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CORRECTION

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Correction to: Nanog interaction with the androgen receptor signaling axis induce ovarian cancer stem cell regulation: studies based on the CRISPR/Cas9 system

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The original article [1] contains errors in Figs. 6 and 8. The corrected figures can be shown ahead.

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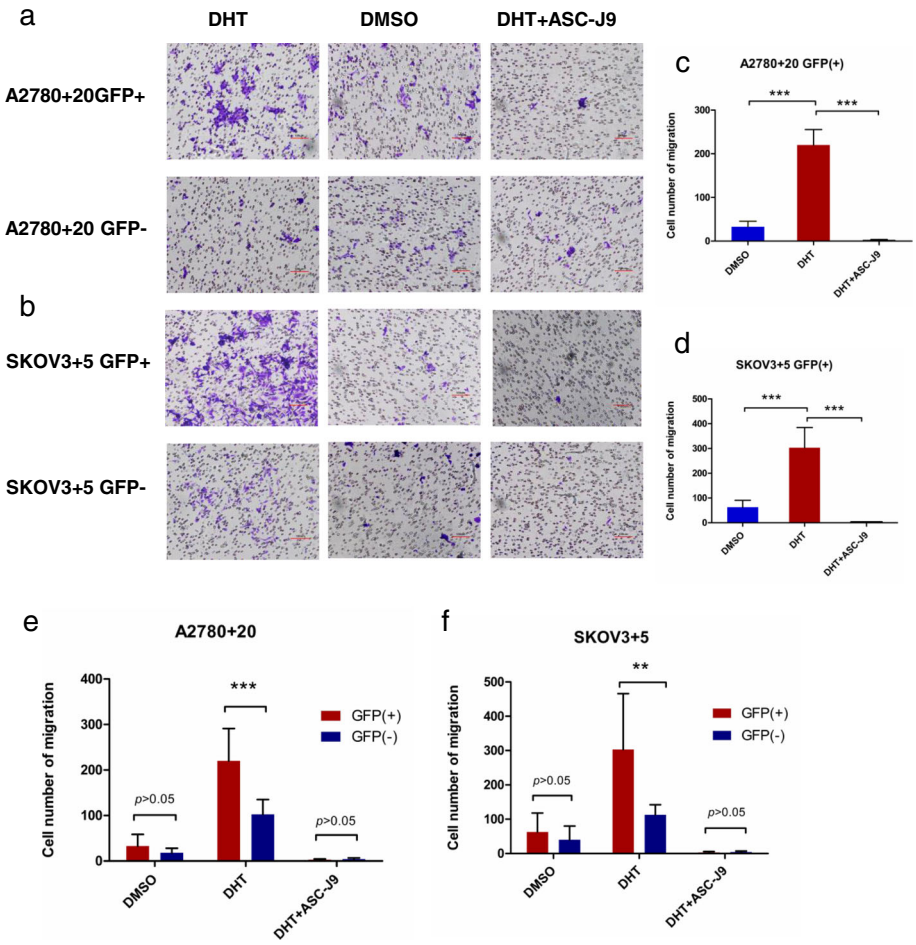

Fig. 6 Migratory tendency of GFP (+)/GFP (–) cells when treated with different hormone drugs. **a** and **b**) The number of migratory cells increased in the DHT groups of the A2780 + 20 and SKOV3 + 5 GFP (+)/GFP (–) cell lines. **c** and **d**) Notably, when treated with DHT, the number of GFP (+) migratory cells increased markedly compared with DMSO or DHT + ASC-J9; **e** and **f**) The number of migratory in A2780 + 20 and SKOV3 + 5 Nanog GFP (+) cells were also higher than that of the Nanog GFP (–) cells. For analysis, the cells number in four fields was calculated at 40× magnification. Bar: 100 μM. DHT: 10 nM, and ASC-J9: 5 μM. $^{**}P < 0.01$; $^{***}P < 0.001$

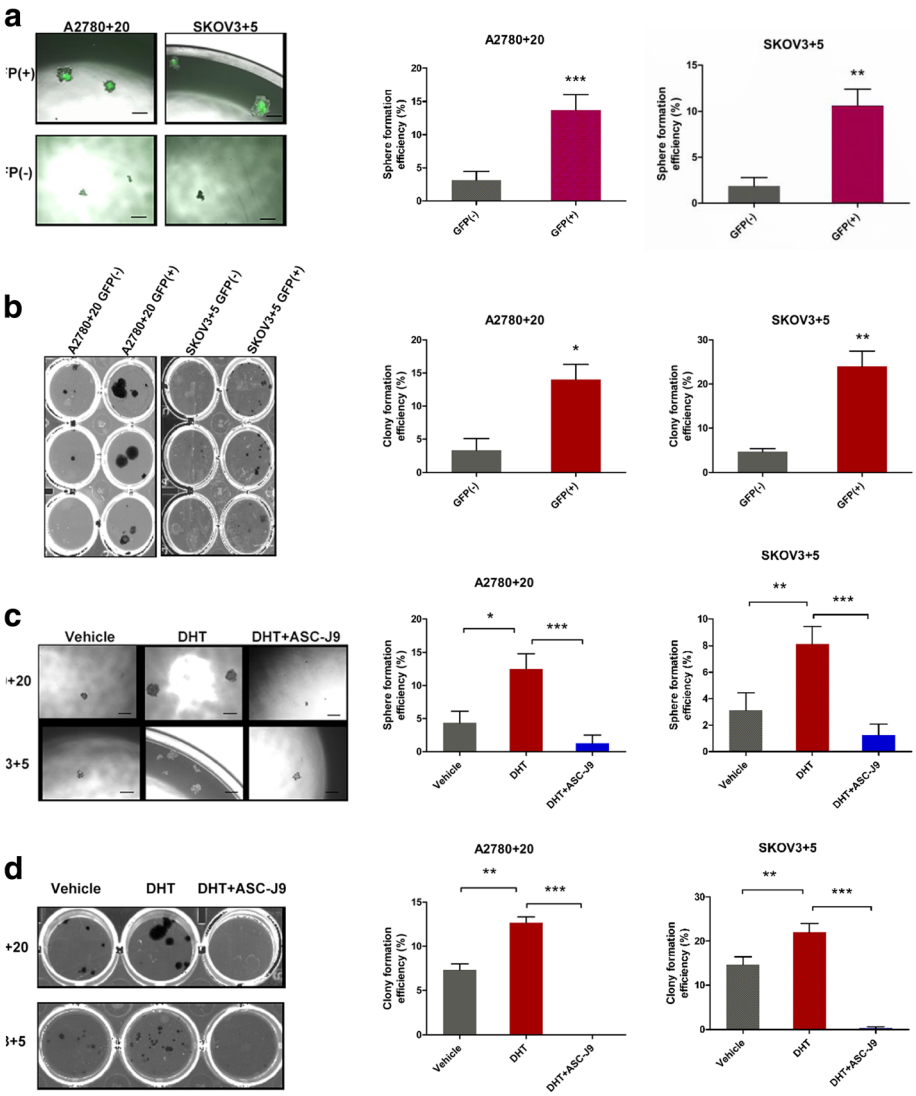

Fig. 8 AR signaling axis enhances the stemness characteristics of ovarian cancer cells. **a**) Sphere formation assays of the monoclonal GFP (+)/GFP (–) cells of the SKPV3 + 5 and A2780 + 20 cell lines. The sphere formation abilities of the GFP (+) cell lines were significantly stronger than those of the GFP (–) cell lines. Bar: 200 μM. **b**) Colony formation assays of the monoclonal GFP (+)/GFP (–) cells of the SKPV3 + 5 and A2780 + 20 cell lines. The clonal efficiency of the GFP (+) cells was higher than that of the GFP (–) cells. Bar: 200 μM. **c** and **d**) Androgen or inhibitor treatment in SKPV3 + 5 and A2780 + 20 GFP (+) cells. Sphere and colony formation were enhanced when DHT was added, while ASC-J9 decreased this effect. DMSO was used as the vehicle control. DHT: 10 nM, and ASC-J9: 5 μM; Bar: 100 μM. $^{*}P < 0.05$, $^{**}P < 0.01$, and $^{***}P < 0.001$