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Potential of Therapeutic microRNA miR-21 and miR-29 for the treatment of renal fibrosis and chronic kidney disease: Systematic Review

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Objectives: The aim of this review is to know the potential of therapeutic microRNA miR-21 and miR-29 for the treatment of renal fibrosis and chronic kidney disease

Methods: The method used four search engines that continued by 4 inclusions and 3 exclusion criteria to be analyzed. Our review was arranged by 60 Journals selected by this method.

Results: Several study about the role of MicroRNA miR-21 and miR-29 as Regulators of Cellular function in fibrotic formation have been collected. Study showed that antifibrotic effects have been reported for all of the miR-21 and miR-29 family member. Streptozotocin-induced diabetic miR-21 and miR-29 transgenic mice showed 164 improved renal function with less glomerular fibrosis and inflammation, and better podocyte 165 viability compared to diabetic WT mice.

Conclusions: miR-21 and miR-29 have important role in decreasing fibrotic formation to prevent chronic kidney disease