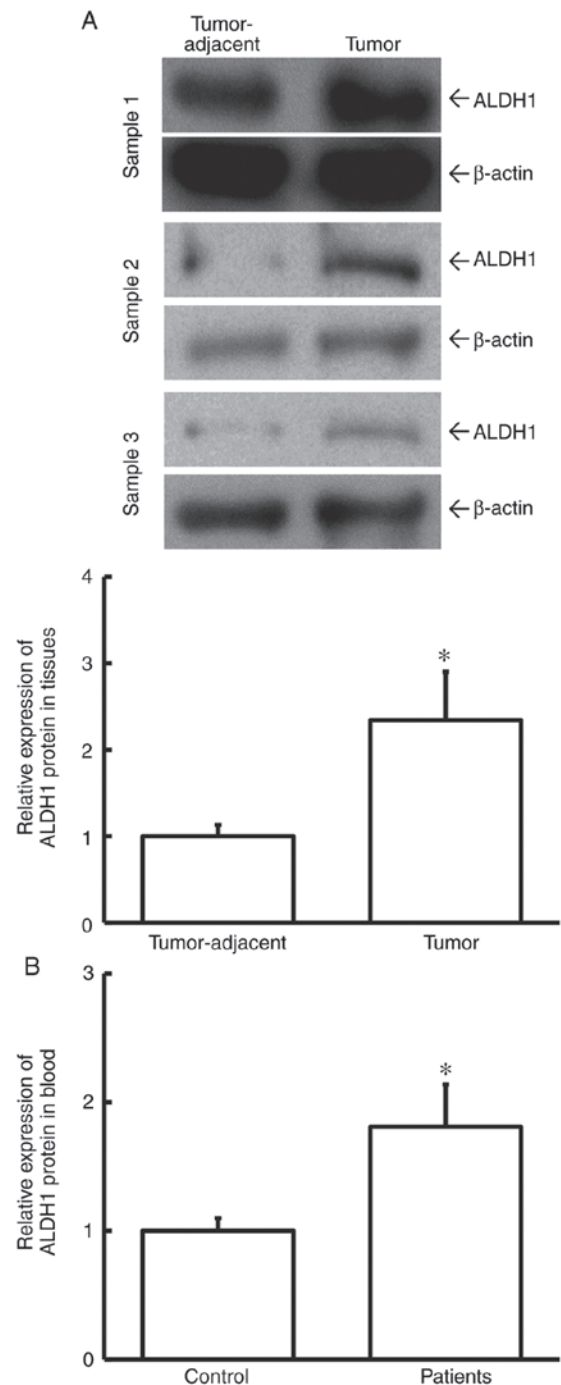


Figure 2. Expression of ALDH1 protein in tissues and peripheral blood. (A) Expression of ALDH1 protein in tumor-adjacent and tumor tissues from cervical cancer patients. Paired Student's t-test was used for comparison between the two groups. * $P < 0.05$ compared with tumor-adjacent tissues as determined by western blotting. (B) Expression of ALDH1 protein in peripheral blood from control and cervical cancer patients as determined by ELISA. Unpaired Student's t-test was used for comparison between the two groups. * $P < 0.05$ compared with control. ALDH1, aldehyde dehydrogenase-1; control, healthy subjects.

agomiR-NC group ($P < 0.01$; Fig. 5A). In addition, expression levels of both ALDH1 mRNA and protein in HeLa cells of the agomiR-222 group were significantly lower than those in the agomiR-NC group ($P < 0.05$; Fig. 5B and C). MTT assay showed that the proliferation of HeLa cells of the agomiR-222 group was significantly slower than that of the agomiR-NC group

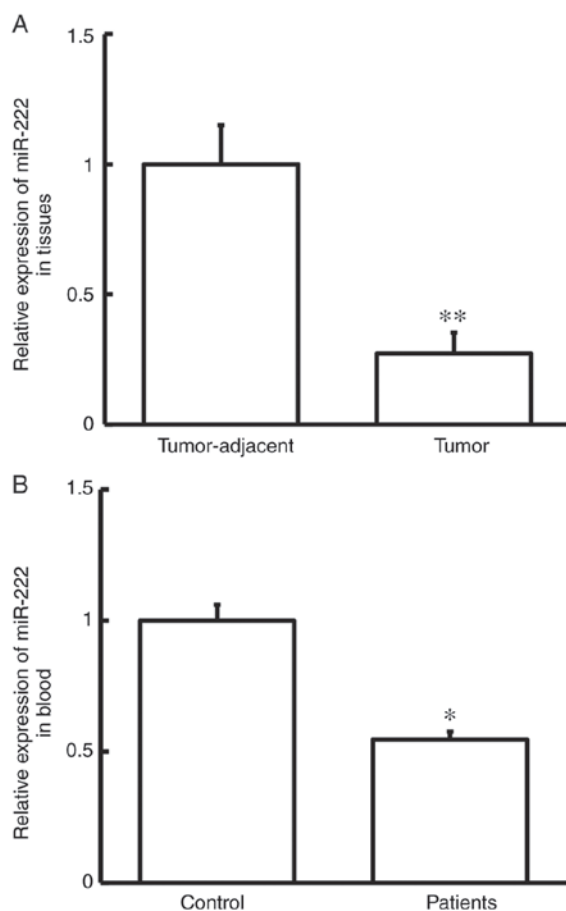


Figure 3. Expression of miR-222 in tissues and peripheral blood. (A) Expression of miR-222 in tumor-adjacent and tumor tissues from cervical cancer patients as determined by RT-qPCR. Paired Student's t-test was used for comparison between the two groups. ** $P < 0.01$ compared with tumor-adjacent tissues. (B) Expression of miR-222 in peripheral blood from control and cervical cancer patients as determined by RT-qPCR. Unpaired Student's t-test was used for comparison between the two groups. * $P < 0.05$ compared with control. Control, healthy subjects; miR-222, microRNA-222; RT-qPCR, reverse transcription quantitative polymerase chain reaction.

($P < 0.01$ at 72 h; Fig. 5D). These data suggest that upregulation of miR-222 reduces the proliferation of HeLA cells, possibly by reducing the expression of ALDH1.

Discussion

Cervical cancer is the second most common female malignancy in the world after breast cancer (23). A major challenge in the treatment of cervical cancer is the invasion and metastasis. Lymphatic metastasis is common in cervical cancer, and is closely related to the prognosis of patients (23). It is an important basis for judging the prognosis of patients and treatment options (23). Chemotherapy plays an important role in the treatment of cervical cancer. However, the tolerance of cervical cancer cells to chemotherapeutic drugs limits their efficacy. Forms of drug resistance of tumor cells to chemotherapeutic drugs include natural or primary resistance, acquired or secondary resistance and MDR or cross resistance (24). ALDH1 is a protein related to drug resistance and apoptosis. Proliferation, colony-formation, adhesion, migration and invasion of breast cancer cells are upregulated

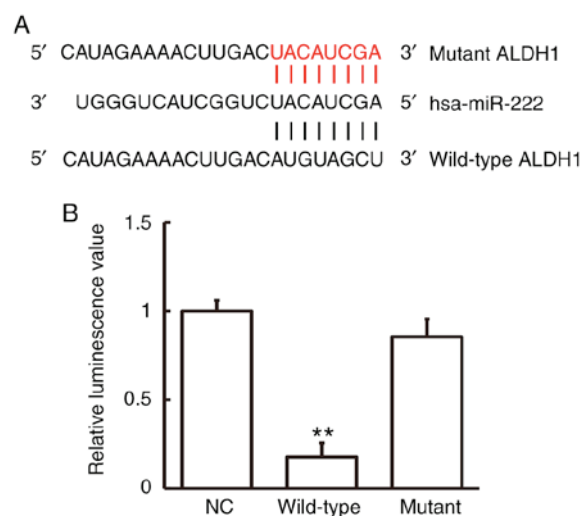


Figure 4. Direct interaction between miR-222 and ALDH1. (A) miRanda, TargetScan, PiTa, RNAhybrid and PICTA were employed to predict target genes that may be regulated by miR-222. ALDH1 was predicted to be one such target. Red bases demonstrate those that do not match with hsa-miR-222. (B) Interaction between miR-222 and ALDH1 mRNA was confirmed using a dual-luciferase reporter assay. Plasmids with wild-type or mutant 3'-untranslated region sequences were co-transfected with agomiR-222 into 293T cells. As a control, 293T cells were transfected with agomiR-NC. *Renilla* luminescence activity was used as an internal reference. ** $P < 0.01$ compared with the NC group. ALDH1, aldehyde dehydrogenase-1; miR, microRNA; NC, negative control.

by ALDH1 overexpression *in vitro* (25). Increased expression of ALDH1 in human breast cancer is associated with poor prognosis (11). It has also been discovered that the percentage of African breast cancer patients with positive ALDH1 expression is about 48% (12). The percentage of patients receiving cyclophosphamide-based chemotherapy who have positive expression of ALDH1 in cancer tissues is 61%, suggesting that ALDH1 may be a reference index reflecting biological behavior of breast cancer (13). ALDH1 plays a role in regulating apoptosis, though the underlying mechanism is not yet clear. Several studies have shown that lowering the level of ALDH1 can cause apoptosis (26,27). The expression of ALDH1 is also associated with neurogenic locus notch homolog 3 (28), transforming growth factor- β (29) and nuclear factor- κ B (30) signaling pathways. In cervical cancer, the expression of ALDH1 is closely related to the Erk1/2 and Akt signaling pathways (31). Based on these data, it is hypothesized that high expression of ALDH1 contributes to drug resistance in cervical cancer. The results of the present study show that expression levels of ALDH1 mRNA and protein were elevated in cervical cancer tissues and peripheral blood from cervical cancer patients when compared with controls.

Using prediction by bioinformatics, it was discovered that the miR-222 sequence is closely associated with ALDH1, and may possibly be an upstream miRNA that regulates ALDH1 expression. miR-222 may cut the mRNA of ALDH1 to inhibit its translation (32). Regulation by miRNA promotes the up- or downregulation of mRNA and plays an important role in the occurrence and development of diseases (33). It has been reported that miR-222 can target matrix metalloproteinase 1 to regulate the biological functions of tongue squamous carcinoma cells (34). In addition, miR-222 can regulate

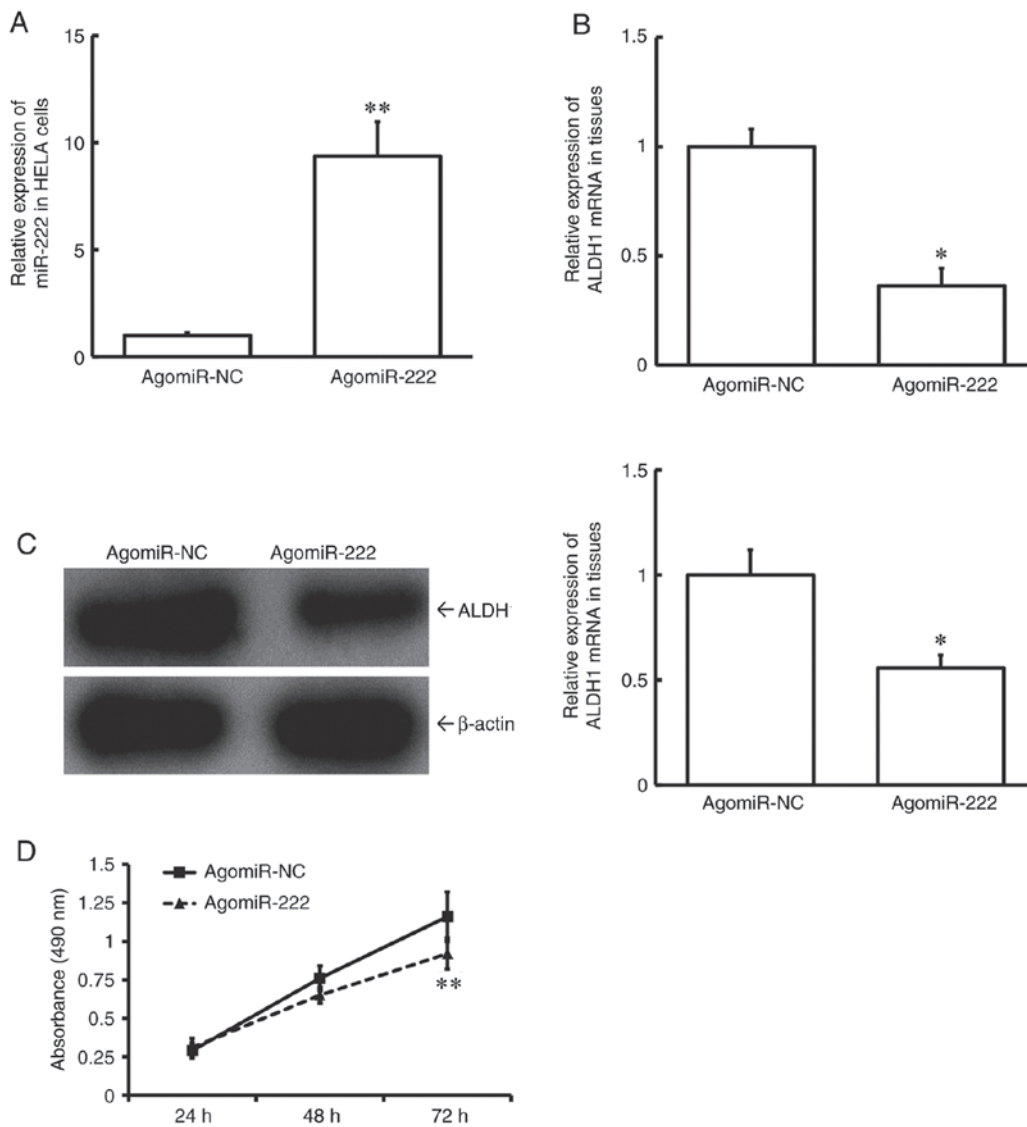


Figure 5. Effect of overexpression of miR-222 on the proliferation of cervical cancer cells. (A) Expression of miR-222 in HeLa cells transfected with agomiR-NC or agomiR-222 as determined by RT-qPCR. (B) Expression of ALDH1 mRNA in HeLa cells transfected with agomiR-NC or agomiR-222 as determined by RT-qPCR. (C) Expression of ALDH1 protein in HeLa cells transfected with agomiR-NC or agomiR-222 as determined by western blotting. (D) Proliferation of HeLa cells transfected with agomiR-NC or agomiR-222 as determined by MTT assay. * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.01$ compared with agomiR-NC group. Unpaired Student's t-test was used for comparison between the two groups. ALDH1, aldehyde dehydrogenase-1; miR, microRNA; NC, negative control; RT-qPCR, reverse transcription quantitative polymerase chain reaction.

dual specificity mitogen-activated protein kinase and tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand pathways of thyroid follicular epithelial cells (35). miR-222 can also affect the progression of gastric cancer by regulating its target gene cyclin dependent kinase inhibitor 1B (36). Abnormal expression of miR-222 was also found in a transgenic mouse gastric cancer model (37). miR-222 also has a unique regulatory role in ovarian cancer-associated macrophages (38). These reports indicate that miRNA-222 is closely related to the occurrence and development of tumors.

In the present study reduced expression levels of miR-222 and increased expression levels of ALDH1 were discovered in tumor tissues and peripheral blood from cervical cancer patients. These findings suggest that cleavage of ALDH1 by miR-222 may be reduced by downregulation of miR-222. In order to further study the underlying molecular mechanisms by which miR-222 and ALDH1 regulate cervical cancer cells, HeLa cells

were transfected with agomiR-222, leading to overexpression of miR-222, and downregulation of ALDH1 mRNA and protein when compared with controls. The proliferation of HeLa cells was also inhibited following transfection with agomiR-222 compared with agomiR-NC. The results of a dual luciferase reporter assay revealed that miR-222 may directly bind with the 3'-UTR seed region of ALDH1 mRNA to regulate its expression.

A limitation of the present study is that only one type of cells was used in the *in vitro* experiments. This work will be expanded on in future studies using a variety of additional cell types to confirm these findings.

In conclusion, the present study demonstrated that the expression of ALDH1 was elevated and that of miR-222 was reduced in cervical cancer tissues and peripheral blood when compared with controls. miR-222 may prevent the occurrence and development of cervical cancer by regulating the proliferation of tumor cells via ALDH1.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

The final version of the manuscript was read and approved by all authors, and each author believes that the manuscript represents honest work. CL and YY collaborated to design the study. CL, YZ and SL were responsible for performing experiments. CL and YY analyzed the data. All authors collaborated to interpret results and develop the manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All procedures performed in the current study were approved by the Ethics Committee of Tsinghua University. Written informed consent was obtained from all patients or their families.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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