

## CORRIGENDUM

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**Knockdown of eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E suppresses cell growth and invasion, and induces apoptosis and cell cycle arrest in a human lung adenocarcinoma cell line**

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Following the publication of this article, an interested reader drew to our attention an anomaly associated with the presentation of Fig. 3A. The images selected for the '72 h Blank' and the '72 h Mock' panels were inadvertently selected from the same original photograph. This error arose during the editing process of our paper with a professional English Editing Service, and our failure to notice the mismatching of the images during the final proofreading of the manuscript prior to submission. A corrected version of Fig. 3 is presented here (right), which includes the corrected images for the 72 h Blank' and the '72 h Mock' panels. This error did not affect the overall conclusions reported in the present study. We sincerely apologize for this mistake, and thank the reader of our article who drew this matter to our attention. Furthermore, we regret any inconvenience this mistake has caused.

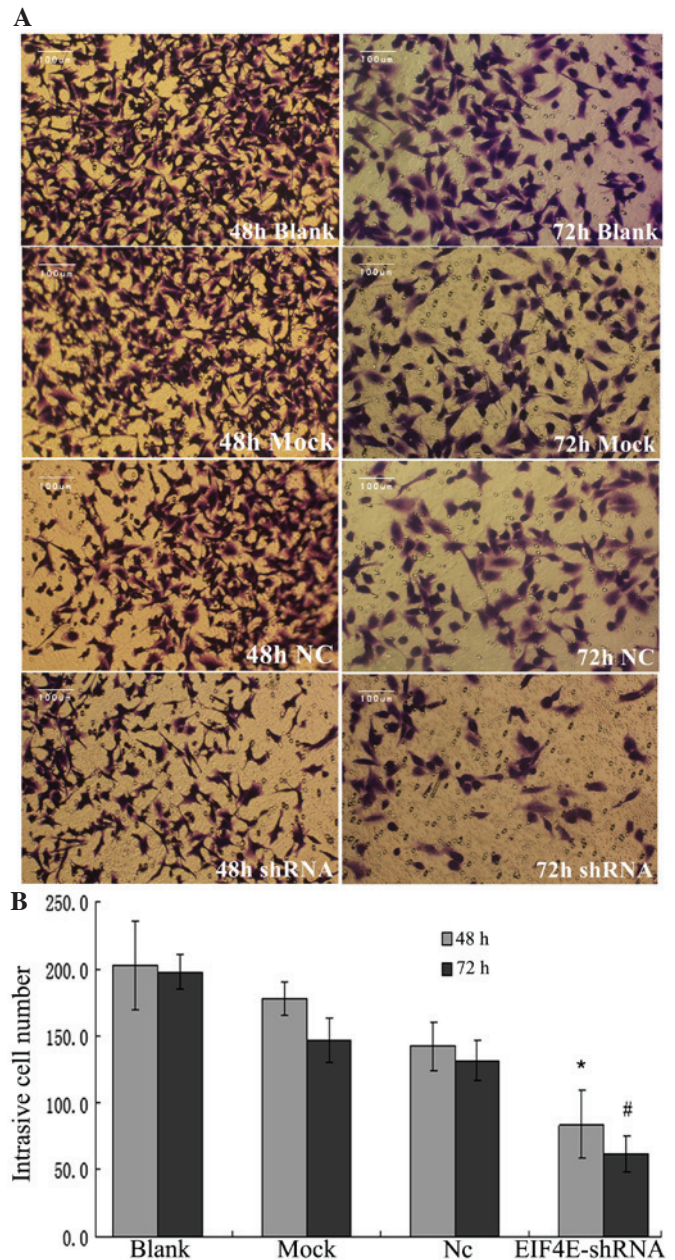


Figure 3. Transfection of scrambled shRNA suppresses cell invasion (magnification, x400). (A and B) Cell invasive potential, as indicated by a Transwell assay, was markedly weakened in the eIF4E-shRNA group after 48 and 72 h (\* $P < 0.05$  and # $P < 0.05$ , vs. the mock group). shRNA, short hairpin RNA; eIF4E, eukaryotic initiation of transcription factor 4E; Nc, negative control.