

CORRECTION

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# Correction to: YPEL3 suppresses epithelial–mesenchymal transition and metastasis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells through the Wnt/ $\beta$ -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], the authors identified that mismatched images had been used in Figs. 2, 3 and 6. Specifically, the following panels have been replaced with corrected images created using the raw study data:

Fig. 2d: effect of YPEL3 on SUNE-1 cells  
Fig. 3b: Si-974 CNE-2 24 h; Si-803 SUNE-1 0 h  
Fig. 3c: Si-838 CNE-2  
Fig. 3d: Si-974 CNE-2 and Si-974 SUNE-1  
Fig. 6c: GAPDH CNE-2 Nu Vector

The corrected figures are given below. The corrections do not affect the conclusions of the article.

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## Reference

1. Zhang, et al. YPEL3 suppresses epithelial–mesenchymal transition and metastasis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells through the Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin signaling pathway. *J Exp Clin Cancer Res.* 2016;35:109.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-016-0384-1>.

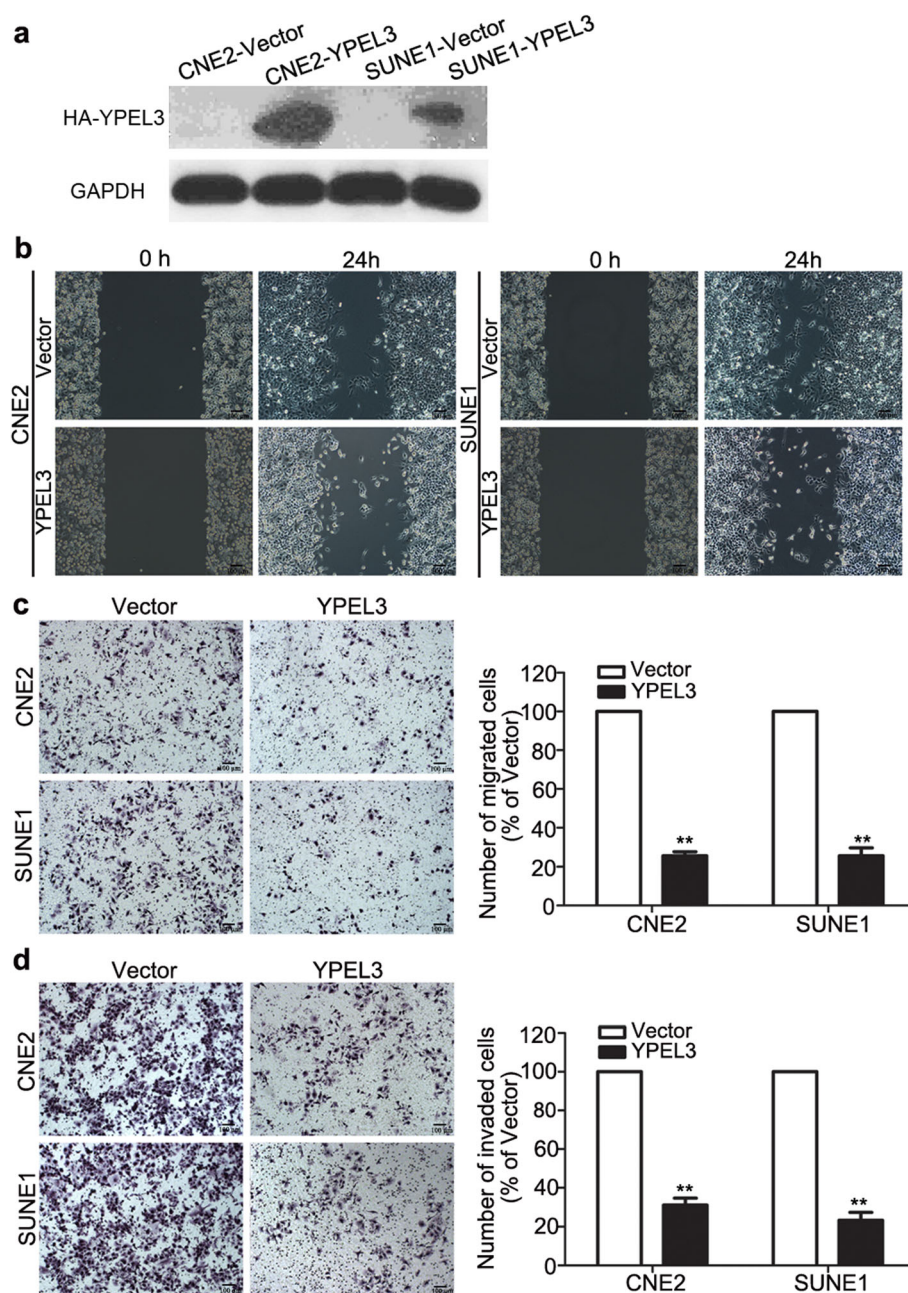
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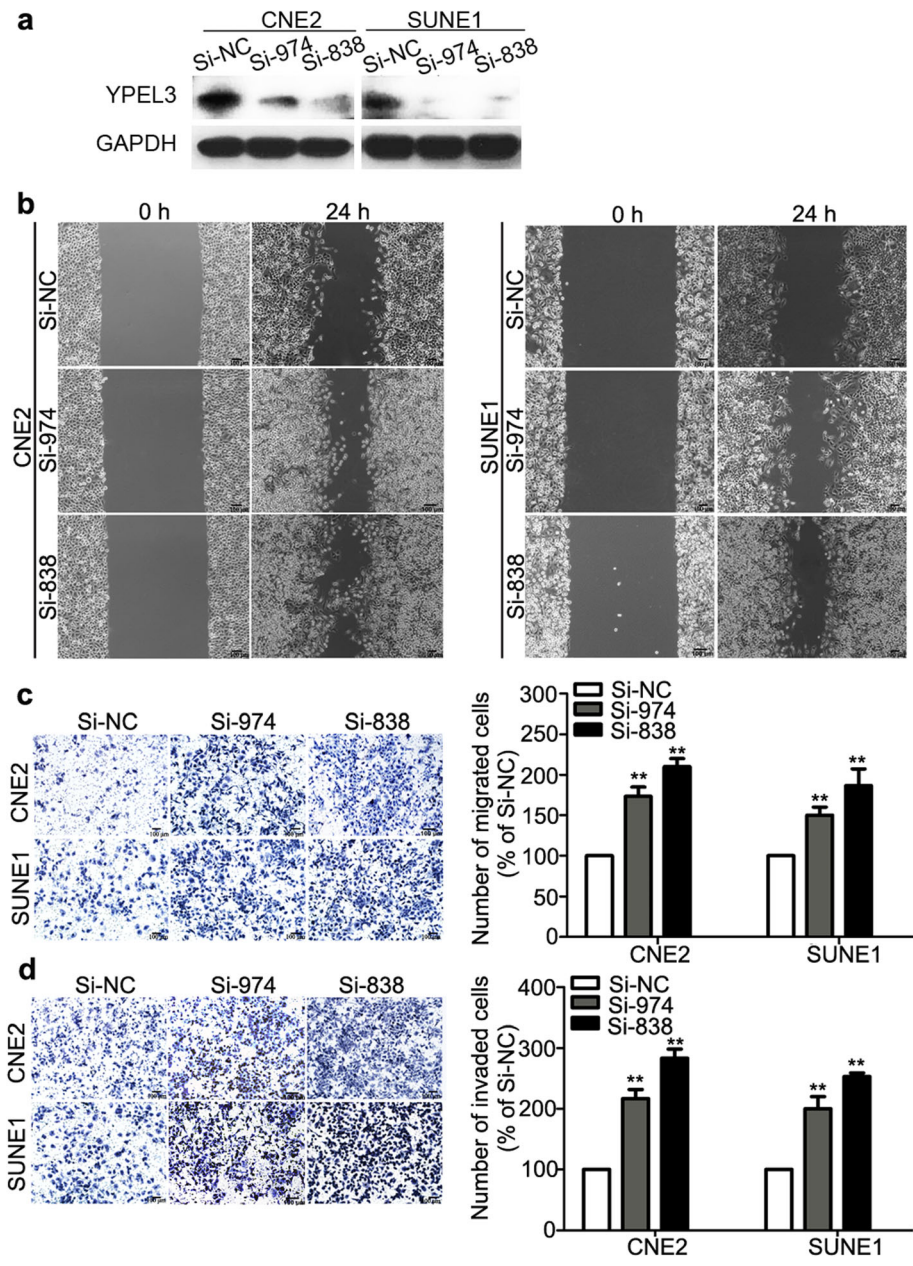
Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center, State Key Laboratory of Oncology in South China, Collaborative Innovation Center of Cancer Medicine, 651 Dongfeng Road East, Guangzhou, People's Republic of China



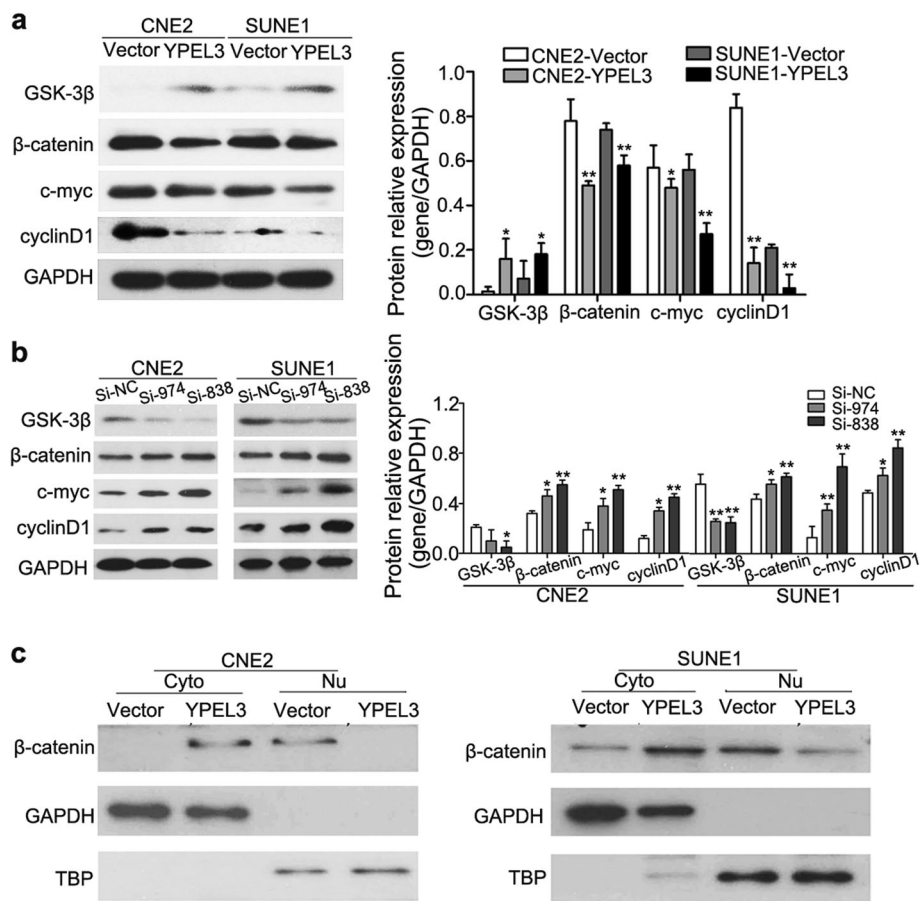
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**Fig. 2** Effects of YPEL3 overexpression on NPC cell migration and invasion *in vitro*. **a** Representative western blotting analysis of YPEL3 overexpression in CNE-2 and SUNE-1 cells. GAPDH served as the loading control. **b–d** Representative 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-3β, β-catenin, c-MYC, and cyclin D1 expression levels after YPEL3 overexpression. **b** Representative western blotting and quantification analysis of GSK-3β, 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 ± SD; \**P* < 0.05 and \*\**P* < 0.01 compared with control using Student *t*-test