miR-130b expression was upregulated in glioma tissues and cell lines. Kaplan-Meier analysis indicated that the upregulation of miR-130b expression correlated with poor prognoses in glioma patients. Multivariate analysis demonstrated that this upregulation and a high-grade classification were independent factors that both predicted poor outcomes for glioma patients. Dual-luciferase assays identified that the cylindromatosis (CYLD) gene is a direct target of miR-130b. Functional studies demonstrated that a miR-130b mimic significantly promoted the growth and invasion of glioma cells, while also inhibiting apoptosis via selective targeting of CYLD, which was enhanced by CYLD-targeted siRNA. In contrast, a miR-130b inhibitor suppressed these biological behaviors, and this inhibition was reversed by CYLD-targeted siRNA. These data revealed that miR-130b could act as a novel potential diagnostic biomarker for glioma, while also demonstrating the importance of miR-130b in the cell proliferation and progression of glioma, indicating that it may serve as a useful therapeutic target for glioma [1].

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Xiao ZQ, Yin TK, Li YX, Zhang JH, Gu JJ. miR-130b regulates the proliferation, invasion and apoptosis of glioma cells via targeting of CYLD. Oncol Rep. 2017 Jul;38(1):167-174. doi: 10.3892/or.2017.5651. Epub 2017 May 19. PubMed PMID: 28534976.