CORRIGENDUM

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Downregulation of heparanase by RNA interference inhibits invasion and tumorigenesis of hepatocellular cancer cells *in vitro* and *in vivo*

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Following the publication of this article, an interested reader drew to the authors' attention that two images in Fig. 1B (the a and d panels) appeared to represent the same clone, albeit with different intensities and the panels were cropped differently. The authors were able to confirm that Figs. 1B(a) and B(d) were inadvertently selected from the same set of images but with different exposure times: Owing to an error in data handling, a wrong image was chosen during the grouping the figures.

The corrected version of Fig. 1 is shown on the next page, featuring the correct image for Fig. 1B(d). The authors regret that this error was not picked up upon before the paper was sent to press, although the error did not affect the major conclusions reported in the paper. The authors thank the Editor of *International Journal of Oncology* for allowing them the opportunity to publish a Corrigendum. and regret any inconvenience caused to the readership.

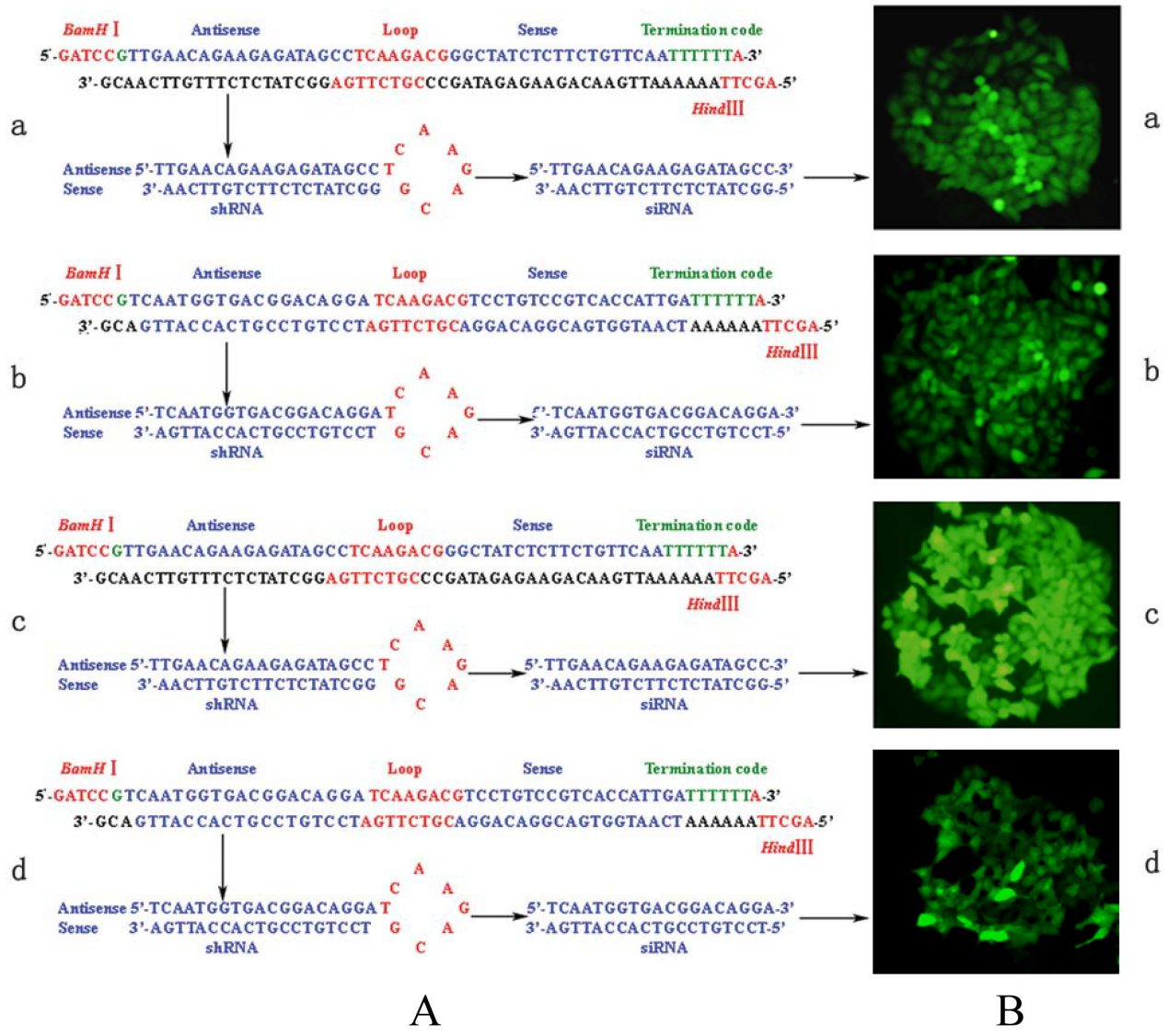

Figure 1. RNA interfering sequences targeting different encoding regions of human heparanase and clone formation after selection by G418. (A) Design of RNA interfering sequences targeting different encoding regions of human heparanase. Target located at 1214-1232 encoding region of human heparanase (siRNA-1) (A-a); 167-185 (siRNA-2) (A-b) and 611-629 (siRNA-3) (A-c). Unrelated sequence was designed as control (siRNA-N) (A-d). (B) Enhanced green fluorescence protein (EGFP) detected in clone formation of HepG2 transfeced with different vectors after selected by G418. HepG2 liver cancer cells were transfected with siRNA-1 (HepG2/RNAi-1) (B-a), siRNA-2 (HepG2/RNAi-2) (B-b), siRNA-3 (HepG2/RNAi-3) (B-c) or siRNA-N (HepG2/RNAi-N) (B-d), respectively and EGFP was detected by fluorescence microscopy in each clone.