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CORRECTION

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Correction to: Lentinan inhibits tumor angiogenesis via interferon γ and in a T cell independent manner

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Correction to: J Exp Clin Cancer Res 37, 260 (2018)
https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-018-0932-y

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified minor errors in Fig. 5; specifically, in Fig. 5c, the label 'Tumor free (%)' was used. The correct label is 'Tumor-bearing mice (%)'. The corrected figure is provided here; the figure caption has been corrected to reflect the same.

In addition, the Competing Interests section of the article has been corrected as follows:

Competing interests

Guoxi Zhang is an employee of Nanjing Luye Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd (Nanjing, China) and provided the main research subject (Lentinan) of the study. The other authors declare that they have no competing interests.

The correction does not have any effect on the results or conclusions of the paper. The original article has been corrected.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-018-0932-y.

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1. Deng S, Zhang G, Kuai J, et al. Lentinan inhibits tumor angiogenesis via interferon γ and in a T cell independent manner. J Exp Clin Cancer Res. 2018;37:260 https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-018-0932-y.

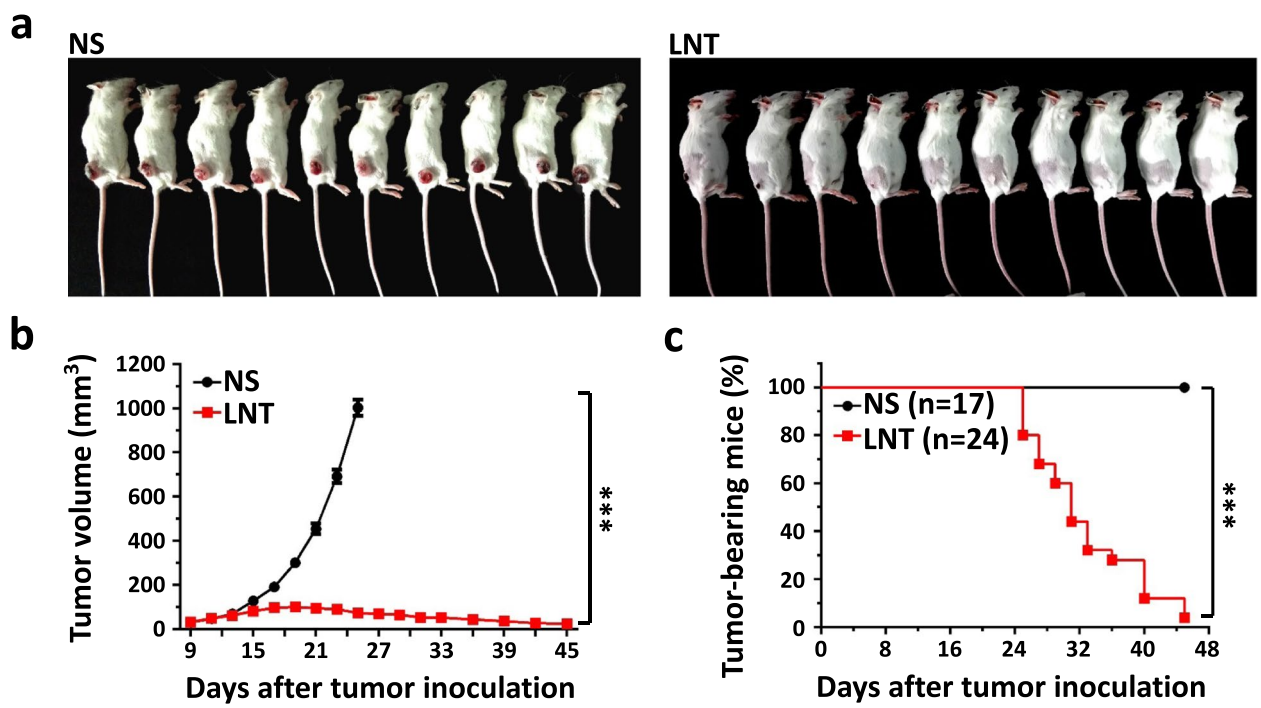

Fig. 5 Long-term LNT treatments induce regression of LAP0297 lung cancer. LAP0297 lung cancer-bearing mice were prepared as described in Fig. 1. When tumors reached 4 × 4 mm in diameter, mice were randomly divided into 2 groups and received *i.p.* injection of saline or LNT (1.0 mg/kg) for 1 month. **a** Representative photographs of LAP0297 lung cancer-bearing mice in saline and LNT-treated group were taken at the end of the experiment. **b** The growth curves of LAP0297 lung cancer upon long-term therapy of saline or LNT. **c** The percentage of tumor-bearing mice on day 45 after tumor inoculation (NS group, $n = 17$ mice, LNT-treated group, $n = 24$ mice). *** $p < 0.001$