

Correction

Correction: Gambogic acid suppresses cancer invasion and migration by inhibiting TGFβ1-induced epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition**Kai Zhao^{1,*}, Shuai Zhang^{2,*}, Xiuming Song³, Yuyuan Yao¹, Yuxin Zhou¹, Qidong You¹, Qinglong Guo¹, Na Lu¹**¹State Key Laboratory of Natural Medicines, College of Basic Medicine and Clinical Pharmacy, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, People's Republic of China²Department of Thoracic Surgery, Nanjing Medical University Affiliated Cancer Hospital, Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Molecular and Translational Cancer Research, Cancer Institute of Jiangsu Province, Nanjing, People's Republic of China³Chia Tai Tianqing Pharmaceutical Group Co., Ltd, People's Republic of China

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Published:**Copyright:** Zhao et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 3.0 (CC BY 3.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.**This article has been corrected:** In Figure 1B, the images of two different groups (TGFβ and TGFβ+GA 0.25μM) at 12 h in wound healing assay were accidentally duplicated. In addition, in Figure 1D, the group (TGFβ) of F-actin staining was accidentally rotated, which causes the image to look different from the merge image. The corrected Figure 1 is shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.Original article: Oncotarget. 2017; 8:27120–27136. <https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.15449>

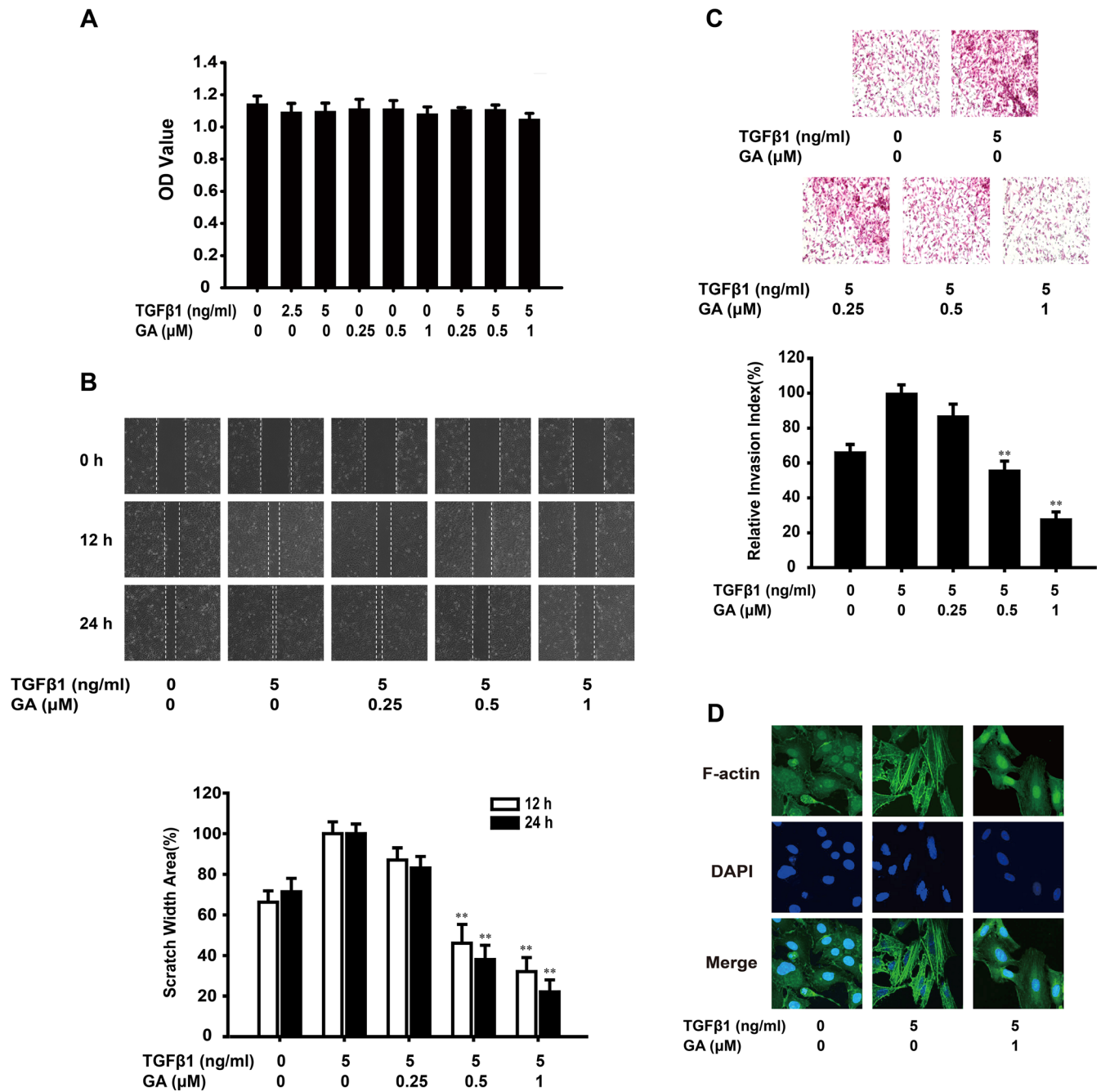


Figure 1: GA inhibits TGFβ1-induced migration and invasion of A549 cells *in vitro*. (A) Cells were exposed to different concentrations of GA and TGFβ1 for 24 h in a 5% CO₂ incubator at 37 °C. An MTT assay then showed that GA and TGFβ1 had no effect on cell viability. (B) A monolayer of A549 cells was scraped with a pipette tip and then treated with different concentrations of GA and TGFβ1 for 12 or 24 h. The migrating cells were assessed with a microscope equipped with a camera. The results show that GA inhibits TGFβ1-induced cell migration (image magnification: 100×). (C) After A549 cells were treated with different concentrations of GA and TGFβ1 for 24 h, their invasive ability was evaluated with a Matrigel-based *in vitro* invasion assay. GA inhibited TGFβ1-induced cell invasion (image magnification: 200×). (D) A549 cells were treated with different concentrations of GA and TGFβ1 for 24 h, and a FITC-phalloidin staining assay was performed to observe the structure of F-actin with confocal microscopy (image magnification: 400×). Each experiment was performed at least three times. *p < 0.05 compared with the TGFβ1-treated group; **p < 0.01 compared with the TGFβ1-treated group.