

Erratum

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GALNT6 Promotes Tumorigenicity and Metastasis of Breast Cancer Cell via β-catenin/MUC1-C Signaling Pathway: Erratum

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In our paper [1], the image of invaded MDA-MB-231 cells with empty vector transfection (shRNA-NC) in Figure 3C was mis-pasted. The image of invaded MDA-MB-231 cells (Mock) was accidentally used for "shRNA-NC" in Figure 3C. Neither the interpretation nor the conclusion of this work is affected by this error. Figure 3C should be corrected as follows.

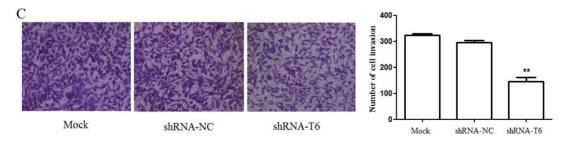


Figure 3. Down-regulation of GALNT6 inhibited the migration and invasion capacity of MDA-MB-231 cells. (A) Wound healing assay and quantification analysis showed that knockdown of GALNT6 significantly inhibited cell migration in MDA-MB-231 cells. (B) Transwell migration assay and quantification analysis showed that knockdown of GALNT6 significantly inhibited cell migration in MDA-MB-231 cells. (C) Matrigel invasion assay and quantification analysis showed that knockdown of GALNT6 significantly inhibited cell migration in MDA-MB-231 cells. (C) Matrigel invasion assay and quantification analysis showed that knockdown of GALNT6 greatly inhibited invasive abilities of MDA-MB-231 cells. (D-E) Nude mice (n = 5 per group) were injected with 1×10^7 MDA-MB-231 cells (Mock, shRNA-NC or shRNA-T6) via the venous plexus of the eye. After 4 weeks, the mice were sacrificed under anesthesia. (D) The lungs were subjected to Bouin's fixation and photographed. A representative of the experiments is shown. Visible lung metastases nudes were counted. (E) The sections of lungs were stained with H&E. Data are expressed as means \pm SEM. **P* < 0.05 and ***P* < 0.01.

References

 Mao Y, Zhang Y, Fan S, Chen L, Tang L, Chen X, et al. GALNT6 Promotes Tumorigenicity and Metastasis of Breast Cancer Cell via β-catenin/MUC1-C Signaling Pathway. Int J Biol Sci. 2019; 15(1):169-182. doi:10.7150/ijbs.29048.