

CORRECTION

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Correction to: ALG3 contributes to stemness and radioresistance through regulating glycosylation of TGF- β receptor II in breast cancer

Xiaoqing Sun^{1†}, Zhenyu He^{2†}, Ling Guo^{3†}, Caiqin Wang⁴, Chuyong Lin⁵, Liping Ye⁶, Xiaoqing Wang⁷, Yue Li⁵, Meisongzhu Yang⁸, Sailan Liu³, Xin Hua¹, Wen Wen², Chao Lin³, Zhiqing Long², Wenwen Zhang², Han Li⁹, Yunting Jian⁵, Ziyuan Zhu¹⁰, Xianqiu Wu^{5,11*} and Huanxin Lin^{2*}

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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified minor errors in Fig. 5, specifically:

- Fig. 5h: Incorrect sphere formation image used for ALG3+LY2109761 (4th column, 1st and 2nd rows)
- Fig. 5i: The percentage of CD44+/CD24- in the image of flow cytometry was placed in the wrong quadrant

The corrected figure is given here. The corrections do not have any effect on the final conclusions of the paper. The original article has been corrected.

Author details

¹Department of Medical Oncology, Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center, Guangzhou 510060, Guangdong, People's Republic of China. ²Department

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*Correspondence: wuxq35@mail.sysu.edu.cn; linhx@sysucc.org.cn

[†]Xiaoqing Sun, Zhenyu He and Ling Guo contributed equally to this work.

²Department of Radiotherapy, Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center, Guangzhou 510060, Guangdong, People's Republic of China

⁵Department of Experimental Research, State Key Laboratory of Oncology in Southern China, Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center, Guangzhou 510060, Guangdong, China

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

of Radiotherapy, Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center, Guangzhou 510060, Guangdong, People's Republic of China. ³Department of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma, Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center, Guangzhou 510060, Guangdong, People's Republic of China. ⁴Department of Medical Oncology, The Sixth Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510655, Guangdong, People's Republic of China. ⁵Department of Experimental Research, State Key Laboratory of Oncology in Southern China, Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center, Guangzhou 510060, Guangdong, China. ⁶Department of Experimental Research, The Seventh Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Shenzhen 518107, Guangdong, People's Republic of China. ⁷Department of Radiotherapy, Nanfang Hospital, Guangzhou 510515, Guangdong, People's Republic of China. ⁸Department of Physiology, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510080, Guangdong, People's Republic of China. ⁹Department of Gynecological Oncology, Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center, Guangzhou 510060, Guangdong, People's Republic of China. ¹⁰Department of General surgery, The Third Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical College, Guangzhou 510150, Guangdong, People's Republic of China. ¹¹Clinical Experimental Center, Jiangmen Key Laboratory of Clinical Biobanks and Translational Research, Jiangmen Central Hospital, Affiliated Jiangmen Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Jiangmen 529030, Guangdong, People's Republic of China.

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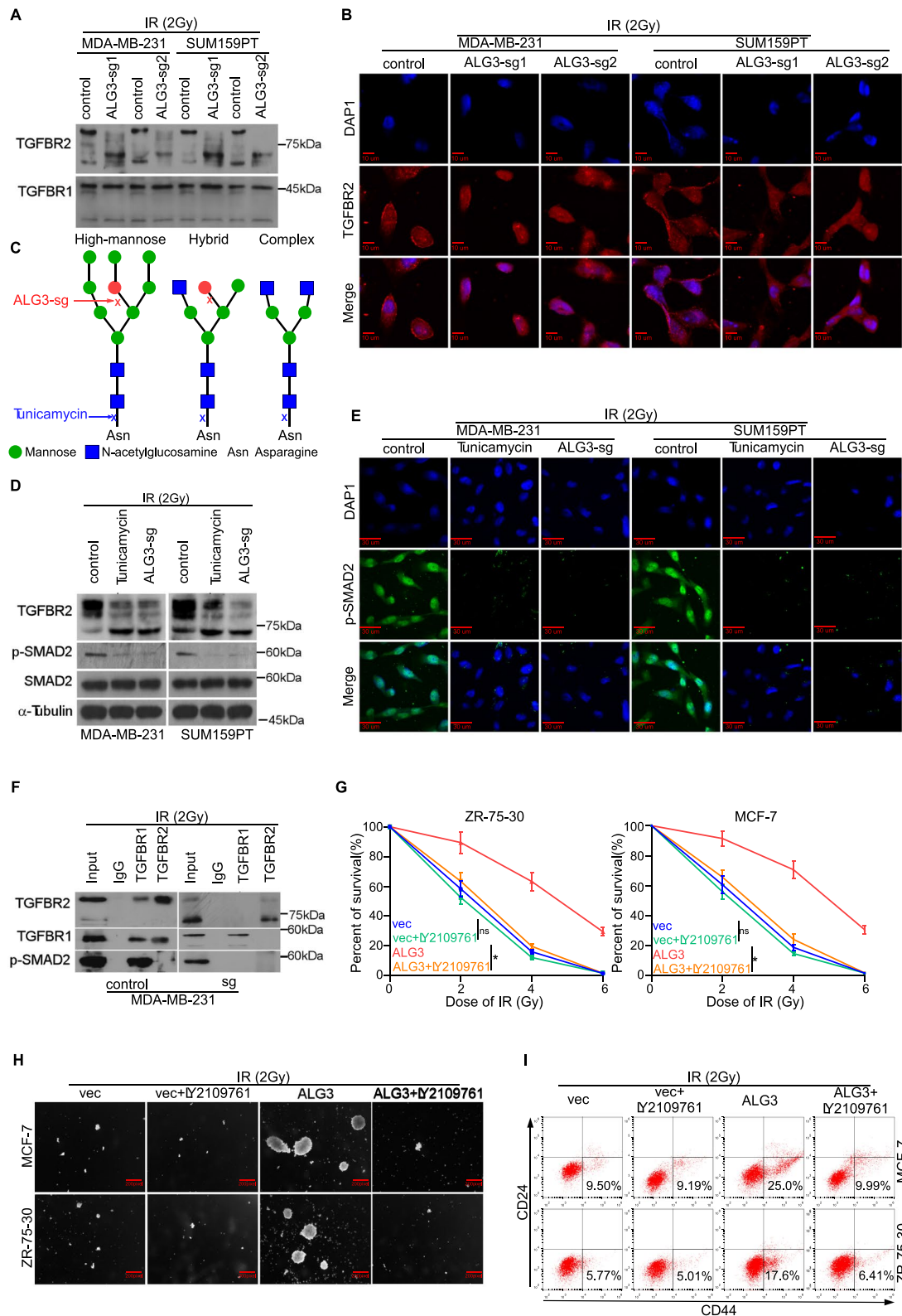


Fig. 5 (See legend on next page.)

(See figure on previous page.)

Fig. 5 ALG3 enhances radioresistance via regulation of TGFBR2 glycosylation. **a** Downshift of TGFBR2 bands in ALG3-sg cells was detected by Western blot. But not TGFBR1 bands **(b)** Representative immunofluorescence images of TGFBR2 expression level in cytoplasmic and membrane fractions. **c** A schematic model of different subtypes of N-glycans. The round spots are mannose, the square ones are acetylglucosamine, and the red spot is the initial of the N-glycosylation site, which is initiated by ALG3. **d** TGFBR2 band shift could be seen in ALG3-sg cells or cells treated by tunicamycin. And downregulation of ALG3 reduced the expression level of p-SMAD2. **e** Representative immunofluorescence images of p-SMAD2 expression level in cytoplasmic and nuclear fractions. Nuclear translocation of p-SMAD2 was significantly decreased in ALG3-sg and tunicamycin treatment groups. **f** The co-immunoprecipitation between TGFBR1 and TGFBR2, TGFBR1 and p-SMAD2 could be detected in ALG3-control group, but not tunicamycin treatment, and ALG3-sg groups. **g** TGFBR2 inhibitor (LY2109761) in ALG3-transduced cells decreased the surviving fraction of breast cancer cells after radiation treatment, which were detected by CCK-8 assays. Data were analyzed by two-way ANOVA. Each bar represents the mean \pm SD of three independent experiments. **h** Inhibition of TGFBR2 in ALG3-transduced cells decreased the number of colonies after radiation treatment. **i** Inhibition of TGFBR2 in ALG3-transduced cells decreased the proportion of CD44⁺CD24⁻ cells, which were detected by flow cytometry. "ns" no significance, * $P < 0.05$