Correction

Correction: Suppression of progranulin expression inhibits bladder cancer growth and sensitizes cancer cells to cisplatin

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This article has been corrected: During the preparation of the invasion data cell visualization box in Figure 3A, a partially overlapping parental (P) cell field instead of the Scr (Scramble control) cell field was mistakenly duplicated. The corrected Figure 3A, obtained using the original data, is shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

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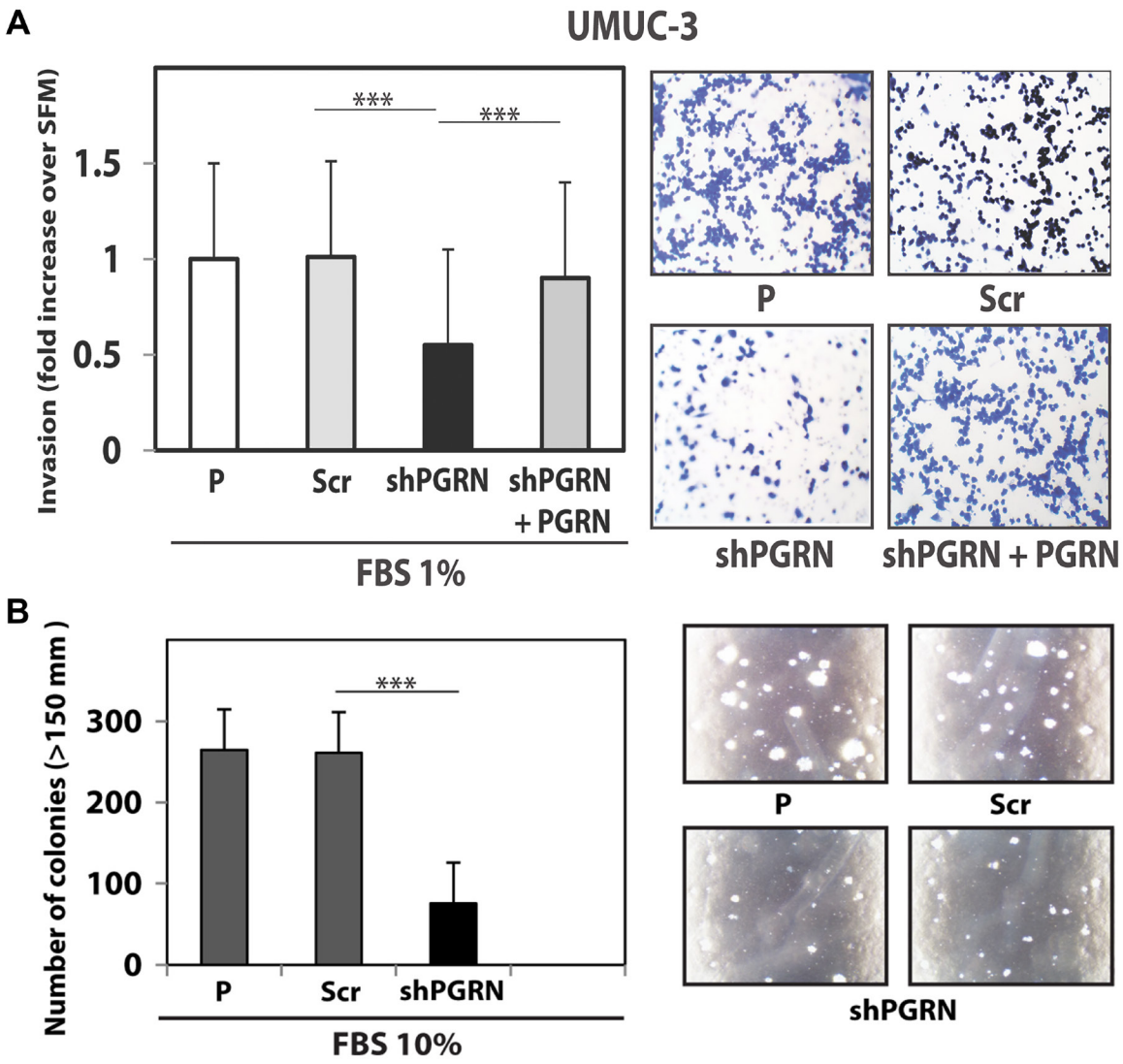

Figure 3: Progranulin targeting modulates invasion and anchorage-independent growth of UMUC-3 urothelial cancer cells. (**A**) Parental (P), shScr-transfected (Scr) control and Progranulin-depleted (shPGRN) UMUC-3 cells were assessed for invasive ability through Matrigel-coated transwells as described in Materials and Methods. Data are the average of three independent experiments ± SD. $^{***}P < 0.001$. Recombinant human progranulin was supplemented at 80 nM. (**B**) Anchorage-independent growth was measured by colony formation in soft-agar as previously described [18, 19, 49]. Colonies > 150 μM were counted. The experiment is the average of three independent experiments run in duplicates ± SD. $^{***}P < 0.001$.