CORRIGENDUM

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SiRNA-mediated PIAS1 silencing promotes inflammatory response and leads to injury of cerulein-stimulated pancreatic acinar cells via regulation of the P38MAPK signaling pathway

PING CHEN, LIYA HUANG, YONGPING ZHANG, MINMIN QIAO and YAOZONG YUAN

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Following the publication of the above article, an interested reader drew to the authors' attention that the data shown in Fig. 2D representing the P53 and Bax data were strikingly similar. After having re-examined their raw data, the authors have realized that this error arose inadvertently; the data shown for Bax in the original figure were selected incorrectly. In the article, the expression levels of the apoptosis-regulatory factors P53 and Bax were investigated by western blot analysis and reverse transcription-quantitative PCR analysis. The authors were also able to confirm that this error regarding the image placement did not influence the statistical analysis shown for the effect of PIAS1 gene silencing on pancreatic acinar cell apoptosis.

The corrected version of Fig. 2, containing the correct data for Bax protein expression in Fig. 2D, is shown below. The authors are grateful to the Editor of *International Journal of Molecular Medicine* for granting them the opportunity to publish this Corrigendum, and stress that this error did not significantly influence either the results or the conclusions of the paper. Furthermore, the authors apologize to the readership for any inconvenience caused.

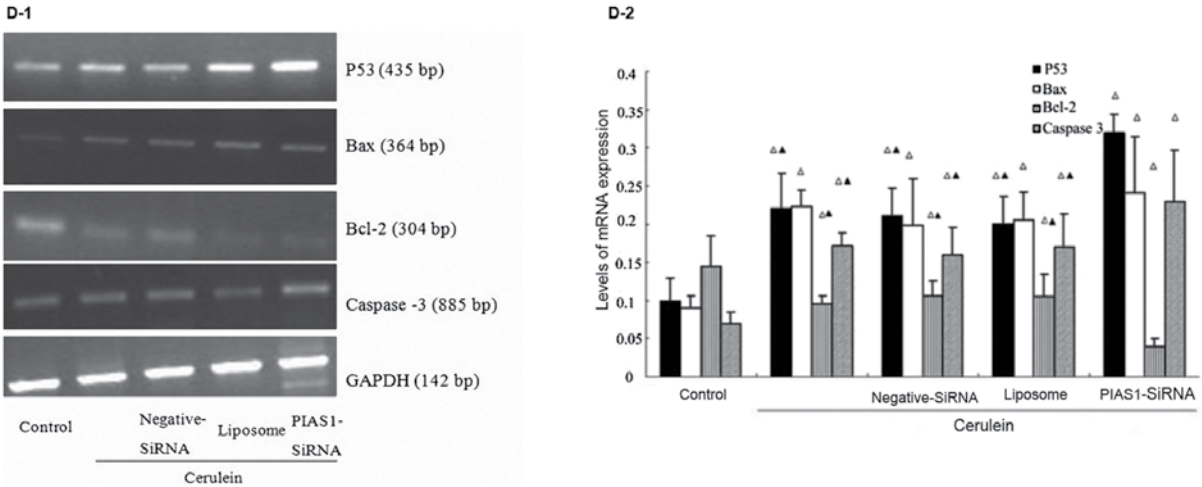

Figure 2. (D) Detection by RT-PCR of specific mRNA for P53, Bcl-2, Bax and caspase 3 in each group. The amplification of GAPDH mRNA was used as the internal control, and the mRNA levels of P53, Bcl-2, Bax and caspase 3 in the respective cells, were analyzed (measured as the ratio of P53, Bcl-2, Bax, or caspase 3 to GAPDH band density). Δ vs. control group, $P<0.05$; ▲ vs. PIAS1-siRNA + cerulein group, $P<0.05$.