

**Corrigendum to “CXCL1-Mediated Interaction of Cancer Cells with Tumor-Associated Macrophages and Cancer-Associated Fibroblasts Promotes Tumor Progression in Human Bladder Cancer” [Neoplasia 18 (2016) 636–646]**



**Makito Miyake<sup>\*</sup>, Shunta Hori<sup>\*</sup>, Yosuke Morizawa<sup>\*</sup>, Yoshihiro Tatsumi<sup>\*,†</sup>, Yasushi Nakai<sup>\*</sup>, Satoshi Anai<sup>\*</sup>, Kazumasa Torimoto<sup>\*</sup>, Katsuya Aoki<sup>\*</sup>, Nobumichi Tanaka<sup>\*</sup>, Keiji Shimada<sup>†</sup>, Noboru Konishi<sup>†</sup>, Michihiro Toritsuka<sup>‡</sup>, Toshifumi Kishimoto<sup>‡</sup>, Charles J. Rosser<sup>§</sup> and Kiyohide Fujimoto<sup>\*</sup>**

<sup>\*</sup>Department of Urology, Nara Medical University, 840 Shijo-cho, Kashihara-shi, Nara, 634-8522, Japan; <sup>†</sup>Department of Pathology, Nara Medical University, 840 Shijo-cho, Kashihara-shi, Nara, 634-8522, Japan; <sup>‡</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Nara Medical University, 840 Shijo-cho, Kashihara-shi, Nara, 634-8522, Japan; <sup>§</sup>Clinical and Translational Research Program, University of Hawaii Cancer Center, 701 Ilalo St, Rm 327, Honolulu, HI, 96813, USA

In [Figure 5E](#) of this article, the authors showed the immunohistochemical staining image for MMP2 expression in the resected tumors. The LvNega and LvCXCL1 images have been switched for both the MGH-U3 + TAM as well as MGH-U3 + CAF conditions.

The correct figure is shown below.

DOI of original article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neo.2016.08.002>

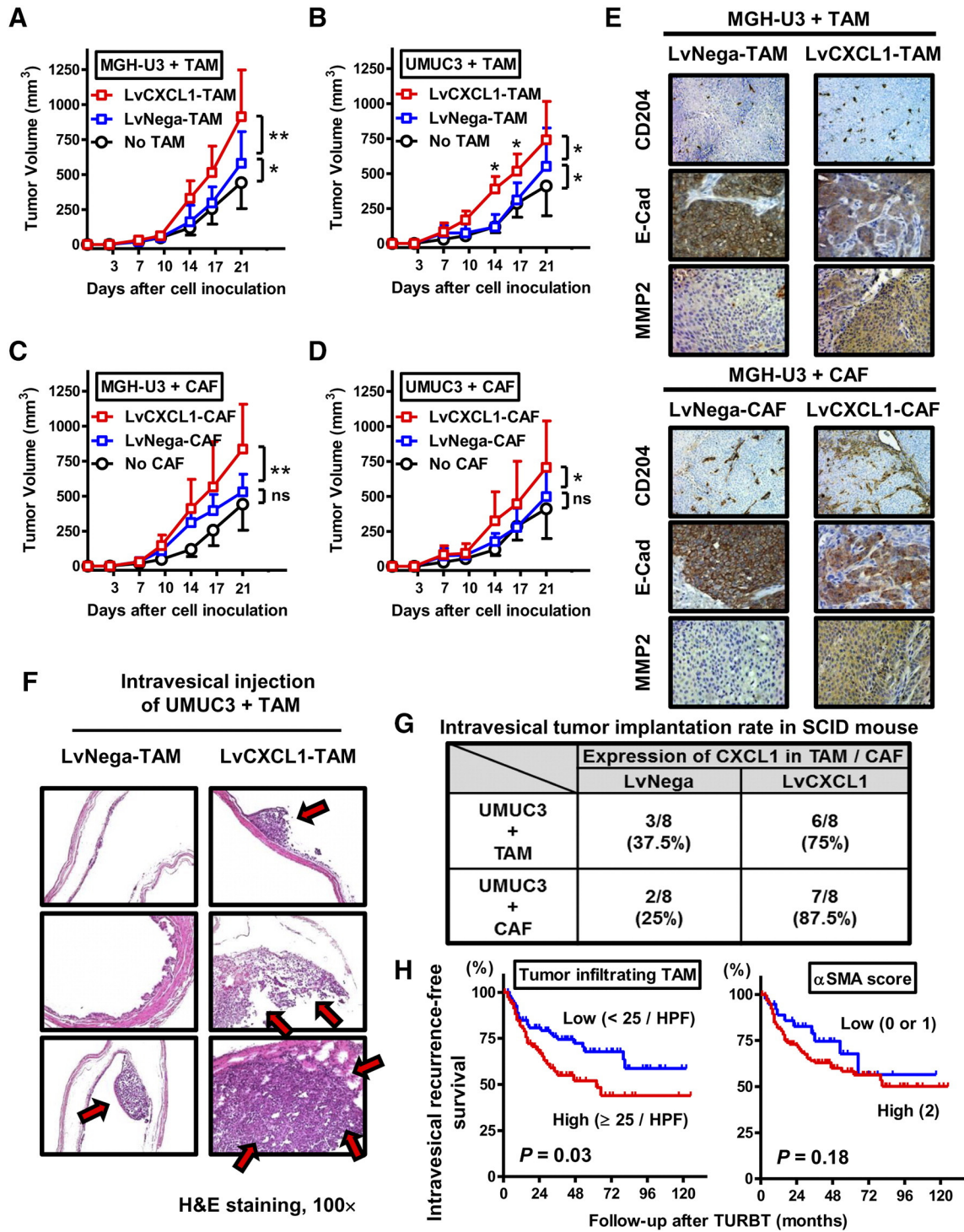
Address all correspondence to Makito Miyake, Department of Urology, Nara Medical University, 840 Shijo-cho, Nara, 634-8522, Japan.

E-mail: [makitomiyake@yahoo.co.jp](mailto:makitomiyake@yahoo.co.jp)

© 2016 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. on behalf of Neoplasia Press, Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

1476-5586

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neo.2016.12.012>



**Figure 5.** Subcutaneous xenograft models and orthotopic bladder cancer models using human bladder cancer cells, TAMs, and CAFs.