

Differences in the expression of microRNAs implicated in colorectal carcinogenesis and involved in the WNT signalling pathway in the macroscopically-normal epithelium of people at higher-risk of colorectal cancer

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People with ulcerative colitis (UC) or adenomatous polyps (adenomas) are at increased risk of colorectal cancer (CRC)⁽¹⁾. Altered expression of microRNAs (miRNAs), small non-coding RNAs that regulate gene expression post-transcriptionally, has been observed in those with UC⁽²⁾ and adenomas⁽³⁾. Importantly, abnormally-expressed miRNAs contribute to the initiation and progression of CRC and are potential biomarkers for diagnosis and prognosis of this cancer⁽⁴⁾. This study aimed to investigate differences in the expression of a panel of miRNAs in the macroscopically-normal mucosa of people at higher-risk of CRC.

We quantified expression of 8 miRNAs that are (i) implicated in CRC, (ii) regulators of WNT signalling, a pathway frequently aberrantly activated in CRC⁽⁵⁾, and/or (iii) whose expression is altered by butyrate treatment in healthy participants ($n = 56$) and in patients at higher CRC risk with quiescent UC ($n = 26$) or history of adenomatous polyps ($n = 12$). RNA was isolated from mucosal biopsies of macroscopically-normal tissue collected at 10 cm from the anal verge. cDNA was synthesised by reverse transcription and used to quantify the expression of *miR-17*, *miR-19a*, *miR-19b*, *miR-20a*, *miR-25*, *miR-93*, *miR-106b* and *miR-424* by quantitative PCR. For normally distributed data, the ANOVA General Linear Model was used to compare miRNA expression between the 3 risk groups, adjusting for age, sex and endoscopy procedure as covariates. Where data were not normally distributed, the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test was used.

Table 1. Median and range values for miRNA expression expressed as adjusted copies ($2^{-\Delta C_t} \times 1,000$) relative to the geometric mean of *RNU6* and *SNORD68* controls.

miRNA	Healthy Participants		Polyp Patients		UC Patients	
	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range
<i>miR-17</i>	129	69–401	125	52–179	118	75–153
<i>miR-19a</i>	97	17–1728	156	19–751	89	29–464
<i>miR-19b</i>	69	15–3809	91	16–437	82	25–279
<i>miR-20a</i>	333*	107–1550	308*	152–424	279*	181–379
<i>miR-25</i>	116	13–9987	69	34–129	78	50–153
<i>miR-93</i>	77	10–1102	70	32–125	68	47–114
<i>miR-106b</i>	164	61–5548	162	77–242	144	109–180
<i>miR-424</i>	32**	9–1145	24**	7–50	69**	17–137

** $p < 0.01$ and * $p < 0.1$ for differences between risk groups (Kruskal-Wallis test).

We observed significantly higher *miR-424* expression ($p < 0.01$), a miRNA reported to be increased in CRCs⁽⁶⁾, and reduced *miR-20a* expression ($p = 0.055$) in participants with quiescent UC (Table 1). *miR-20a* expression also appears to be reduced in polyp patients. Alterations in miRNA expression may be detected in the healthy tissue of people at higher-risk of CRC and may represent very early molecular changes contributing to the progression from normal mucosa to carcinoma.

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