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Correction to: Combination therapy of PKCζ and COX-2 inhibitors synergistically suppress melanoma metastasis



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Correction to: J Exp Clin Cancer Res 36, 115 (2017) https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-017-0585-2

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified some minor errors in image-typesetting in Figs. 2 and 3; specifically in Fig. 2b, and Fig. 3a and d.

In Fig. 2b, the picture of cell invasion assay in J-4 group has been corrected.

In Fig. 3a, the picture of wound healing assay in J-4 group (24 h) has been corrected.

In Fig. 3d, the pictures of wound healing assay in Celecoxib group (0 h) has been corrected.

The corrected figures are given below. The corrections do not have any effect on the final conclusions of the paper.

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Reference

 Zhou P, Qin J, Li Y, et al. Combination therapy of PKCζ and COX-2 inhibitors synergistically suppress melanoma metastasis. J Exp Clin Cancer Res. 2017; 36:115. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-017-0585-2.

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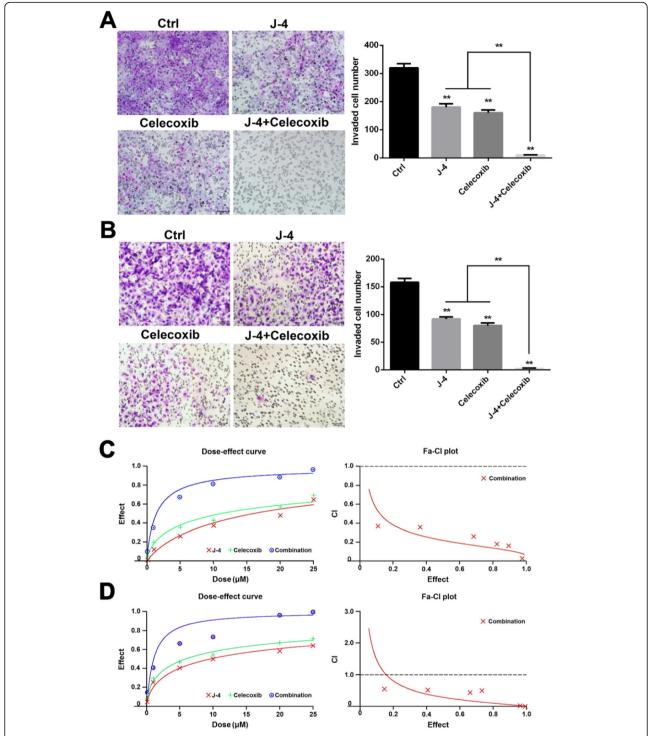


Fig. 2 Combined treatment of J-4 and Celecoxib synergistically inhibited the invasion of melanoma cells. **a** and **b** The invasion of B16-F10 (**a**) and A375 (**b**) cells was significantly inhibited by a 24-h treatment of the combination of J-4 (25 μ M) and Celecoxib (25 μ M) assessed via Transwell assay. **c** and **d** The dose-effect curve and CI of the synergistic effect of J-4 with Celecoxib in A375 (**c**) and B16-F10 (**d**) cells calculated by the CalcuSyn software 2.1. * P < 0.05; ** P < 0.05

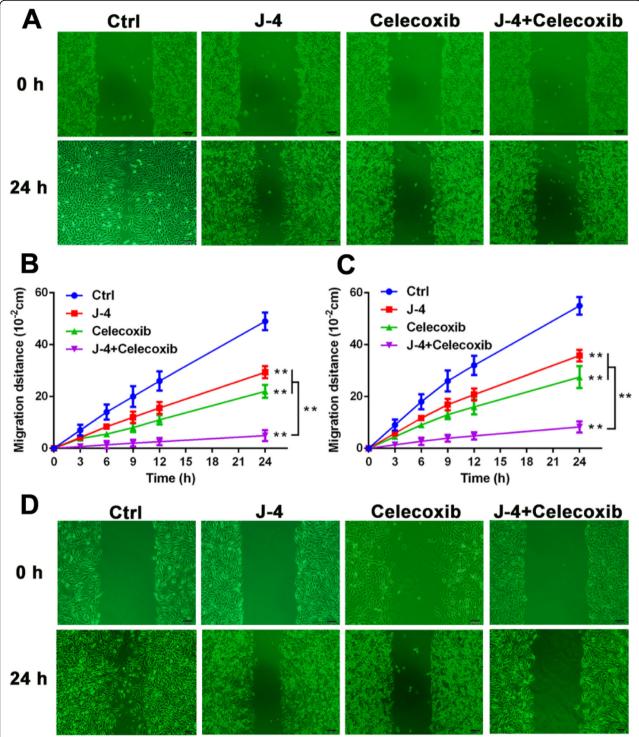


Fig. 3 The combination of J-4 and Celecoxib significantly inhibited the migration of melanoma cells. **a** and **b** Wound healing assay results in B16-F10 cells with various treatments for 3, 6, 9, 12, and 24 h. **c** and **d** Wound healing assay results in A375 cells with various treatments for 3, 6, 9, 12, and 24 h. The migration distance was measured by a software-based method. J-4: 25 μ M; Celecoxib: 25 μ M. * P < 0.05; ** P < 0.01