miRNAs are critical regulators in the body. Its widespread presence indicates that it possesses broad-spectrum regulatory functions. Whether in a healthy or pathological condition, the number of miRNAs can partially represent an individual's underlying health status and the state of potential pathological changes of diseases. Thousands of miRNAs have been identified thus far and have been implicated in physiological and pathological changes in the body (1). The great majority of these miRNAs are not pathologically specific. When employed as a diagnostic reference standard for a specific disease, its specificity is insufficient, and its high sensitivity frequently results in a high diagnostic positive rate (2). Additionally, these seemingly promising miRNAs are challenging to target for specific disease treatment, owing to their limited specificity (3). Naturally, the efficacy of such an intervention would be minimal, and the resulting side effects would be severe. Thus, this is the last thing we want to see during an intervention. This also explains why no specific miRNA-targeting diagnostic or therapeutic intervention to date.

Keywords: miRNAs; Autoimmune Diseases; Diagnostics; Therapeutic Intervention; Prognosis

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