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CORRECTION

Author Correction: Galectin-3 gene silencing inhibits migration and invasion of human tongue cancer cells in vitro via downregulating β-Catenin

Dong Zhang[1,2], Zheng-gang Chen[3], Shao-hua Liu[1,2], Zuo-qing Dong[1], Martin Dalin[4], Shi-san Bao[5], Ying-wei Hu[2] and Feng-cai Wei[1,2]

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During recent check of our article entitled "Galectin-3 gene silencing inhibits migration and invasion of human tongue cancer cells in vitro via downregulating β-Catenin" published in *Acta Pharmacologica Sinica*, we found that there were several mistakes in the final assemble of figures: (1) in Fig. 2B, figures of Untreated and Gal-3-siRNA of SCC-4 at 0 h were selected from the same group of CAL27 respectively, and the figure of Control-siRNA of SCC-4 at 48 h was from the Untreated group of SCC-4 at 48 h; (2) in Fig. 2B, the figure of Control-siRNA of CAL27 at 48 h was wrongly selected; (3) in Fig. 2C, the figure of Control-siRNA of CAL27 was selected from the same group of SCC-4. Although the mistakes resulted from our carelessness in the process of assembling figures due to the similarity of the involved figures, the conclusions of the original article or the text of the article and the figure legends were not affected. We apologize sincerely for any inconvenience caused.

[1]Department of Oral Maxillofacial Surgery, Qilu Hospital, Shandong University, Ji-nan 250012, China; [2]Institution of Dental Medicine, Shandong University, Ji-nan 250012, China; [3]Department of Oral Maxillofacial Surgery, Qingdao Municipal Hospital, Qingdao University, Qingdao 266071, China; [4]Sahlgrenska Cancer Center, Gothenburg University, Gothenburg, Sweden and [5]Discipline of Pathology, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia
Correspondence: Ying-wei Hu (Huyingwei@sdu.edu.cn) or Feng-cai Wei (weifengcai2012@163.com)

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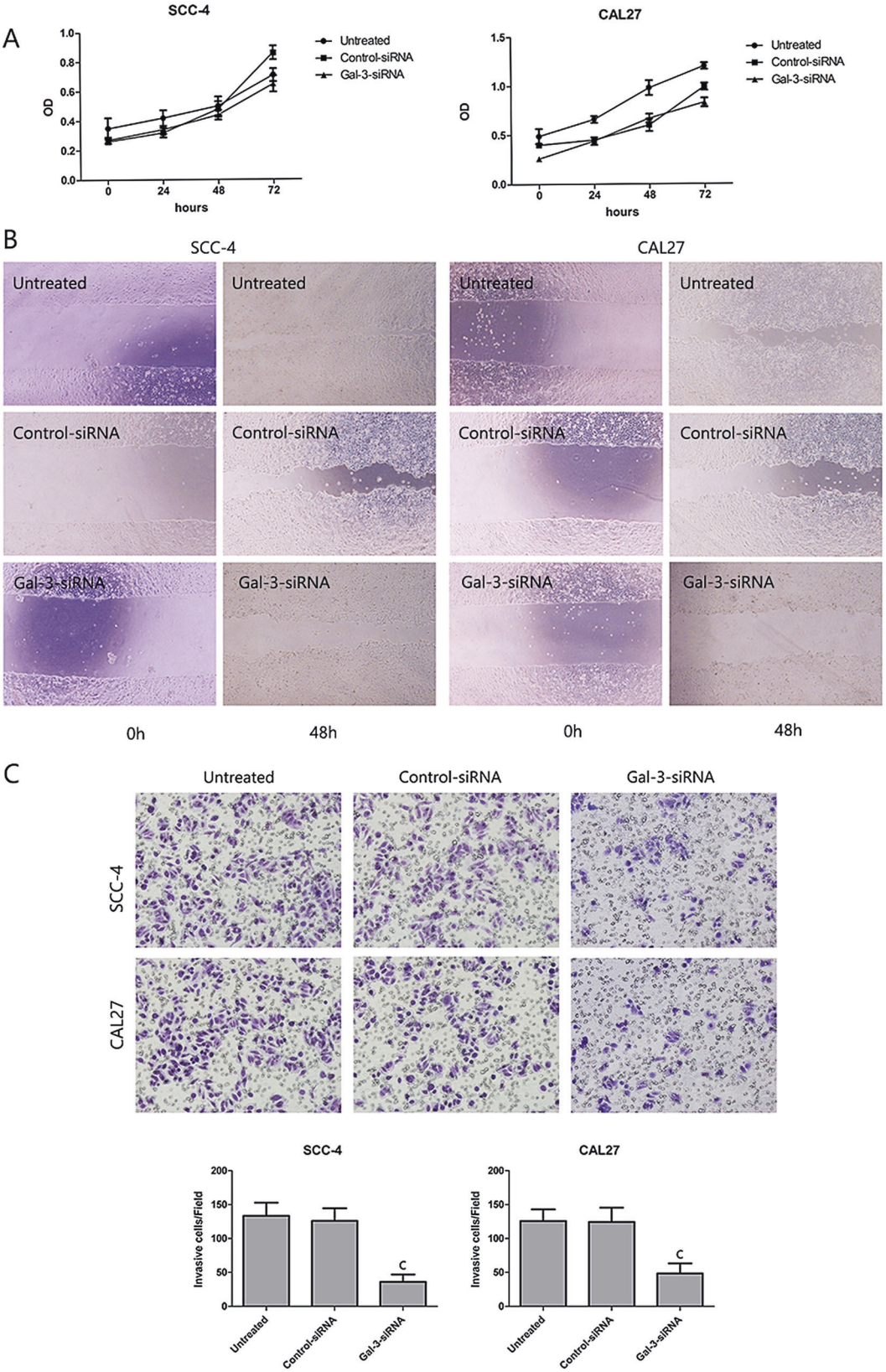

Fig. 2 Effects of Gal-3 silencing on tumor cell biological characteristics. There was no differences in cell proliferation between control and experimental groups in any of the cell lines (**A**. Gal-3 siRNA vs controls, $P_{SCC\text{-}4} = 0.509$; $P_{CAL27} = 0.366$). However, scratch assay demonstrated that cell migration was dramatically decreased in experimental groups after Gal-3-siRNA transfection (**B**). Cell invasion was decreased in cells treated with Gal-3-siRNA, when compared with the control groups (**C**. Gal-3 siRNA *vs* controls, $^{c}P_{SCC\text{-}4} < 0.01$; $^{c}P_{CAL27} < 0.01$).

The corrected figures are as shown above