

Correction

Correction: miR-144-3p, a tumor suppressive microRNA targeting ETS-1 in laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma**Si-Yi Zhang^{1,*}, Zhong-Ming Lu^{1,*}, Ye-Feng Lin¹, Liang-Si Chen¹, Xiao-Ning Luo¹, Xin-Han Song¹, Shao-Hua Chen¹ and Yi-Long Wu²**¹Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Guangdong General Hospital and Guangdong Academy of Medical Sciences, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, China²Guangdong Lung Cancer Institute, Guangdong General Hospital and Guangdong Academy of Medical Sciences, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, China

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Published:**Copyright:** © 2022 Zhang et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#) (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 2A, the first panels of the ‘NC’ and ‘miR-144-3p/in’ rows are accidental duplications of the first panels of the ‘NC’ and ‘miR-144-3p’ rows in Figure 1A. Additionally, Figure 2B (left-bottom panel) contains an accidental image duplication of Figure 1B (left bottom panel). Finally, the WB image of ‘ETS1’ was mistakenly duplicated in Figure 7C; it is already presented in Figure 7D. The correct y-axis should also be “ETS1 protein expression”, not “ETS1 mRNA expression” as currently labeled in Figure 7D. The corrected Figure panels 2A and 2B, as well as Figure 7C and 7D, are shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

Original article: Oncotarget. 2016; 7:11637–11650. <https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.7025>

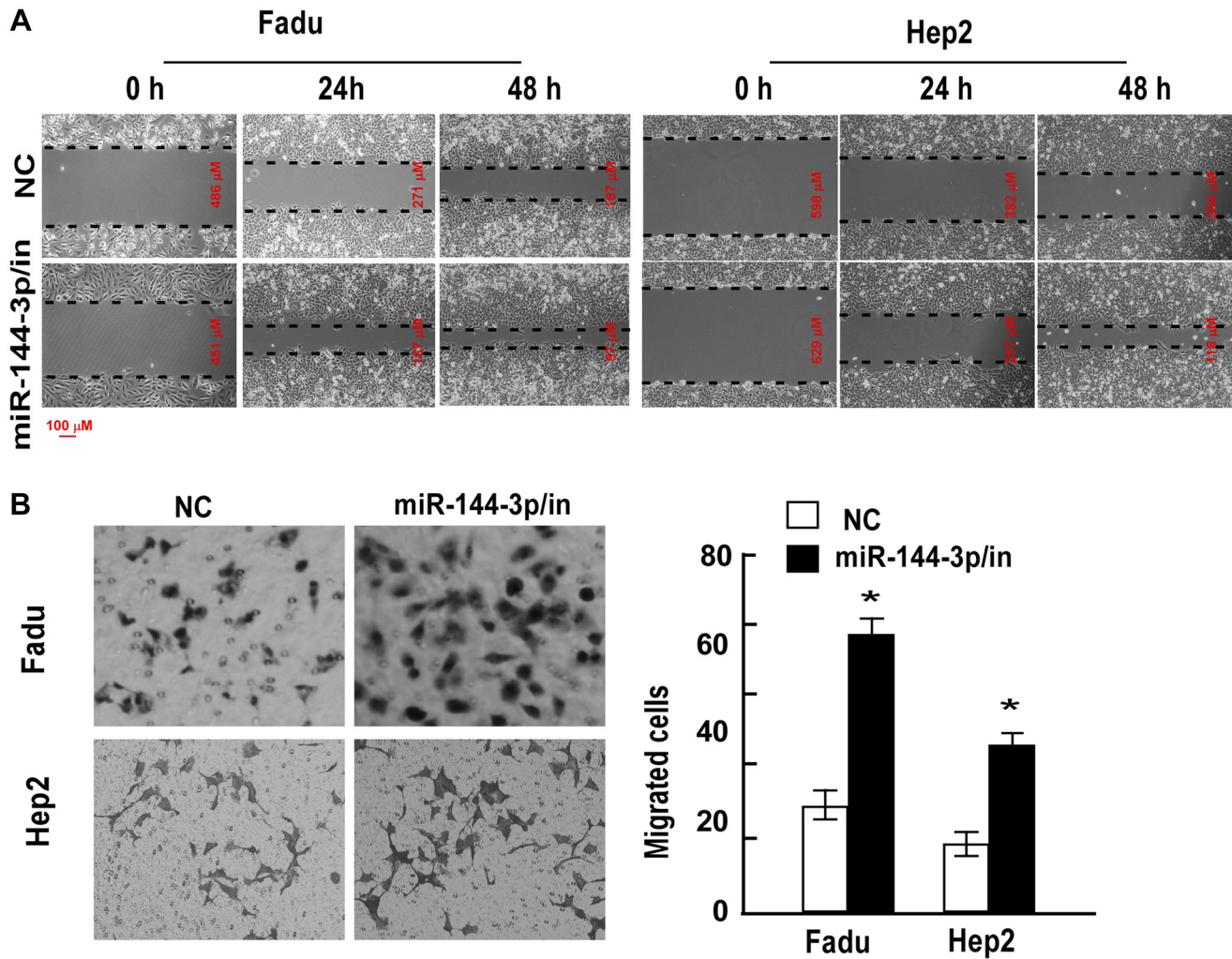


Figure 2: A miR-144-3p inhibitor promotes FaDu and Hep2 cell invasion and migration. Following miR-144-3p-inhibitor transfection, FaDu and Hep2 cell invasion and migration was analyzed using a (A) wound healing assay, (B) transwell invasion assay, and (C) 3D-culture test. Values were presented as mean and standard deviation (SD). (B, right panel) * $p < 0.05$ compared with the NC group.

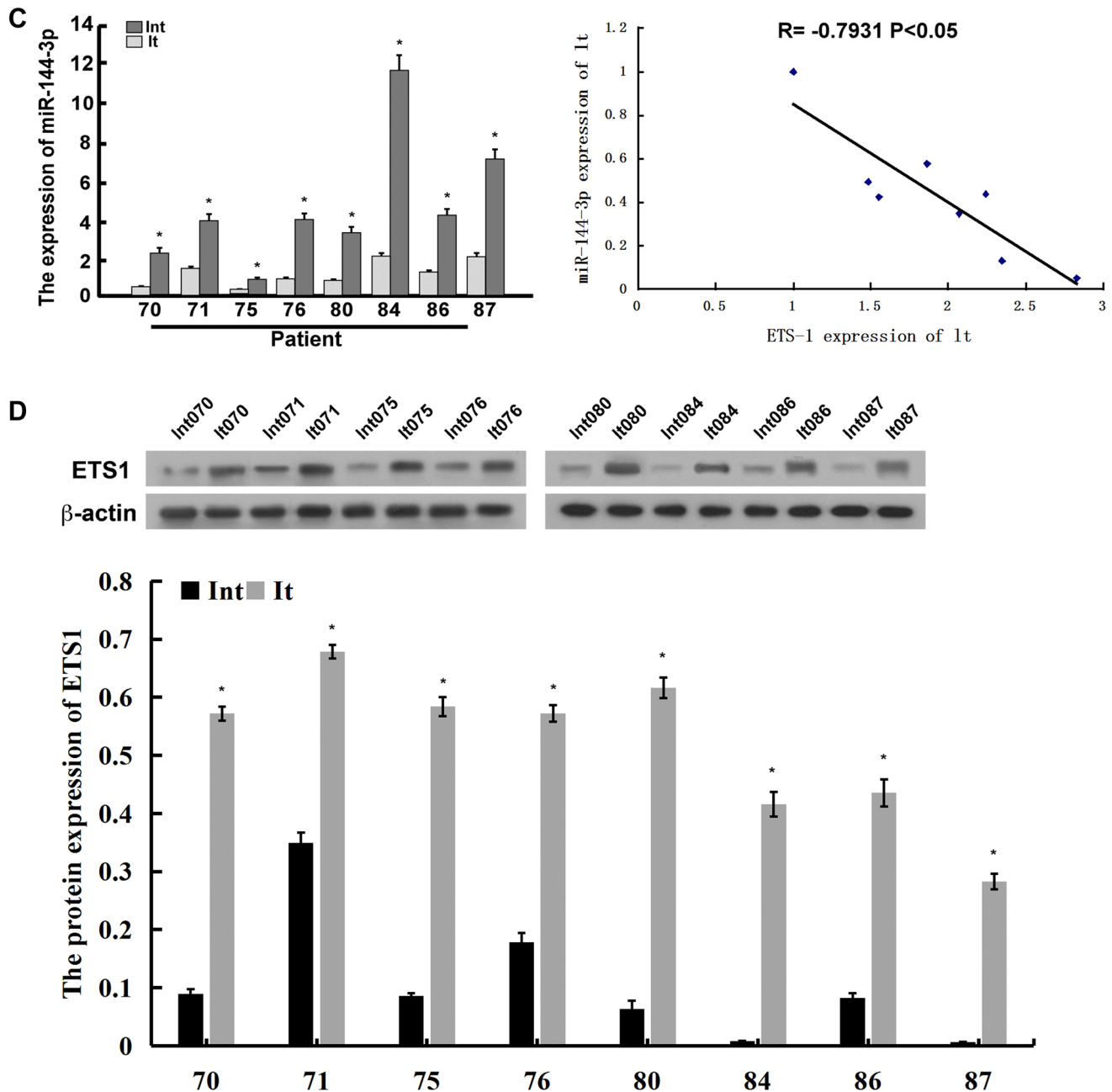


Figure 7: ETS-1 expression increases with LSCC progression and negatively correlates with prognosis. (A) Immunohistochemistry analysis of ETS-1 in LSCC patients. Patients with relatively lower ETS-1 expression had significantly higher survival rates compared to those with higher ETS-1 expression ($p < 0.001$). (B) ETS-1 expression in severe dysplasia laryngeal mucosa (S), mild/moderate laryngeal dysplasia laryngeal mucosa (M), and normal laryngeal mucosa (N). (C, D) Comparison of ETS-1 and miR-144-3p levels in LSCC patient samples showing their negative correlation ($p < 0.05$). (C) mRNA and (D) protein expression in adjacent normal and laryngeal carcinoma tissues. Lnt: adjacent normal tissues, Lt: laryngeal carcinoma tissues. Values were presented as mean and standard deviation (SD). * $p < 0.05$ compared with adjacent normal tissue.