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# Correction to: The N6-methyladenosine modification of circALG1 promotes the metastasis of colorectal cancer mediated by the miR-342-5p/PGF signalling pathway

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Following the publication of the original article [1], the authors noticed that the supplementary files are outdated. Updated files are captured as supplementary files in this article.

The original article has been corrected.

## **Supplementary Information**

The online version contains supplementary material available at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12943-022-01571-3.

**Additional file 1: Figure S1.** Detection of cell and tissue expression levels and transfection efficiency. **A.** SRAMP was used to predict the presence of an m<sup>6</sup>A modification in circALG1 and circCOL6A3. **B.** qRT-PCR detection of the circALG1 expression levels in 5 cell lines: FHC, HT29, HCT116, SW480, and SW620 cells. **C.** qRT-PCR detection of the efficiency of circALG1 overexpression in HCT116 cells. **D.** qRT-PCR detection of the efficiency of circALG1 interference in SW480 cells. The si-3 sequence, which exhibited the highest interference efficiency, was selected to construct the shRNA. The results are presented as the mean  $\pm$  s.d. and are representative of at least 3 independent experiments. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01, \*\*\*p < 0.001, \*p > 0.05.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12943-022-01560-6.

**Additional file 2: Figure S2.** Parental linear ALG1 had no functional effect on circALG1. **A.** qRT-PCR detection of the expression of linear ALG1 mRNA after circALG1 overexpression or interference. **B.** qRT-PCR and WB assays were performed to detect the interference and overexpression efficiency of ALG1. ALG1 si-2 was selected for subsequent experiments. **C.** Representative images and bar graphs of Transwell migration and invasion assays of cells with different ALG1 expression levels in HCT116 and SW480 cells. The results are presented as the mean  $\pm$  s.d. and are representative of at least 3 independent experiments. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01, \*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*\*p < 0.001

**Additional file 3: Figure S3.** The m<sup>6</sup>A modification of circALG1 promoted CRC metastasis in HCT16 cells. **A.** MeRIP assays of m<sup>6</sup>A-modified circALG1 in HCT116 cells. **B.** qRT-PCR detection of the circALG1 expression level. **C.** MeRIP analysis of the level of m<sup>6</sup>A-modified circALG1. **D.** Representative images and bar graphs of Transwell migration and invasion assays of cells with different circALG1 m<sup>6</sup>A modification levels. The results are presented as the mean  $\pm$  s.d. and are representative of at least 3 independent experiments. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01, \*\*\*p < 0.001, \*p > 0.05.

**Additional file 4: Figure S4.** CircALG1/miR-342-5p/PGF axis contributed to CRC metastasis. **A.** qRT-PCR detection of the transfection efficiency of miRNA mimics. **B.** qRT-PCR detection of the miR-342-5p expression levels in tumours and adjacent tissues from patients with CRC. **C.** qRT-PCR detection of the transfection efficiency of the miR-342-5p inhibitor. **D.** Gene ontology (GO) enrichment analysis of differentially expressed genes after circALG1 silencing in SW480 cells. **E.** qRT-PCR and WB analyses were performed to assess the expression levels of PGF in FHC, HT29, HCT116, SW480, and SW620 cells. **F.** qRT-PCR and WB assays were performed to assess the overexpression efficiency of PGF in HCT116 cells. **G.** qRT-PCR and WB analyses were conducted to assess the interference efficiency of PGF in SW480 cells, and PGF si-1 was selected for functional experiments. The results are presented as the mean  $\pm$  s.d. and are representative of at least 3 independent experiments. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01, \*\*p > 0.05.

**Additional file 5: Figure S5.** Determination of the interference efficiency. **A-B.** Representative images of Transwell migration and invasion assays of cells with different PGF expression levels in HCT116 and SW480 cells. **C.** qRT-PCR and WB assays were performed to detect the interference and



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overexpression efficiency of PGF in HCT116 circALG1 overexpression and SW480 sh-circALG1 cells. **D-E.** Representative images of Transwell migration and invasion assays of cells with PGF inhibitor and treatment with the circALG1 overexpression plasmid or miR-342-5p inhibitor (D) and cells with PGF overexpression and treatment with the circALG1 inhibitor or miR-342-5p mimics (E). The results are presented as the mean  $\pm$  s.d. and are representative of at least 3 independent experiments. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01, \*\*\*p < 0.001, \*\*p > 0.05.

**Additional file 6: Figure S6.** M6A modification enhanced the stability of circALG1. **A.** qRT-PCR and WB assays were performed to detect the interference efficiency of YTHDF1 in SW480 cells, and YTHDF2 si-2 was selected for functional experiments. **B.** qRT-PCR and WB assays were performed to detect the interference efficiency of METTL3 in SW480 cells, and METTL3 si-2 was selected for functional experiments. **C.** CircALG1 stability in METTL3 si-NC/si-2 SW480 cells was determined by qRT-PCR after actinomycin D treatment for the time indicated. **D.** MeRIP analysis of ALG1 pre-mRNA m6A modification levels. **E.** qRT-PCR was performed to detect changes in circALG1 expression after METTL3 interference. The results are presented as the mean  $\pm$  s.d. and are representative of at least 3 independent experiments. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01, \*\*\*p < 0.001, \*p > 0.05.

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