Correction

Correction: Growth hormone-releasing hormone antagonist inhibits the invasiveness of human endometrial cancer cells by down-regulating twist and N-cadherin expression

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Published:

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This article has been corrected: In Figure 3D, the image of 'Ctrl' in cell migration of ECC-1 is an accidental duplicate of the image of 'siCtrl' in cell invasion of Ishikawa. In Figure 4E, the image of 'Ctrl' in cell invasion of Ishikawa is an accidental duplicate of the image of 'Ctrl' in cell invasion of Ishikawa in Figure 3E. Both corrected figures, produced using the original data, are shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

Original article: Oncotarget. 2017; 8:4410–4421. https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.13877

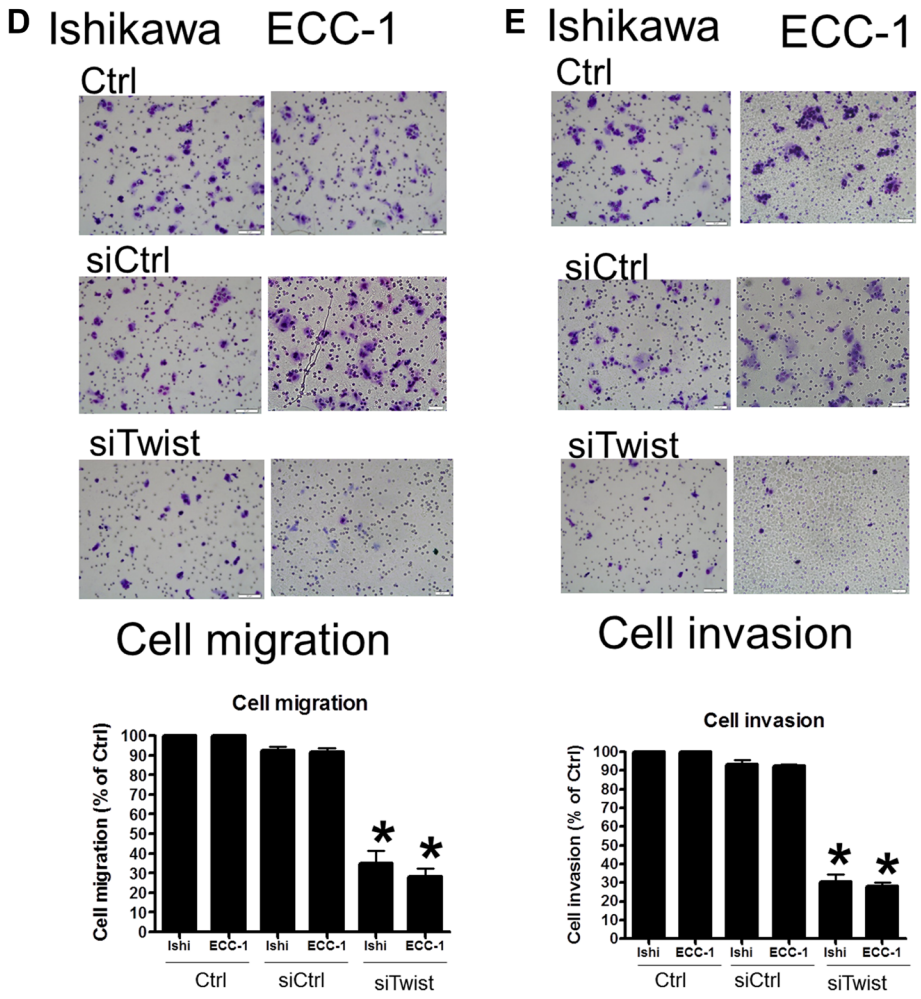

Figure 3: The effects of Twist signaling in endometrial cancer cells. (**D**) The effects of siTwist transfection on endometrial cancer cell migration. Cells were transfected with siTwist and siCtrl for 24 h. The cell motility was assessed with the migration assay. The results are expressed as the mean ± SEM of three independent experiments. ($^{*}p < 0.05$, versus control). (**E**) The effects of siTwist transfection on endometrial cancer cell invasion. Cells were transfected with siTwist and siCtrl for 48 h. The cell motility was assessed with the invasion assay. The results are expressed as the mean ± SEM of three independent experiments. ($^{*}p < 0.05$, versus control).

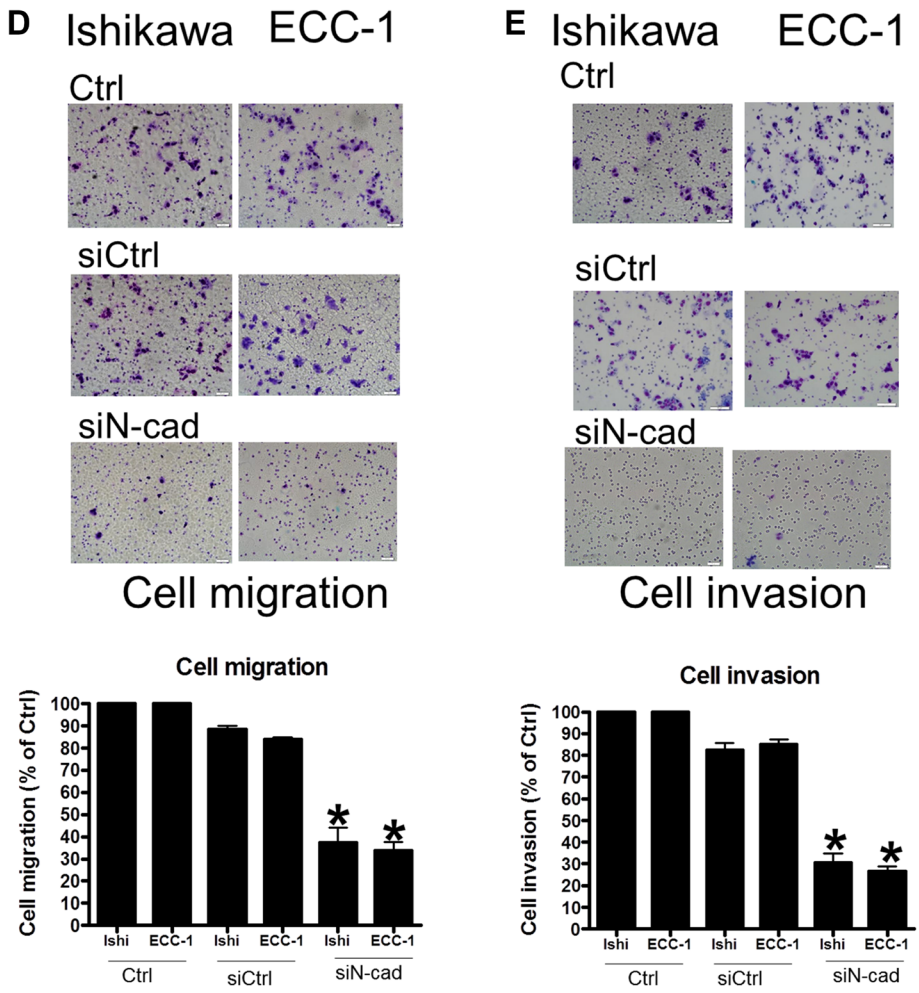

Figure 4: The effects of N-cadherin signaling in endometrial cancer cells. (**D**) The effects of siN-cad transfection on endometrial cancer cell migration. The cells were transfected with siN-cad and siCtrl for 24 h. Cell motility was assessed with the migration assay. The results are expressed as the mean ± SEM of three independent experiments. ($^{*}p < 0.05$, versus control). (**E**) The effects of siN-cad transfection on endometrial cancer cell invasion. The cells were transfected with siN-cad and siCtrl for 48 h. Cell motility was assessed with the invasion assay. The results are expressed as the mean ± SEM of three independent experiments. ($^{*}p < 0.05$, versus control).