

Table 2.3. MicroRNAs in vascular biology.

MicroRNA	Function	Reference
<u>Pro-angiogenic microRNA</u>		
miR-130a	Expression of miR-130a antagonized the inhibitory effects of GAX or HOXA5 on endothelial cell tube formation in vitro	(Chen <i>et al.</i> , 2008)
miR-17-92 cluster	miR-17-92-transduced tumour cells formed larger, better-perfused tumours in vivo	(Dews <i>et al.</i> , 2006)
Let-7f and miR-27b	Inhibition of miR-27b and let-7f reduced in vitro sprout formation	(Kuehbacher <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
miR-378	Expression of miR-378 promotes tumourigenesis in vivo	(Lee <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
miR-210	miR-210 overexpression stimulates tubulogenesis and migration	(Fasanaro <i>et al.</i> , 2008)
<u>Anti-angiogenic microRNA</u>		
miR-221 and -222	Expression of miR-221/miR-222 reduces tube formation, migration, and wound healing in response of SCF in vitro	(Poliseno <i>et al.</i> , 2006)
miR-15, -16, -20a, and -20b	Expression of miR-15/miR-16 induces apoptosis in leukaemic cells in vitro	(Cimmino <i>et al.</i> , 2005)
miR-23b	Expression of miR-23b enforced the endothelia growth arrest	(Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2010)
<u>MicroRNA involved in vascular diseases and inflammation</u>		
miR-21	Inhibition of miR-21 decreases proliferation and increases apoptosis of VSMCs in vitro and in injured rat carotid artery in vivo	(Ji <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
miR-126	Inhibition of miR-126 increases leukocyte adherence to TNF α -stimulated endothelial cells	(Harris <i>et al.</i> , 2008)