# Article information:

Exosome-transmitted miR-128-3p increase chemosensitivity of oxaliplatin-resistant colorectal cancer - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6423768/>

# Article summary:

1. The study found that miR-128-3p, a small noncoding RNA, plays a role in the progression of colorectal cancer (CRC) and oxaliplatin resistance.

2. Exosomes loaded with miR-128-3p were able to deliver the miRNA to oxaliplatin-resistant CRC cells, increasing their sensitivity to the chemotherapy drug.

3. Lower expression of miR-128-3p was associated with poor response to oxaliplatin treatment in advanced CRC patients, suggesting that it could be used as a diagnostic and prognostic marker for oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Exosome-transmitted miR-128-3p increase chemosensitivity of oxaliplatin-resistant colorectal cancer" discusses the role of miR-128-3p in the development of oxaliplatin resistance in colorectal cancer (CRC) and explores the potential use of exosomes as a delivery system for miR-128-3p to enhance chemotherapy response.

Overall, the article provides a comprehensive analysis of the topic and presents experimental evidence to support its claims. However, there are several points that need to be critically analyzed:

1. Biases: The article does not explicitly mention any potential biases, but it is important to consider the funding sources and affiliations of the authors. This information can provide insights into any potential conflicts of interest that may influence the interpretation of results.

2. One-sided reporting: The article primarily focuses on the positive effects of miR-128-3p on chemosensitivity in CRC cells. While this is an important aspect to explore, it is also necessary to discuss any potential limitations or drawbacks associated with miR-128-3p therapy.

3. Unsupported claims: The article claims that lower miR-128-3p expression is associated with poor oxaliplatin response in advanced human CRC patients. However, this claim is not supported by any clinical data or patient studies. It would be beneficial to include evidence from patient samples to strengthen this claim.

4. Missing points of consideration: The article does not discuss other potential mechanisms involved in oxaliplatin resistance, such as DNA repair pathways or alterations in drug metabolism. Including these factors would provide a more comprehensive understanding of oxaliplatin resistance in CRC.

5. Missing evidence for claims made: While the article presents experimental data supporting the role of miR-128-3p in suppressing EMT and increasing intracellular oxaliplatin accumulation, it lacks direct evidence linking these effects to enhanced chemosensitivity. Additional experiments or clinical data would be necessary to establish this link.

6. Unexplored counterarguments: The article does not discuss any potential counterarguments or alternative explanations for the observed effects of miR-128-3p on chemosensitivity. Addressing these counterarguments would strengthen the overall argument and provide a more balanced perspective.

7. Promotional content: The article does not appear to contain any overtly promotional content, but it is important to critically evaluate the language used and the overall tone of the article to ensure that it remains objective and unbiased.

8. Partiality: The article primarily focuses on the positive effects of miR-128-3p and exosome delivery, potentially overlooking any negative aspects or limitations associated with this approach. It is important to consider both the benefits and risks when evaluating new therapeutic strategies.

In conclusion, while the article provides valuable insights into the role of miR-128-3p in oxaliplatin resistance in CRC, there are several areas that require critical analysis and further investigation. Addressing these points would enhance the overall credibility and impact of the study.

# Topics for further research:

* Mechanisms of oxaliplatin resistance in colorectal cancer
* Clinical studies on miR-128-3p expression and oxaliplatin response in CRC patients
* Alternative explanations for the effects of miR-128-3p on chemosensitivity
* DNA repair pathways and oxaliplatin resistance in CRC
* Drug metabolism and oxaliplatin resistance in CRC
* Limitations and risks of using exosomes as a delivery system for miR-128-3p

# Report location:

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