CORRECTION

Open Access

Correction to: The IncRNA UCA1 promotes proliferation, migration, immune escape and inhibits apoptosis in gastric cancer by sponging anti-tumor miRNAs



Chao-Jie Wang[†], Chun-Chao Zhu[†], Jia Xu, Ming Wang, Wen-Yi Zhao, Qiang Liu, Gang Zhao and Zi-Zhen Zhang^{*}

Correction to: Mol Cancer 18, 115 (2019) https://doi.org/10.1186/s12943-019-1032-0

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified some minor errors in image-typesetting in Fig. 2; specifically in Fig. 2g and h (all panels corrected). The corrected figure is given here. The correction does not have any effect on the results or conclusions of the paper.

The original article has been updated.

Published online: 18 September 2021

Reference

 Wang CJ, Zhu CC, Xu J, et al. The IncRNA UCA1 promotes proliferation, migration, immune escape and inhibits apoptosis in gastric cancer by sponging anti-tumor miRNAs. Mol Cancer. 2019;18:115 https://doi.org/10.11 86/s12943-019-1032-0.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12943-019-1032-0.

* Correspondence: zhangzizhen@renji.com

[†]Chao-Jie Wang and Chun-Chao Zhu contributed equally to this work. Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery, Ren Ji Hospital, School of Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, No. 160 Pu Jian Road, Shanghai 200127, China



© The Author(s). 2021 **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, with http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.



(See figure on previous page.)

Fig. 2 UCA1 functions as an onco-IncRNA promotes GC cells proliferation, migration, and inhibits apoptosis. **a** UCA1 overexpression GC cells were successfully established. **b** MTT assay was used to determine the cell viability of UCA1 overexpression and control GC cells. **c** Schematic diagram indicates the UCA1 knock-out vector design. Two guide RNAs targeting the promoter region of UCA1 were co-expressed by one plasmid. **d** UCA1 level was successfully reduced by co-transfecting UCA1-KD vector and Cas9 expression vector in two GC cells. **e** MTT assay to determine the cell viability of UCA1-KD GC cells. **f** Apoptosis assay. UCA1-KD or control GC cells were incubated with FITC labeled Annexin V antibody and then stained by PI. The percentage of apoptosis cells were determined by flow cytometry. **g** and **h** cells were deprived of serum overnight, treated with mitomycin-C and introduced into the upper chamber of the Transwell. Cells that migrated to the lower chambers were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and then stained with crystal violet. Crystal violet-stained cells were counted in 5 randomly different fields with an inverted microscope. Results were analyzed by student's t-test and p < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01