Molecular Cancer

CORRECTION

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# Correction to: MicroRNA-30d promotes angiogenesis and tumor growth via MYPT1/c-JUN/VEGFA pathway and predicts aggressive outcome in prostate cancer

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**Correction to: Mol Cancer (2017) 16:48**
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After publication of the article [1], the author reported that this article contained some errors.

The photograph of sh-NC in Fig. 1c was misplaced. The correct version of the figure and the figure legend is presented below.

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1. Lin Z-y, Chen G, Zhang Y-q, He H-c, Liang Y-x, Ye J-h, Liang Y-k, Mo R-j, Jian-ming L, Zhuo Y-j, Zheng Y, Jiang F-n, Han Z-d, Shu-lin W, Zhong W-d, Chin-Lee W. MicroRNA-30d promotes angiogenesis and tumor growth via MYPT1/c-JUN/VEGFA pathway and predicts aggressive outcome in prostate cancer. Mol Cancer. 2017;16:48. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12943-017-0615-x.

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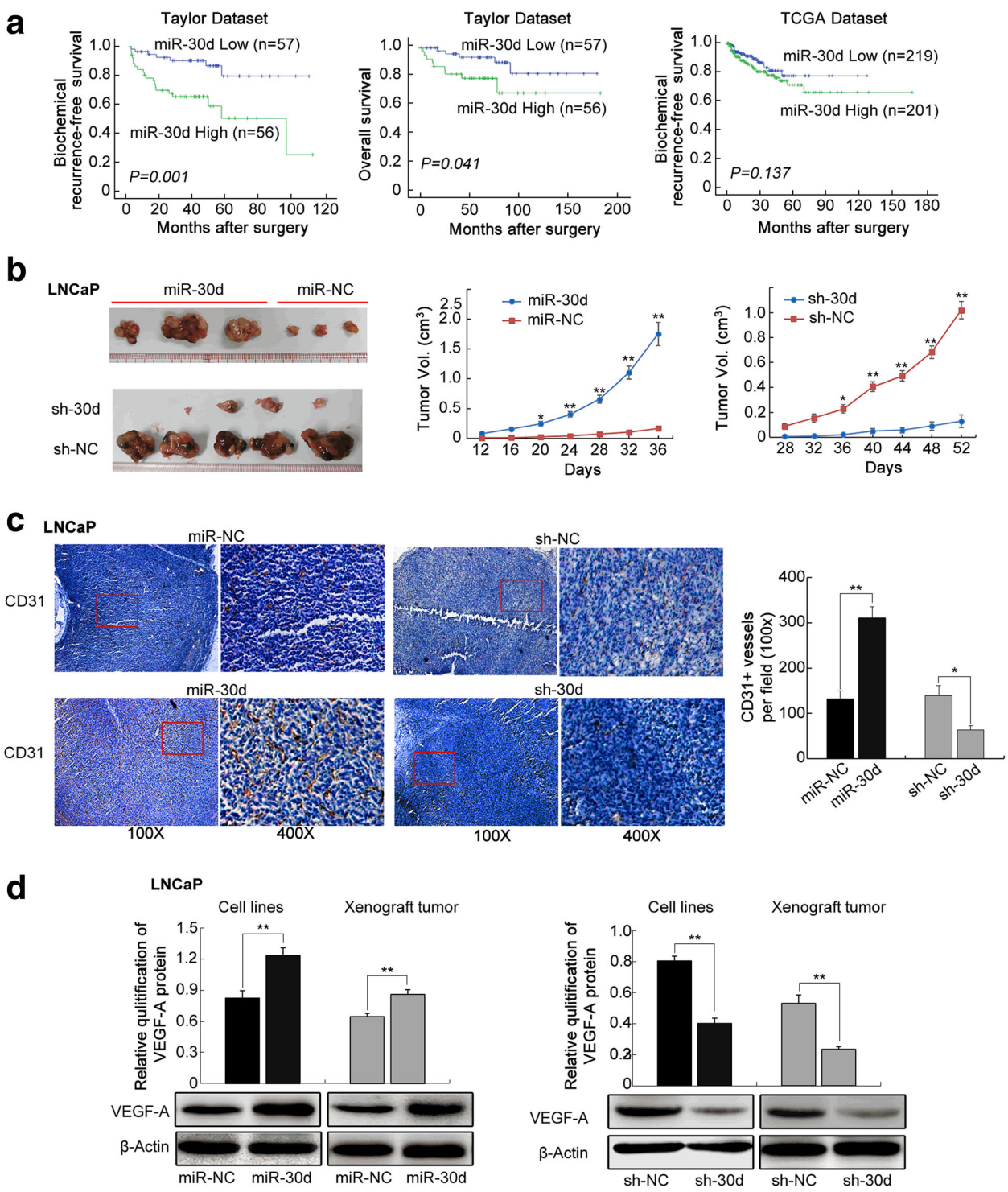


**Fig. 1** Prognostic value of miR-30d expression in PCa patients and its functions on tumor growth and angiogenesis in vivo using LNCaP cell induced tumor xenografts. **a** Kaplan-Meier analyses of biochemical recurrence (BCR)-free survival and overall survival of PCa patients based on miR- 30d expression in Taylor and TCGA datasets. **b** LNCaP cells stably expressing miR-30d formed significantly larger tumor nodules and remarkably speeded up tumor xenografts growth compared with the controls. Conversely, PCa cells that permanently suppressed miR-30d expression led to the smaller tumor nodules and the slower tumor growth compared with the control. **c** Immunohistochemical analysis using pan-endothelial marker CD31 antibody. **d** VEGFA protein expression in different groups detected by Western blot analysis. Data were presented as Mean ± SD. *$P < 0.05$. **$P < 0.01$