

Abstract

expression and cellular processes essential for tumorigenesis and tumor progression. These small non-coding RNAs, typically 18-25 nucleotides in length, regulate gene expression post-transcriptionally by binding to the 3' untranslated region (UTR) of target mRNAs, leading to mRNA degradation or translational repression. In cancer, dysregulation of miRNAs contributes to the hallmarks of cancer, including sustained proliferation, evasion of apoptosis, angiogenesis, and metastasis.

This comprehensive abstract provides a detailed overview of miRNA networks in cancer therapy, focusing on cancer types, highlighting their dual functions as oncogenes (oncomiRs) and tumor suppressors (TSMiRs). By elucidating

Keywords: MicroRNA (miRNA); Cancer; Molecular Biology; Therapeutic Strategies

Introduction

MicroRNA (miRNA), typically 18-25 nucleotides in length, regulate gene expression post-transcriptionally by binding to the 3' untranslated region (UTR) of target mRNAs, leading to mRNA degradation or translational repression. In cancer, dysregulation of miRNAs contributes to the hallmarks of cancer, including sustained proliferation, evasion of apoptosis, angiogenesis, and metastasis. This comprehensive abstract provides a detailed overview of miRNA networks in cancer therapy, focusing on cancer types, highlighting their dual functions as oncogenes (oncomiRs) and tumor suppressors (TSMiRs). By elucidating

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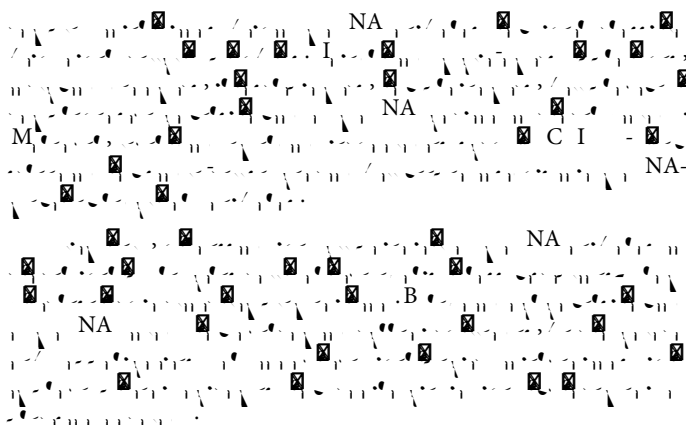
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