# CORRECTION Open Access



# Correction: Human bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells-derived microRNA-205-containing exosomes impede the progression of prostate cancer through suppression of RHPN2

Shuangjian Jiang<sup>1†</sup>, Chengqiang Mo<sup>1†</sup>, Shengjie Guo<sup>2†</sup>, Jintao Zhuang<sup>3</sup>, Bin Huang<sup>1</sup> and Xiaopeng Mao<sup>1\*</sup>

# Correction: J Exp Clin Cancer Res 38, 495 (2019) https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-019-1488-1

Following publication of the original article [1], an error was identified in Fig. 8; specifically:

• Fig. 8C: Incorrect image used for migration experiment of exo-miR-NC (bottom left image); correct image is now used.

The corrected figure is given here. The correction does not have any effect on the final conclusions of the paper.

### Author details

<sup>1</sup>Department of Urology Surgery, the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-Sen University, No. 58, Zhongshan No. 2 Road, Guangzhou 510080, Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China. <sup>2</sup>Department of Urology Surgery, Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center, Guangzhou 510060, People's Republic of China. <sup>3</sup>Department of Urology Surgery, the Eastern Hospital of the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou 510700, People's Republic of China.

Published online: 18 June 2022

## Reference

 Jiang S, Mo C, Guo S, et al. Human bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells-derived microRNA-205-containing exosomes impede the progression of prostate cancer through suppression of RHPN2. J Exp Clin Cancer Res. 2019;38:495. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-019-1488-1.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-019-1488-1.

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s) 2022. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativeccommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>Shuangjian Jiang, Chengqiang Mo and Shengjie Guo contributed equally to this work

<sup>\*</sup>Correspondence: mxpzc1979@aliyun.com

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Department of Urology Surgery, the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-Sen University, No. 58, Zhongshan No. 2 Road, Guangzhou 510080, Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China

Jiang et al. J Exp Clin Cancer Res (2022) 41:206 Page 2 of 2

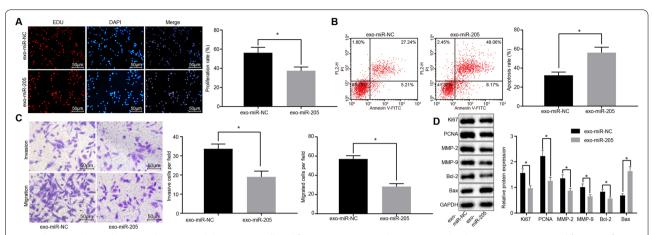


Fig. 8 hBMSCs-derived exosomal miR-205 inhibits LNCaP cell proliferation, invasion, and migration and enhances apoptosis. **a** proliferation of LNCaP cells treated with hBMSCs and miR-205 measured using EdU assay ( $\times$  200); **b** apoptosis of LNCaP cells treated with hBMSCs and miR-205 measured using flow cytometry; Abscissa represents apoptotic cells identified by Annexin V-FITC and ordinate represents dead cells identified by PI; **c** invasion and migration of LNCaP cells treated with hBMSCs and miR-205 measured using Transwell assay ( $\times$  200); **d** protein band patterns and levels of Ki67, PCNA, MMP-2, MMP-9, Bcl-2, and Bax measured in LNCaP cells treated with hBMSCs and miR-205 determined using western blot analysis; \*, p < 0.05. Measurement data were expressed as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation; comparisons between two groups were analyzed using unpaired t-test; the experiment was repeated 3 times independently