# Article information:

Ruyiping formula inhibits metastasis via the microRNA-134-SLUG axis in breast cancer - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8258945/>

# Article summary:

1. Ruyiping (RYP) is a traditional Chinese formula that has been shown to reduce breast cancer metastasis in pre-clinical studies.

2. This study examined whether miR-134 was involved in RYP-inhibited breast cancer metastasis.

3. Results showed that RYP suppressed SLUG expression and cell invasion through miR-134, and significantly inhibited 4 T1 tumor growth and lung metastasis in mice.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Ruyiping formula inhibits metastasis via the microRNA-134-SLUG axis in breast cancer” is a well written and comprehensive piece of research that provides evidence for the potential of Ruyiping (RYP) as an anti-metastatic agent for breast cancer treatment. The authors have conducted extensive research on the effects of RYP on SLUG expression, cell invasion, tumor growth, and lung metastasis in both vitro and vivo models. The results of their experiments demonstrate that RYP suppresses SLUG expression and cell invasion through miR-134, suggesting that the miR-134-SLUG axis may be a promising strategy for treating breast cancer.

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy; however, there are some points of consideration that should be taken into account when evaluating its trustworthiness. Firstly, the authors do not provide any information about possible risks associated with using RYP as an anti-metastatic agent for breast cancer treatment; this should be addressed in future research to ensure patient safety. Secondly, the authors do not explore any counterarguments or alternative explanations for their findings; this could lead to bias or one-sided reporting of their results. Finally, it is unclear if the authors have considered any promotional content when writing this article; if so, this should be noted to ensure impartiality.

In conclusion, while this article provides evidence for the potential of Ruyiping (RYP) as an anti-metastatic agent for breast cancer treatment, there are some points of consideration that should be taken into account when evaluating its trustworthiness such as possible risks associated with using RYP as an anti-metastatic agent for breast cancer treatment, lack of exploration of counterarguments or alternative explanations for their findings, and potential promotional content included in the article which could lead to bias or one sided reporting of their results.

# Topics for further research:

* Ruyiping breast cancer treatment risks
* MicroRNA-134-SLUG axis in breast cancer
* Anti-metastatic agents for breast cancer
* SLUG expression and cell invasion
* Tumor growth and lung metastasis
* Promotional content in medical research

# Report location:

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