

Correction: Lipolysis-stimulated lipoprotein receptor overexpression is a novel predictor of poor clinical prognosis and a potential therapeutic target in gastric cancer

Takahito Sugase^{1,2,3}, Tsuyoshi Takahashi¹, Satoshi Serada², Minoru Fujimoto², Tomoharu Ohkawara², Kosuke Hiramatsu², Masahiro Koh¹, Yurina Saito¹, Koji Tanaka¹, Yasuhiro Miyazaki¹, Tomoki Makino¹, Yukinori Kurokawa¹, Makoto Yamasaki¹, Kiyokazu Nakajima¹, Kazuhiro Hanazaki³, Masaki Mori¹, Yuichiro Doki¹ and Tetsuji Naka²

¹Department of Gastroenterological Surgery, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Suita, Japan

²Center for Intractable Immune Disease, Kochi University, Nankoku, Japan

³Department of Surgery, Kochi University, Nankoku, Japan

Published: October 12, 2021

Copyright: © 2021 Sugase et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/) (CC BY 3.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

This article has been corrected: In Figure 1C, the image in row 2, column 2 is an accidental duplicate of the image in row 4, column 2. The corrected Figure 1C, produced using the original data, is shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

Original article: Oncotarget. 2018; 9:32917–32928. <https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.25952>

C

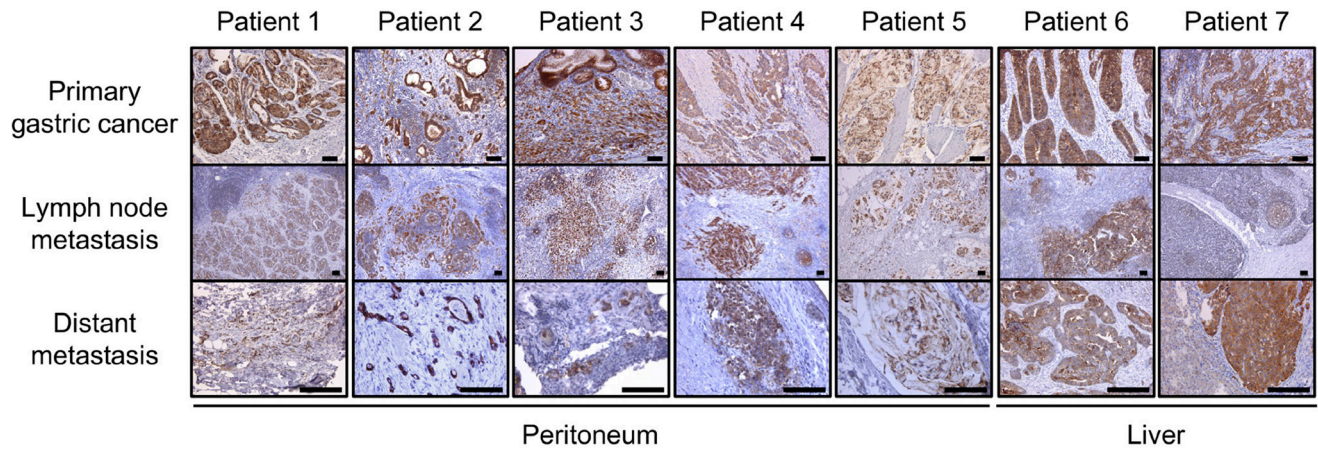


Figure 1: Immunohistochemical (IHC) staining for lipolysis-stimulated lipoprotein receptor (LSR) in gastric cancer (GC) patient samples. (C) Primary GC, lymph node metastasis, and distant metastasis (peritoneum and liver) of 7 patients with GC.