

عنوان مقاله:

Expression of Long Non-Coding RNAs in Placentas of Intrauterine Growth Restriction (IUGR) Pregnancies

محل انتشار:

مجله گزارش های بیوشیمی و زیست شناسی مولکولی، دوره 8، شماره 1 (سال: 1398)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 7

نویسندگان:

Iman Azari - Department of Medical Genetics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Soudeh Ghafouri-Fard - Department of Medical Genetics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Mir Davood Omrani - Urogenital Stem Cell Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Shahram Arsang-Jang - Clinical Research Development Center (CRDU), Qom University of Medical Sciences, Qom, Iran

Dor Mohammad Kordi Tamandani - Department of Biology, University of Sistan and Baluchistan, Zahedan- Iran

Mehrnaz Saroone Rigi - Shafa Surgery Center, Zahedan, Sistan and Baluchistan, Iran

Sara Rafiee - Department of Biology, University of Sistan and Baluchistan, Zahedan- Iran

Farkhondeh Pouresmaeili - Department of Medical Genetics, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. & Infertility and Reproductive Health Research Center (IRHRC), Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Mohammad Taheri - Urogenital Stem Cell Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR), a pathologic diminution of the rate of fetal growth, has been associated with alterations in expression of several genes. However, the role of long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) in its pathogenesis has not been studied. Methods: In this study we evaluated the expression of four lncRNAs namely, nuclear paraspeckle assembly transcript (NEAT1), taurine up-regulated 1 (TUG1), p21-associated ncRNA DNA damage-activated (PANDA), and metastasis-associated lung adenocarcinoma transcript-1 (MALAT1) in placenta samples obtained from IUGR and normal pregnancies to determine their possible contributions in the pathogenesis of IUGR. Results: We found no significant differences in expression levels between cases and controls. We also found no correlation between expression and clinical data of study participants; however, we found significant correlations between expression levels of all the assessed lncRNAs in both cases and controls. Conclusions: These results imply the existence of a possible shared regulatory mechanism for the expression of these transcripts in placenta. Future

studies are needed to perform such evaluations in larger sample sizes or in animal models in earlier stages of pregnancy.

کلمات کلیدی:

. ,IUGR, MALAT1, PANDA, Placenta

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/1141942>

