Am J Cancer Res 2021;11(4):1792-1794
www.ajcr.us /ISSN:2156-6976/ajcr0130037

Erratum
SPOP targets oncogenic protein ZBTB3 for destruction to suppress endometrial cancer: Am J Cancer Res. 2019; 9(12): 2797-2812

Xiaofeng Jin[1], Jian Wang[1], Qian Li[1], Hui Zhuang[1], Jianye Yang[1], Zihan Lin[1], Ting Lin[1], Zeheng Lv[2], Liliang Shen[3], Chunhong Yan[4], Jingfei Zheng[4], Jie Zhu[5], Zhaohui Gong[1], Chenji Wang[6], Kun Gao[2]

[1]Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Zhejiang Key Laboratory of Pathophysiology, Medical School of Ningbo University, Ningbo 315211, China; [2]Clinical and Translational Research Center, Shanghai First Maternity and Infant Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200090, China; [3]Department of Urology, Yinzhou Renmin Hospital Affiliated to Medical School of Ningbo University, Ningbo 315040, China; [4]Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Yinzhou Renmin Hospital Affiliated to Medical School of Ningbo University, Ningbo 315040, China; [5]Department of Hepato-Biliary-Pancreatic Surgery, The Affiliated Ningbo Medical Center of Lihuili Hospital of Medical School of Ningbo University, Ningbo 315048, China; [6]State Key Laboratory of Genetic Engineering, Collaborative Innovation Center for Genetics and Development, School of Life Sciences, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China

Received January 12, 2021; Accepted February 8, 2021; Epub April 15, 2021; Published April 30, 2021

We recently found a mistake in **Figure 5C** and **5D**, the pictures of colony formation of "sh-ZBTB3#1" in the **Figure 5C** and "EV+sh-ZBTB3#1" in the **Figure 5D** were misused. The corrected **Figure 5D** is shown below. The authors declare that this correction does not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

Address correspondence to: Xiaofeng Jin and Zhaohui Gong, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Zhejiang Key Laboratory of Pathophysiology, Medical School of Ningbo University, Ningbo 315211, China. E-mail: jinxiaofeng@nbu.edu.cn (XFJ); gongzhaohui@nbu.edu.cn (ZHG); Chenji Wang, State Key Laboratory of Genetic Engineering, Collaborative Innovation Center for Genetics and Development, School of Life Sciences, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China. E-mail: chenjiwang@fudan.edu.cn; Kun Gao, Clinical and Translational Research Center, Shanghai First Maternity and Infant Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200090, China. E-mail: kungao@tongji.edu.cn

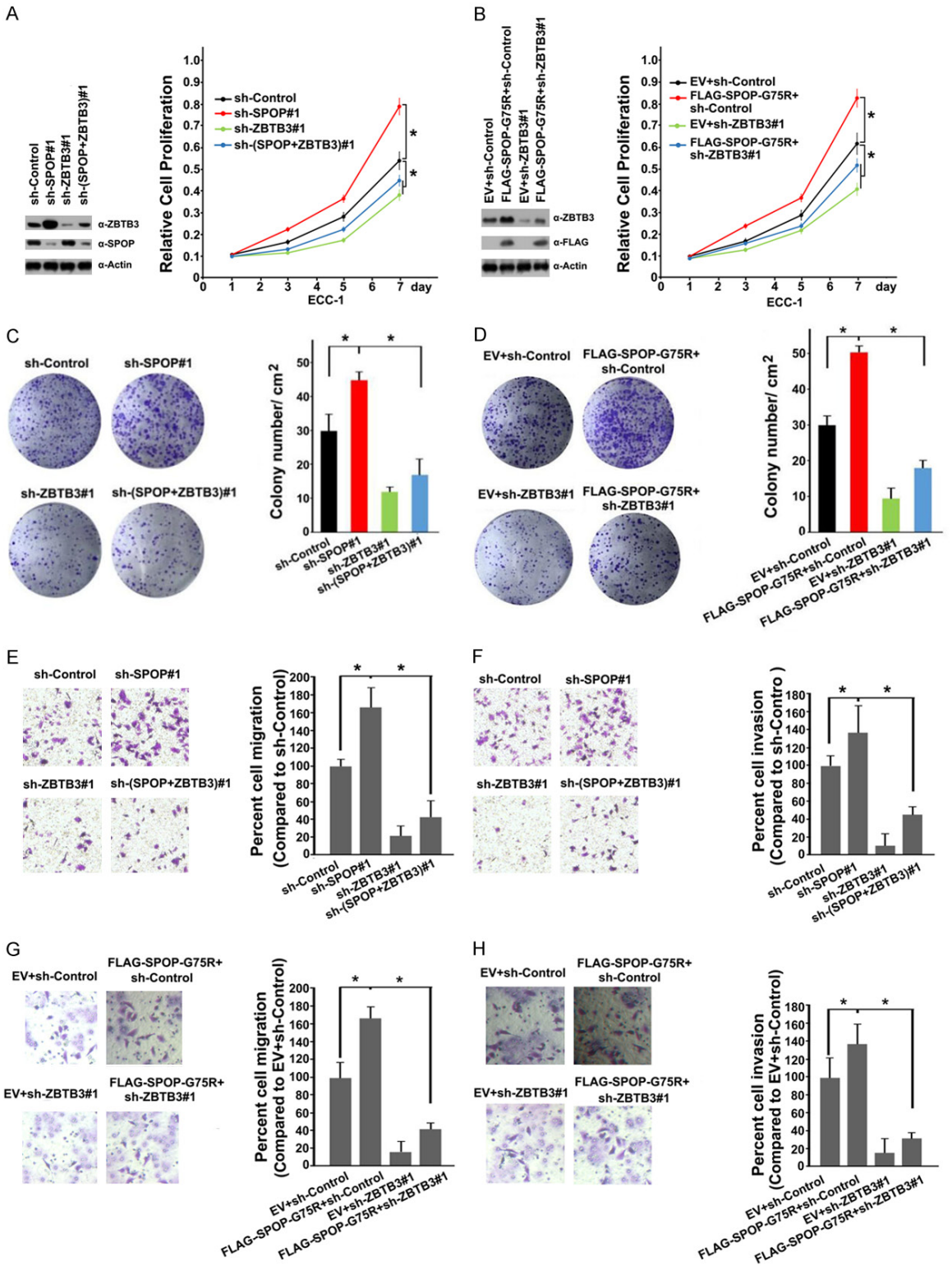

Figure 5. SPOP suppresses cell proliferation, migration and invasion partially dependent on ZBTB3. (A) Western blot (left panel) and Cell proliferation assay (right panel) of ECC-1 cells infected with lentivirus expressing the indicated shRNAs. Standard deviation (S.D.) of at least three independent experiments is shown to indicate statistical significance. *P < 0.05. (B) Western blot (left panel) and Cell proliferation assay (right panel) of ECC-1 cells infected with empty vector or lentivirus expressing FLAG-SPOP-G75R in combination with control shRNA or ZBTB3-specific shRNAs. Data are shown as means ± SD (n=3). *P < 0.05. (C) Cell colony formation assay of ECC-1 cells infected with

lentivirus expressing the indicated shRNAs. All data shown are mean values ± SD from three replicates. *P < 0.05. (D) Cell colony formation assay of ECC-1 cells infected with empty vector or lentivirus expressing FLAG-SPOP-G75R in combination with control shRNA or ZBTB3-specific shRNAs. Cell migration (E) and invasion (F) assay of ECC-1 cells infected with lentivirus expressing the indicated shRNAs. Data are shown as means ± SD (n=3). *P < 0.05. (G, H) Cell migration (G) and invasion (H) assay of ECC-1 cells with lentivirus expressing FLAG-SPOP-G75R in combination with control shRNA or ZBTB3-specific shRNAs. Data are shown as means ± SD (n=3). *P < 0.05.