Oncology Research, Vol. 25, p. 155
Printed in the USA.

0965-0407/17 $90.00 + .00
DOI: https://doi.org/10.3727/096504017X14811155525280
E-ISSN 1555-3906
www.cognizantcommunication.com

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The follow was originally published in Volume 24, Number 5, pages 353–360 (DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.3727/096504016X14685034103275). The information that Min Zhao and Zhiying Su provided equal contribution was not included in the original article, so the corrected information is shown below.

Suppressive Role of MicroRNA-148a in Cell Proliferation and Invasion in Ovarian Cancer Through Targeting Transforming Growth Factor-β-Induced 2

Min Zhao,*[1] Zhiying Su,†[1] Shiyang Zhang,‡ Liangjin Zhuang,§ Yudi Xie,* and Xiaodong Li*

*Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xiamen University, Xiamen, Fujian, China
†Department of Obstetrics, Maternal and Child Health Hospital of Xiamen City, Xiamen, Fujian, China
‡Department of Hospital Infection-Control, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xiamen University, Xiamen, Fujian, China
§Early cancer screening center, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xiamen University, Xiamen, Fujian, China

Ovarian cancer (OC) is one of the most common gynecological malignancies. MicroRNAs (miRs) play a crucial role in the development and progression of OC, but the underlying mechanism remains largely unclear. Our study investigated the regulatory role of miR-148a in OC cell proliferation and invasion. We found that miR-148a was significantly downregulated in OC tissues compared to their matched adjacent nontumor tissues. In addition, its expression was also reduced in OC cell lines (SKOV3, ES-2, OVCAR, and A2780) compared to normal ovarian epithelial cells. Overexpression of miR-148a caused a significant decrease in OC cell proliferation and invasion, as well as reduced MMP9 protein levels. Transforming growth factor-β-induced 2 (TGFI2) was further identified as a target gene of miR-148a, and its protein expression was downregulated in OC cells after miR-148a overexpression. Restoration of TGFI2 attenuated the suppressive effects of miR-148a on OC cell proliferation and invasion. Moreover, we found that TGFI2 was remarkably upregulated in OC tissues when compared with their matched adjacent nontumor tissues, and observed a reverse correlation between miR-148a and TGFI2 expression in OC tissues. On the basis of these findings, we suggest that miR-148a inhibits OC cell proliferation and invasion partly through inhibition of TGFI2. Therefore, our study highlights the importance of the miR-148a/TGFI2 axis in the malignant progression of OC.

Key words: Ovarian cancer (OC); MicroRNAS (miRs); Transforming growth factor-β-induced 2 (TGFI2); Proliferation; Invasion

[1]These authors provided equal contribution to this work.
Address corresponding to Min Zhao, Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xiamen University, 55 Zhenhai Road, Xiamen, Fujian, China. Tel: +86-592-2137292; E-mail: xiamenzhaomin@sina.com