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CORRECTION

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Correction to: Direct inhibition of ACTN4 by ellagic acid limits breast cancer metastasis via regulation of β-catenin stabilization in cancer stem cells

Neng Wang[1,2], Qi Wang[2], Hailin Tang[1], Fengxue Zhang[2], Yifeng Zheng[2], Shengqi Wang[2], Jin Zhang[2], Zhiyu Wang[2*] and Xiaoming Xie[1*]

Correction to: J Exp Clin Cancer Res 36, 172 (2017) https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-017-0635-9

Following publication of the original article [1], minor errors we identified in Fig. 6d and Fig. S4; specifically:

- Figure 6d: incorrect image used for shCtrl scratch image (24 h); correct image now used
- Fig. S4: incorrect images used for the invasive MDA-MB-231 cells (25 μM EA); correct images now used

The corrected figures, produced using the original data, are given here. The correction does not have any effect on the final conclusions of the paper.

Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-022-02341-1.

Additional file 4. The wound healing and chamber invasive assay revealed that breast cancer cell migration and invasion were inhibited by EA in a time- and dose-dependent manner.

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Reference

1. Wang N, Wang Q, Tang H, et al. Direct inhibition of ACTN4 by ellagic acid limits breast cancer metastasis via regulation of β-catenin stabilization in cancer stem cells. J Exp Clin Cancer Res. 2017;36:172. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-017-0635-9.

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*Correspondence: wangzhiyu976@126.com; xiexm@sysucc.org.cn
[1] Department of Breast Oncology, Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center; State Key Laboratory of Oncology in South China; Collaborative Innovation Center of Cancer Medicine, Guangzhou, People's Republic of China
[2] Guangdong Provincial Hospital of Chinese Medicine, The Second Clinical Medical College & The Research Center of Integrative Medicine, Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine, Guangzhou Shi, China

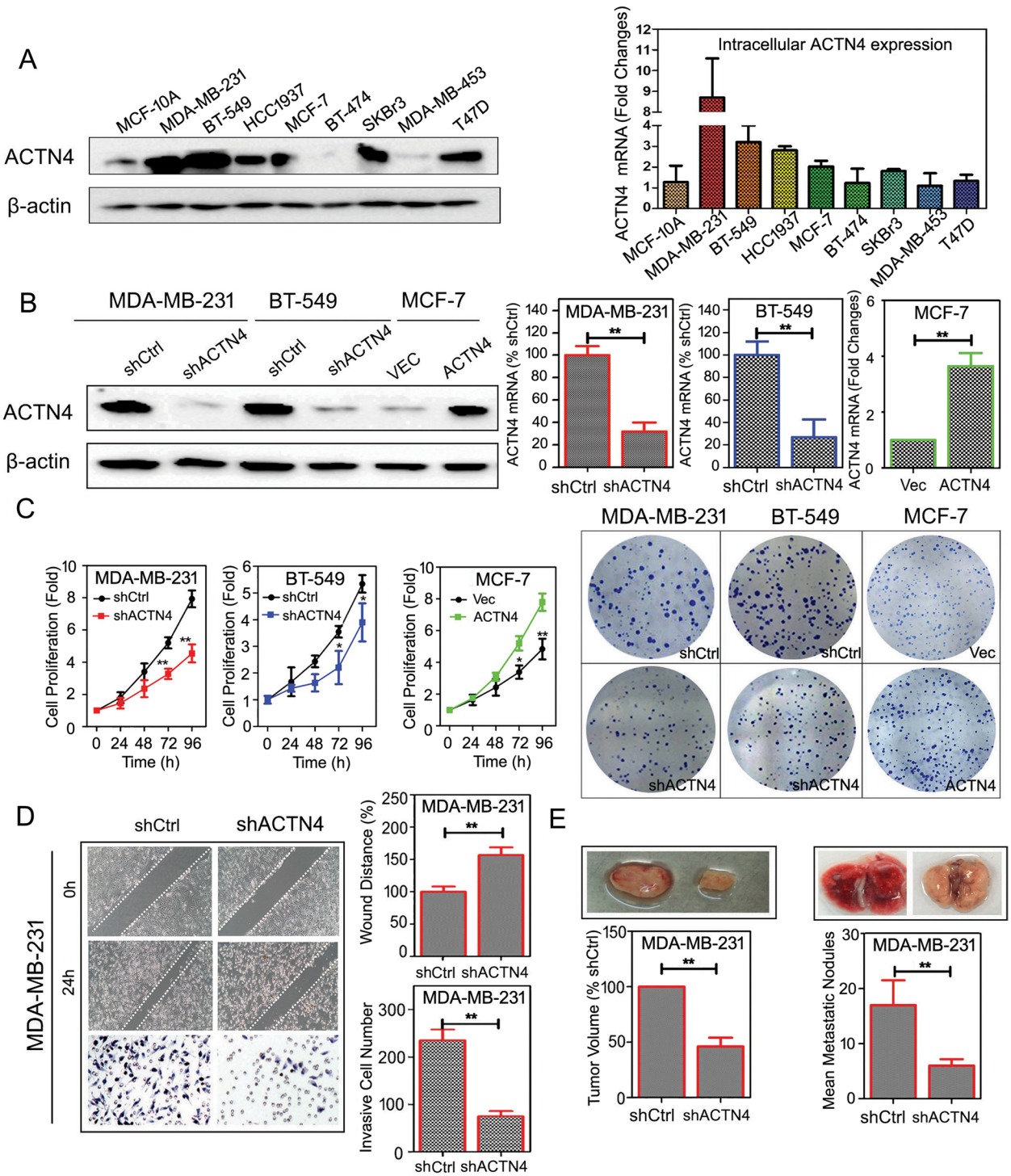

Fig. 6 ACTN4 promotes breast cancer proliferation and metastasis *in vitro* and *in vivo*. **a** Intracellular expression of ACTN4 was determined by Western blot (left) and real-time PCR (right) analysis, respectively; **b** ACTN4 expression was modified by transfecting recombinant plasmid or its shRNA in breast cancer cells and subjected to Western blotting (left) and real-time PCR (right) validation; **c** MTT and colony formation assay showed that ACTN4 silencing abrogated breast cancer cell proliferation while its overexpression promoted cell growth; **d** ACTN4 silencing inhibited the migration and invasion abilities of MDA-MB-231 cells; **e** ACTN4 silencing inhibited breast cancer growth and lung metastasis *in vivo* (*$P < 0.05$, **$P < 0.01$ versus control, values represented as the mean ± SD, n = 3)