

# Corrigendum: GPER1 Silencing Suppresses the Proliferation, Migration, and Invasion of Gastric Cancer Cells by Inhibiting PI3K/ AKT-Mediated EMT

## **OPEN ACCESS**

### Edited by:

Xing Huang, Zhejiang University, China

### \*Correspondence:

Xuefeng Xia danielxuefeng@hotmail.com Xiaofeng Lu lxf\_njglyy@sina.com Wenxian Guan 15850502391@163.com

### Specialty section:

This article was submitted to Cancer Cell Biology, a section of the journal Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology

> Received: 22 December 2021 Accepted: 24 January 2022 Published: 23 February 2022

### Citation:

Xu E, Xia X, Jiang C, Li Z, Yang Z, Zheng C, Wang X, Du S, Miao J, Wang F, Wang Y, Lu X and Guan W (2022) Corrigendum: GPER1 Silencing Suppresses the Proliferation, Migration, and Invasion of Gastric Cancer Cells by Inhibiting PI3K/ AKT-Mediated EMT. Front. Cell Dev. Biol. 10:841792. doi: 10.3389/fcell.2022.841792 En Xu<sup>1</sup>, Xuefeng Xia<sup>1\*</sup>, Chaoyu Jiang<sup>1</sup>, Zijian Li<sup>2</sup>, Zhi Yang<sup>2</sup>, Chang Zheng<sup>3</sup>, Xingzhou Wang<sup>1</sup>, Shangce Du<sup>1</sup>, Ji Miao<sup>1</sup>, Feng Wang<sup>1</sup>, Yizhou Wang<sup>1</sup>, Xiaofeng Lu<sup>2\*</sup> and Wenxian Guan<sup>1\*</sup>

Keywords: GPER1, EMT, migration, invasion, gastric cancer

# A Corrigendum on

# GPER1 Silencing Suppresses the Proliferation, Migration, and Invasion of Gastric Cancer Cells by Inhibiting PI3K/AKT-Mediated EMT

by Xu, E., Xia, X., Jiang, C., Li, Z., Yang, Z., Zheng, C., Wang, X., Du, S., Miao, J., Wang, F., Wang, Y., Lu, X., and Guan, W. (2020). Front Cell Dev Biol. 8 591239. doi: 10.3389/fcell.2020.591239

# Error in Figure

In the original article, there was a mistake in **Figures 3**, **4** as published. In **Figures 3D**, **4C**, we put the wrong picture due to carelessness. The corrected **Figures 3**, **4** appear below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

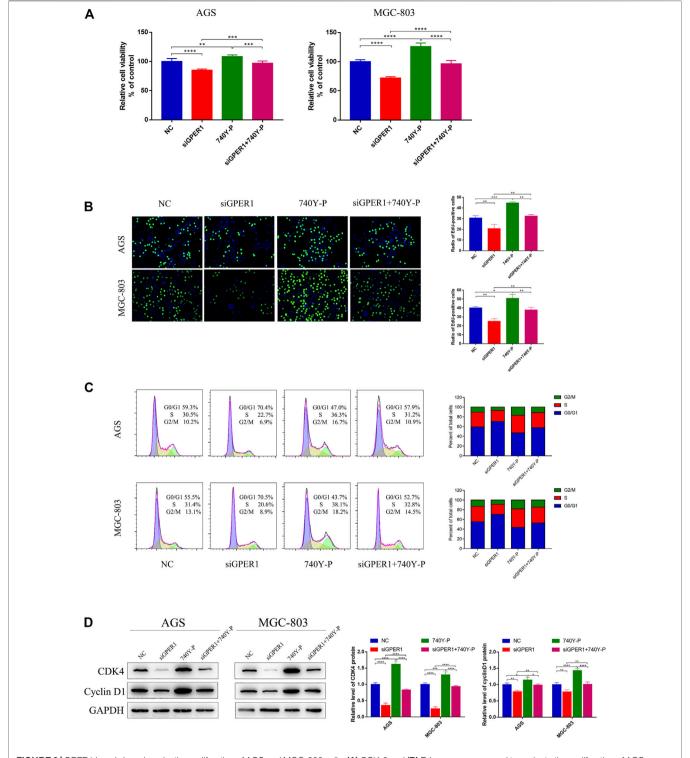
**Publisher's Note:** All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.

Copyright © 2022 Xu, Xia, Jiang, Li, Yang, Zheng, Wang, Du, Miao, Wang, Wang, Lu and Guan. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.

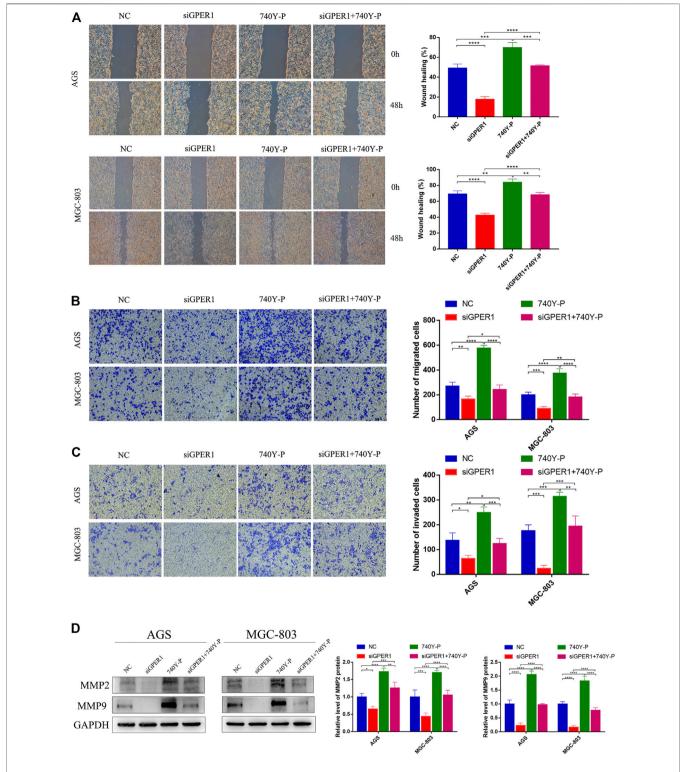
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Department of General Surgery, Affiliated Drum Tower Hospital, Medical School of Nanjing University, Nanjing, China,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Department of General Surgery, Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital Clinical College of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing, China,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Department of Gastroenterology, Affiliated Drum Tower Hospital, Medical School of Nanjing University, Nanjing, China



**FIGURE 3** GPER1 knockdown impairs the proliferation of AGS and MGC-803 cells. **(A)** CCK-8 and **(B)** Edu assays were used to evaluate the proliferation of AGS and MGC-803 cells after transfection with siGPER1 for 48 h; **(C)** Flow cytometry and **(D)** CDK4 and cyclin D1 protein levels were used to analyze the cell cycle of AGS and MGC-803 cells after transfection with siGPER1 for 48 h. Control: cells without transfection; GPER1, cells transfected with GPER1 siRNA; 740Y-P, cells treated with 740Y-P, GPER1 + 740Y-P, cells transfected GPER1 siRNA and then treated with 740Y-P. Results were shown as mean  $\pm$  SD of three independent experiments, each experiment was performed in triplicate. \*p < 0.05; \*\*\*p < 0.01; \*\*\*\*p < 0.001; \*\*\*\*p < 0.0001.



**FIGURE 4** GPER1 knockdown impairs the migration and invasion of AGS and MGC-803 cells. **(A)** Cell mobility was detected by wound healing assay; **(B)** cell migration and **(C)** invasion were detected by transwell assays; **(D)**. Western blot analysis of matrix metalloproteinase 9 (MMP9) and MMP2 protein expression. GAPDH was used as a loading control. Control, cells without transfection; GPER1, cells transfected with GPER1 siRNA; 740Y-P, cells treated with 740Y-P; GPER1 + 740Y-P, cells transfected GPER1 siRNA and then treated with 740Y-P. Results were shown as mean  $\pm$  SD of three independent experiments, each experiment was performed in triplicate. \*p < 0.05; \*\*p < 0.01; \*\*\*p < 0.001; \*\*\*p < 0.0001.