

CORRECTION

The authors of Mao et al. (2019) have supplied the following correction to their article.

During creation and editing of the images for this article, Figures 1b, 2e, and 3b were confused. In Figure 1b, the photo of transwell assay of Dio 1.7 μM in SMC7721 cells came from that of HepG2 cells; the HE staining result of Dio 60 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ came from the control group in Figure 2e; the ki67 staining of Dio 20 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ and 5-Fu 20 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ group were also confused with photos from the control group and Dio 40 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ groups in Figure 3b; the transwell

assay results of TIGAR siRNA and TIGAR siRNA + dioscin group in Figure 6a were confused with photos from the other group.

The corrected figures are shown here.

REFERENCE

Mao, Z., Han, X., Chen, D., Xu, Y., Xu, L., Yin, L., ... Peng, J. (2019). Potent effects of dioscin against hepatocellular carcinoma through regulating TP53-induced glycolysis and apoptosis regulator (TIGAR)-mediated apoptosis, autophagy, and DNA damage. *British Journal Pharmacology*, 176(7), 919–937. <https://doi.org/10.1111/bph.14594>

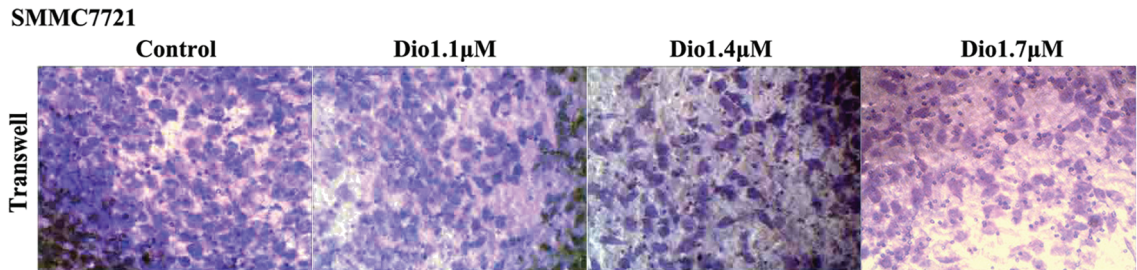


FIGURE 1B

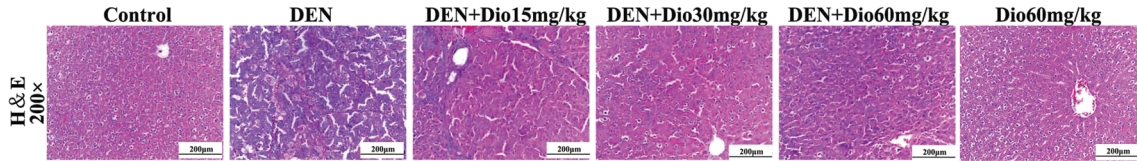


FIGURE 2E

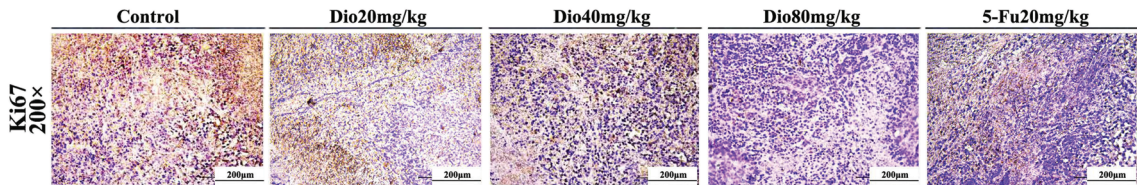


FIGURE 3B

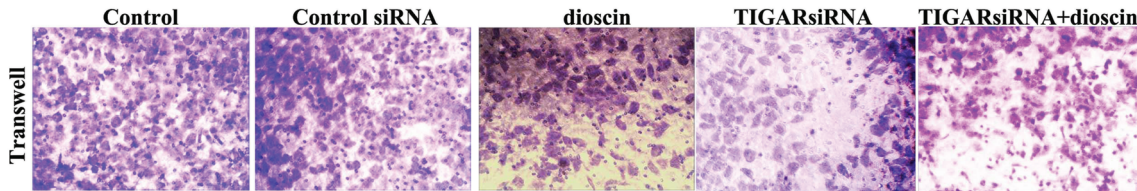


FIGURE 6A