

CORRECTION

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Correction to: YPEL3 suppresses epithelial–mesenchymal transition and metastasis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells through the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway

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Correction to: J Exp Clin Cancer Res 35, 109 (2016)
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-016-0384-1>

Following publication of the original article [1] and subsequent correction [2], the authors identified that further mismatched images were present in the corrected version of Fig. 3. Specifically, in Fig. 3, the SUNE1-si974 cells at 0 h (Si-NC and Si-974) were incorrect, and have been replaced by the correct images.

In addition, the figures 2, 3, and 6 in the previous correction [2] were not replaced in the original article [1], thus, the figure 2 and 6 have been replaced together with figure 3.

The corrected figure is given here. The correction does not affect the conclusions of the article. The original article has been updated.

References

1. Zhang J, Wen X, Ren XY, et al. YPEL3 suppresses epithelial–mesenchymal transition and metastasis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells through the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway. *J Exp Clin Cancer Res*. 2016;35:109. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-016-0384-1>.
2. Zhang J, Wen X, Ren XY, et al. Correction to: YPEL3 suppresses epithelial–mesenchymal transition and metastasis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells through the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway. *J Exp Clin Cancer Res*. 2020;39:214. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-020-01710-y>.

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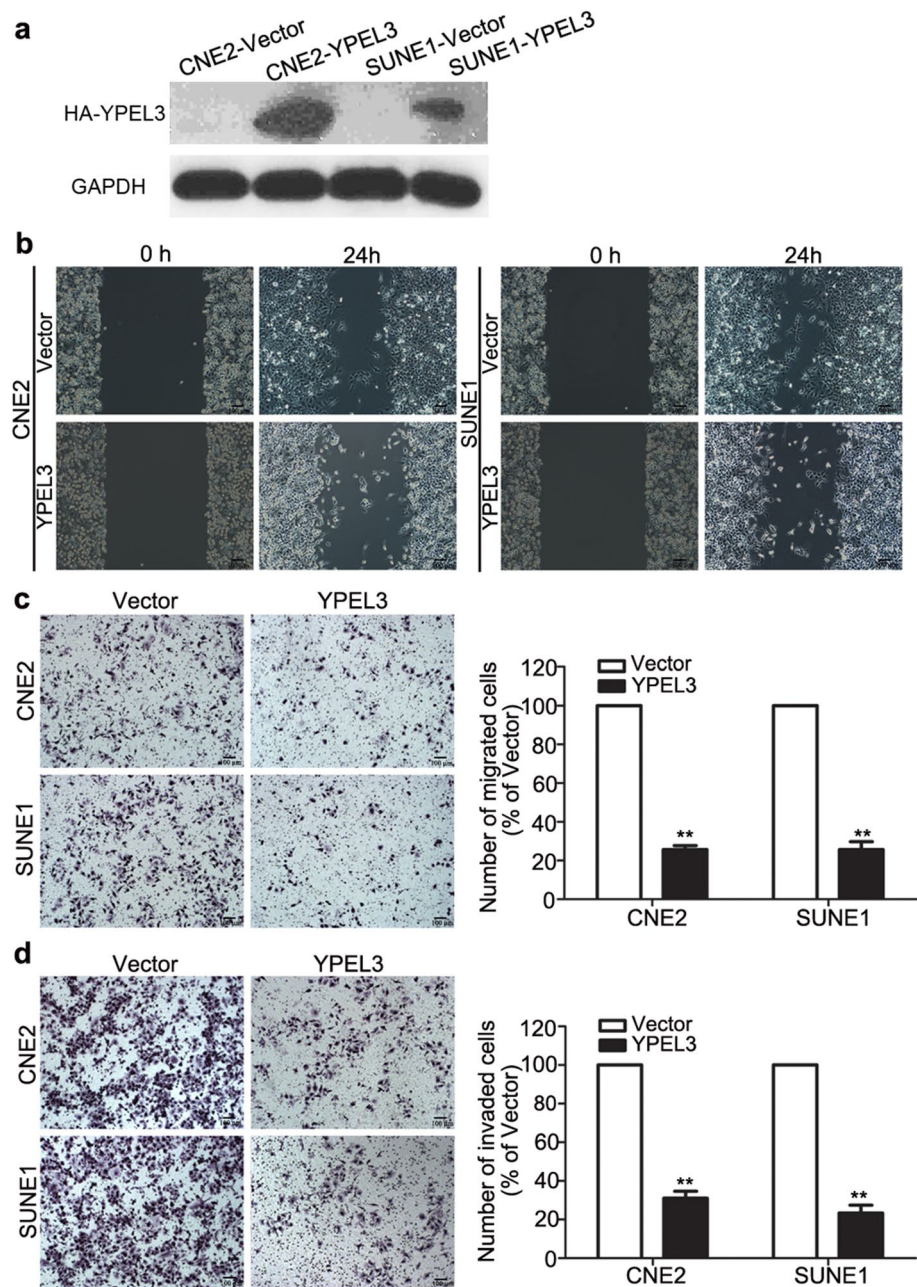


Fig. 2 Effects of YPEL3 overexpression on NPC cell migration and invasion in vitro. **a** Representative western blotting analysis of YPEL3 overexpression in CNE-2 and SUNE-1 cells. GAPDH served as the loading control. **b-d** Representative images and quantification of the effects of YPEL3 overexpression on the migratory and invasive abilities of CNE-2 and SUNE-1 cells as determined by wound healing (**b**), Transwell migration (**c**), and invasion (**d**) assays. All of the experiments were performed at least three times. Data presented are the mean \pm SD; $^{**}P < 0.01$ compared with control using Student t-test

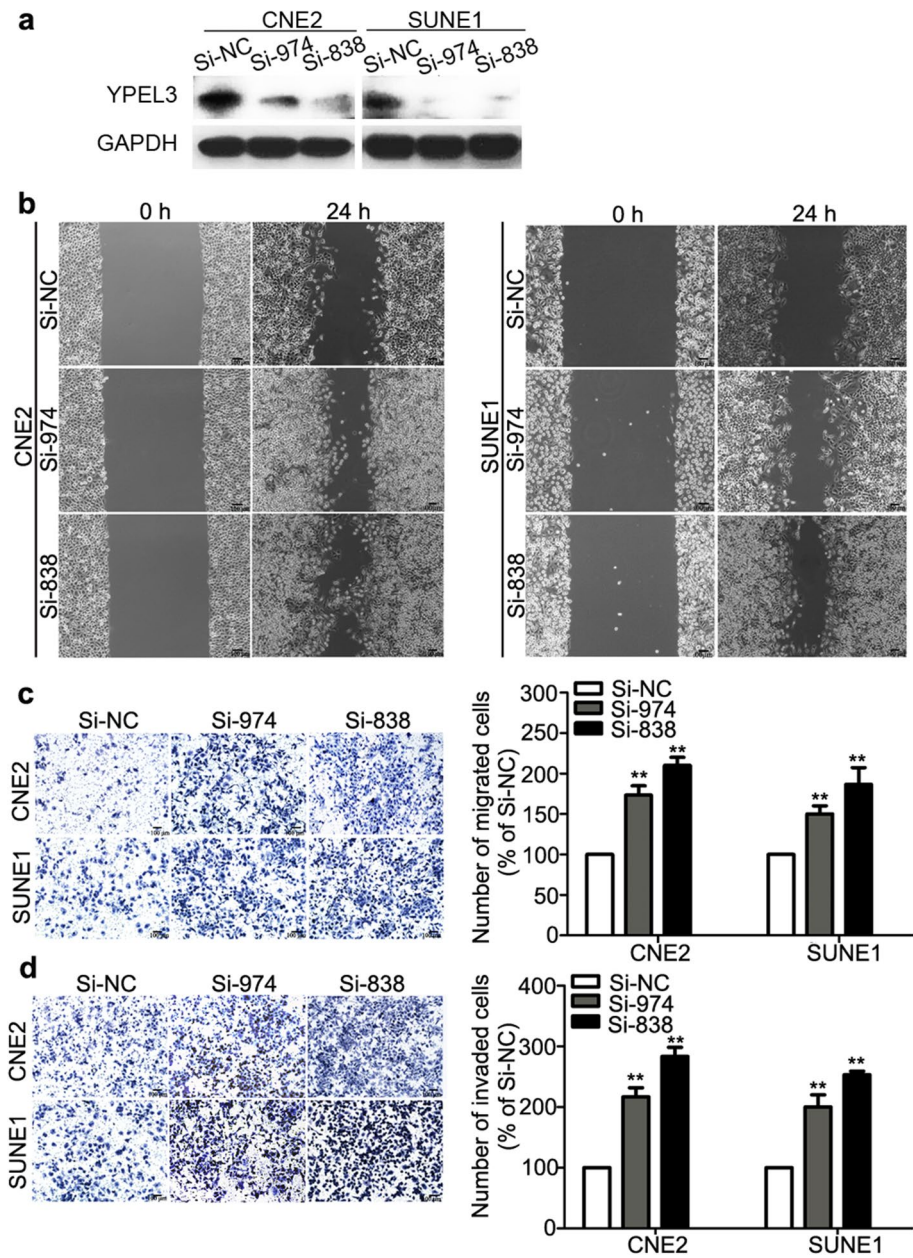


Fig. 3 Effects of YPEL3 silencing on NPC cell migration and invasion in vitro. **a** Representative western blotting analysis of YPEL3 silencing in CNE-2 and SUNE-1 cells. GAPDH served as the loading control. **b-d** Representative images and quantification of the effects of YPEL3 silencing on the migratory and invasive abilities of CNE-2 and SUNE-1 cells as determined by wound healing (**b**), Transwell migration (**c**), and invasion assays (**d**). All of the experiments were performed at least three times. Data presented are the mean \pm SD; ** $P < 0.01$ compared with control using Student t-test

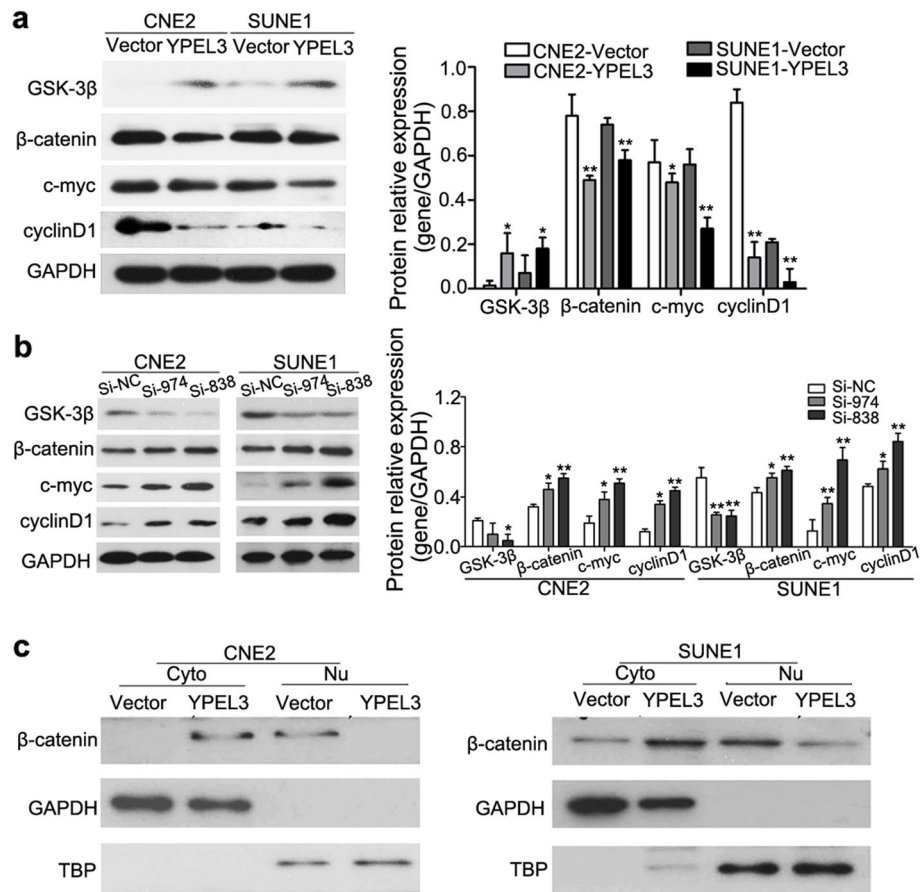


Fig. 6 YPEL3 inhibited the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway. **a** Representative western blotting and quantification analysis of GSK-3 β , β -catenin, c-MYC, and cyclin D1 expression levels after YPEL3 overexpression. **b** Representative western blotting and quantification analysis of GSK-3 β , β -catenin, c-MYC, and cyclin D1 expression levels after YPEL3 silencing. **c** YPEL3 inhibited the nuclear (Nu) translocation of β -catenin. Cyto, cytoplasmic. All of the experiments were performed at least three times. Data presented are the mean \pm SD; * P < 0.05 and ** P < 0.01 compared with control using Student t-test