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Loss of Abhd5 Promotes Colorectal Tumor Development and Progression by Inducing Aerobic Glycolysis and Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition

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In the originally published version of this article, Figures 1C and 5A included incorrect immunoblots for GAPDH, and Figure 7F included an incorrect immunoblot for Snail. Figure 6K contained an incorrectly labeled internal control—the label for the internal control should be GAPDH, not β -actin. These errors have been corrected in the figures shown below. These corrections do not change the conclusions of the study.

The authors regret these errors.

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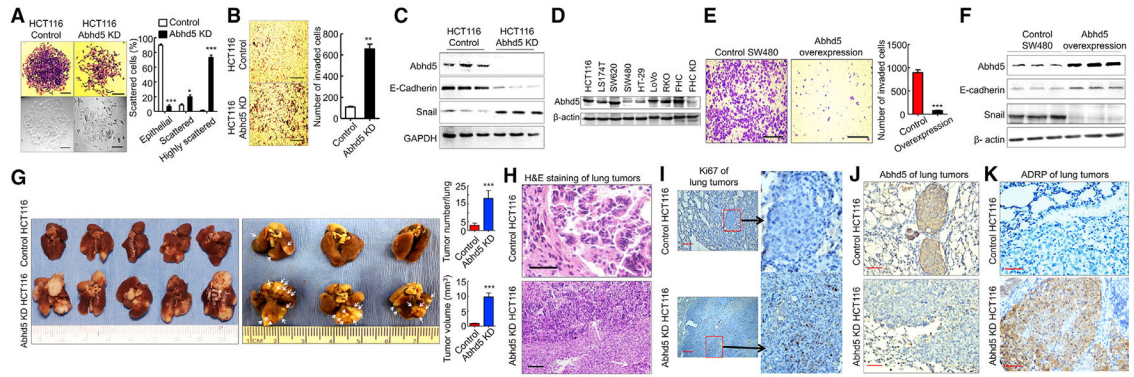


Figure 1.
Abhd5 Suppresses EMT and Growth Advantage of CRC Cells

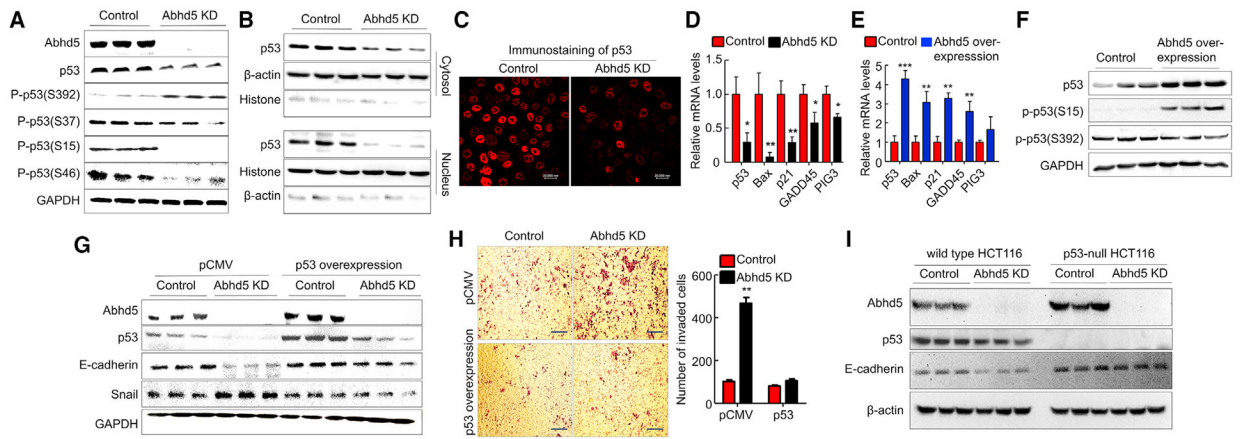


Figure 5.
Abhd5 Deficiency Induces EMT via Inactivating p53

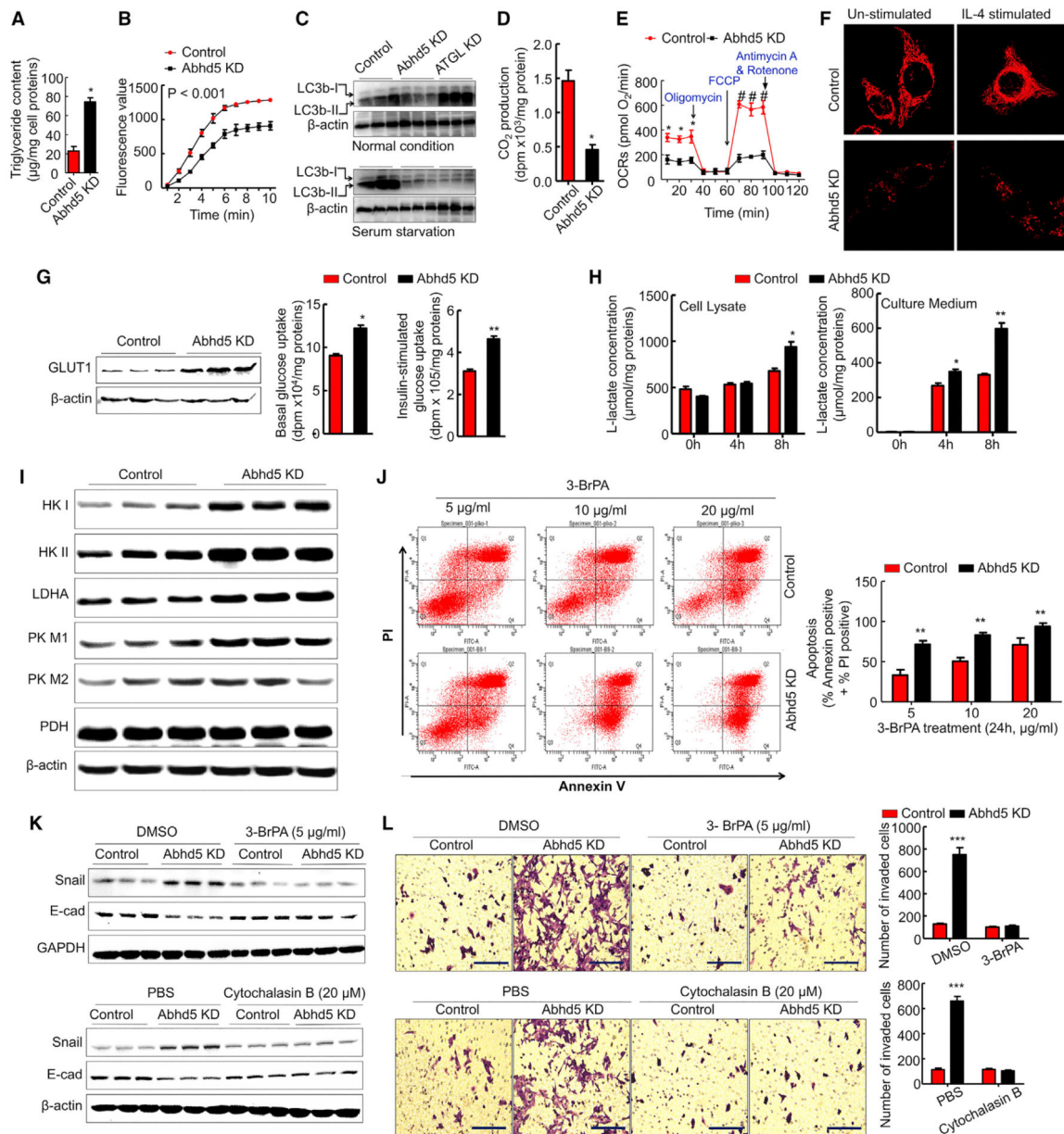


Figure 6. Abhd5 Deficiency-Induced EMT in CRC Cells Depends on Glucose Uptake and Aerobic Glycolysis

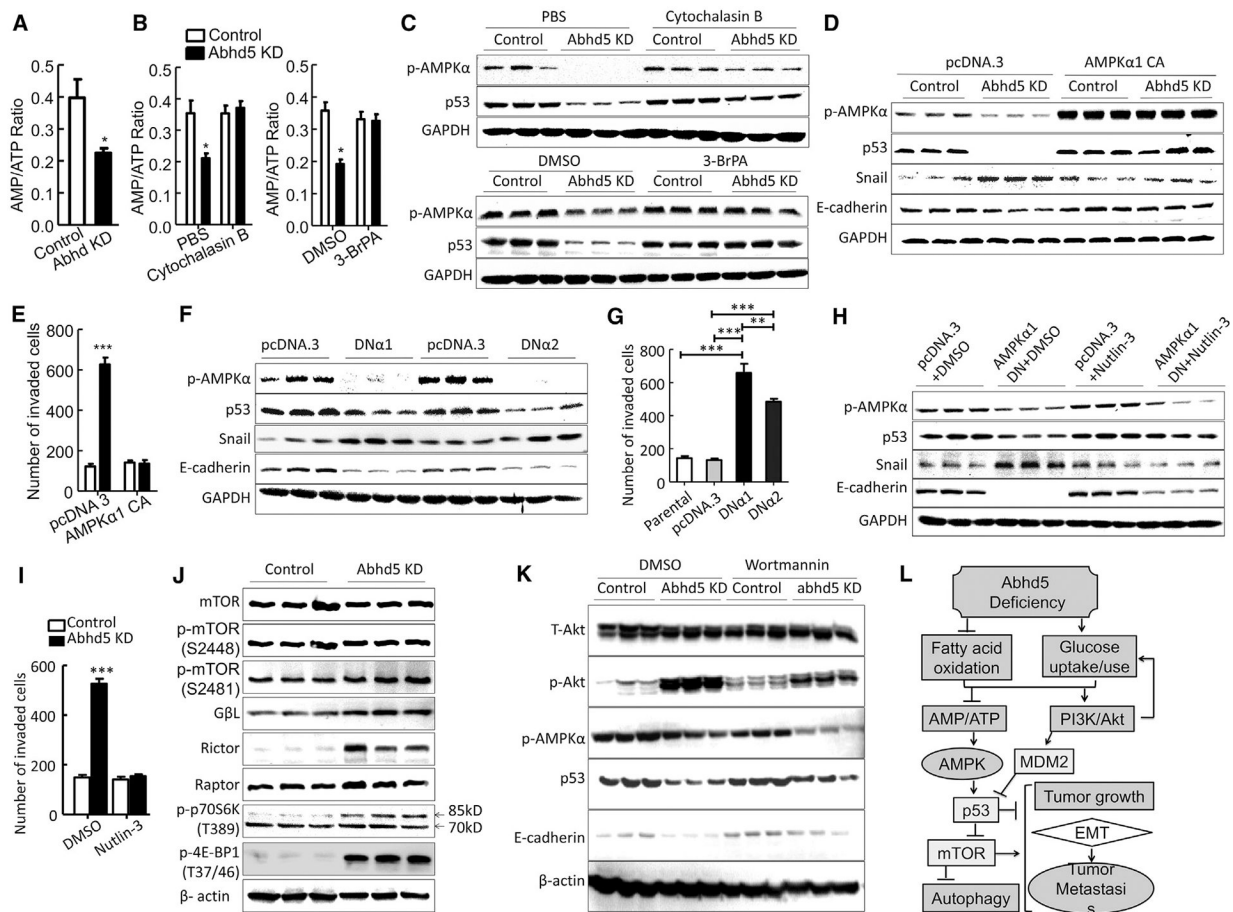


Figure 7. Aerobic Glycolysis Induces p53 Suppression via Inactivating AMPK in Abhd5-Deficient Cells