

Correction

Anterior gradient protein 2 expression in high grade head and neck squamous cell carcinoma correlated with cancer stem cell and epithelial mesenchymal transition

Si-Rui Ma¹, Wei-Ming Wang¹, Cong-Fa Huang¹, Wen-Feng Zhang^{1,2} and Zhi-Jun Sun^{1,2}

¹The State Key Laboratory Breeding Base of Basic Science of Stomatology & Key Laboratory of Oral Biomedicine Ministry of Education, Wuhan University, Wuhan, China

²Department of Oral Maxillofacial-Head Neck Oncology, School and Hospital of Stomatology, Wuhan University, Wuhan, China

Published:

Copyright: Ma 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: Due to errors in figure assembly, information in Figure 6 was presented incorrectly. A new Figure 6 was created using the original raw data and is shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

Original article: Oncotarget. 2015; 6:8807–8821. <https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.3556>

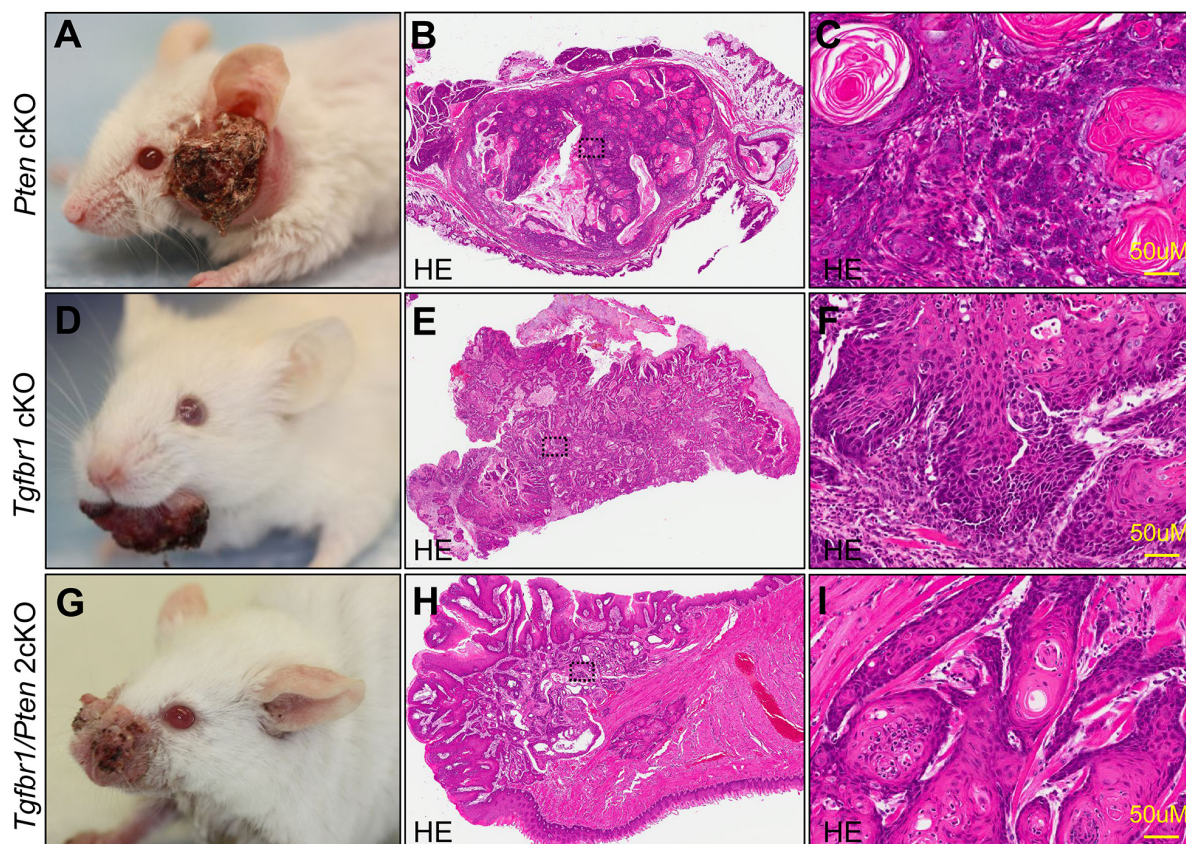


Figure 6: *Tgfbr1* deletion related with high grade mice HNSC. Pathologically, *Pten* cKO mice HNSCC (A) are well differentiated squamous cell carcinoma (B and high magnificance in C). Conditional knock out *Tgfbr1* with single dose application of DMBA induced HNSCC (D) pathological present as poor differentiated spindle type epithelial malignancy, with extensive inflammation, abundant stromal cells and less keratin pear (E and high magnificance in F). Combined deletion of *Tgfbr1/Pten* in mice epithelial and oral mucosa will lead to a fast HNSCC formation (G), with pathological present as poor differentiated SCC (H and high magnificance in I). Scale bar=50µm.