

CORRECTION

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Correction: Coronin 3 promotes gastric cancer metastasis via the up-regulation of MMP-9 and cathepsin K

Gui Ren[†], Qifei Tian[†], Yanxin An[†], Bin Feng, Yuanyuan Lu, Jie Liang, Kai Li, Yulong Shang, Yongzhan Nie, Xin Wang^{*} and Daiming Fan^{*}

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In the originally published version of this article [1], Fig. 3D (the bottom row on the right, labeled as pcDNA3.1-Coronin3) was used incorrectly after checking the original records, and the correct pictures of the experimental group was replaced.

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Reference

1. Ren G, Tian Q, An Y, et al. Coronin 3 promotes gastric cancer metastasis via the up-regulation of MMP-9 and cathepsin K. *Mol Cancer*. 2012;11:67. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1476-4598-11-67>.

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[†]Gui Ren, Qifei Tian and Yanxin An contributed equally to this work.*Correspondence: wangx6666@yahoo.com; fandaim@fmmu.edu.cn

State Key Laboratory of Cancer Biology and Xijing Hospital of Digestive Diseases, Xijing Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an 710032, China



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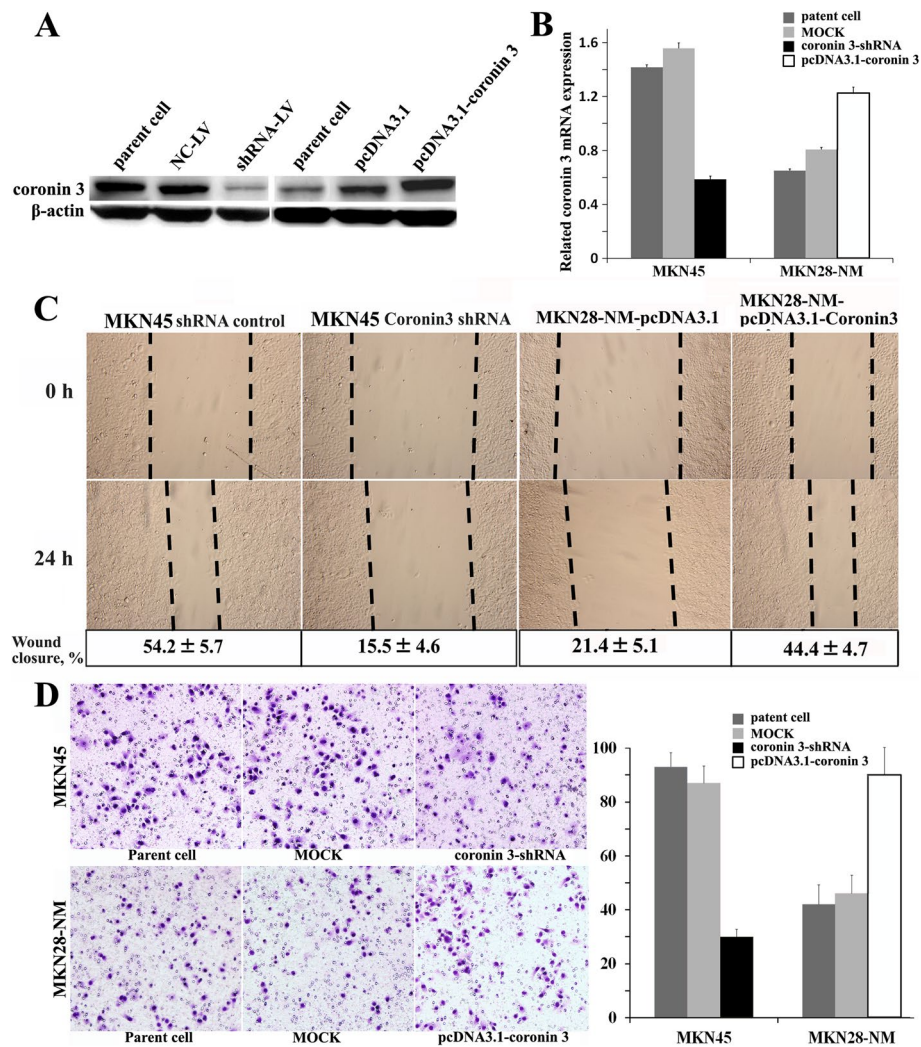


Fig. 3 The effects of Coronin 3 on the migration and invasion of gastric cancer cells. The representative results of three similar experiments are shown. **A** and **B**. The MKN45 cells were infected with shRNA-LV, and the MKN28-NM cells were stably transfected with pcDNA3.1-Coronin 3. The protein and mRNA expression of Coronin 3 were then evaluated by Western blotting and qPCR. β-actin was used as the internal control. The MOCK samples were treated with scrambled shRNA-LV or the pcDNA3.1 vector. **C**. The migratory ability of the cells was evaluated with a wound-healing assay. The wound widths were measured at time 0 and 24 h after wounding, and the closure ratio was calculated in accordance with the following formula: wound closure (%) = (width 0 h) - width 24 h / width 0 h. * $p < 0.05$. These results were then compared to those of the control cells. **D**. The invasive ability was evaluated by counting the number of cells that had invaded the Matrigel and the 8-μm-pore Transwell membrane. *, $p < 0.05$, compared to the cells infected with scrambled shRNA-LV or transfected with the pcDNA3.1 vector