Steroid receptor activator (SRA) level was elevated in patients with cervical cancer. SRA overexpression was correlated with clinicopathological parameters in cervical cancer, and SRA was found to have a role in promoting cell growth and invasion through modulation of the epithelial mesenchymal transition (EMT).

We examined SRA expression levels in patients with cervical cancer and determined the relationships between SRA expression and clinicopathological factors. SRA expression was determined in cervical cancer tissues (n = 100) and corresponding normal tissues (n = 22) using real-time polymerase chain reaction, and its correlations with clinical parameters and prognosis were analyzed. The median 5-year survival duration was significantly higher in the low SRA expression group than in the high SRA expression group (19.7 and 25.1 months, respectively; log-rank test: \( P = 0.041 \)).

Elevated expression of SRA in cervical cancer tissues. qRT-PCR with U6 as an internal control. SRA may represent a novel biomarker for predicting recurrence and poor prognosis and serve as a promising therapeutic target in cervical cancer.