


CORRECTION

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Correction to: Hypoxia-mediated YTHDF2 overexpression promotes lung squamous cell carcinoma progression by activation of the mTOR/AKT axis

Peng Xu¹, Kang Hu², Ping Zhang¹, Zhi-Gang Sun^{3*} and Nan Zhang^{4*} 

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Following the publication of the original article [1], we were notified of an error in Fig. 1H. The corrected Fig. 1H can be found below.

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12935-021-02368-y>.

*Correspondence:

Zhi-Gang Sun
sunszg@126.com
Nan Zhang
zlkzn2016@126.com

¹Cheeloo College of Medicine, Shandong University, Jinan 250013, Shandong, PR China

²School of Clinical Medicine, Weifang Medical University, Weifang 261053, Shandong, PR China

³Department of Thoracic Surgery, Cheeloo College of Medicine, Jinan Central Hospital, Shandong University, Jinan 250013, Shandong, PR China

⁴Department of Oncology, Cheeloo College of Medicine, Jinan Central Hospital, Shandong University, Jinan 250013, Shandong, PR China



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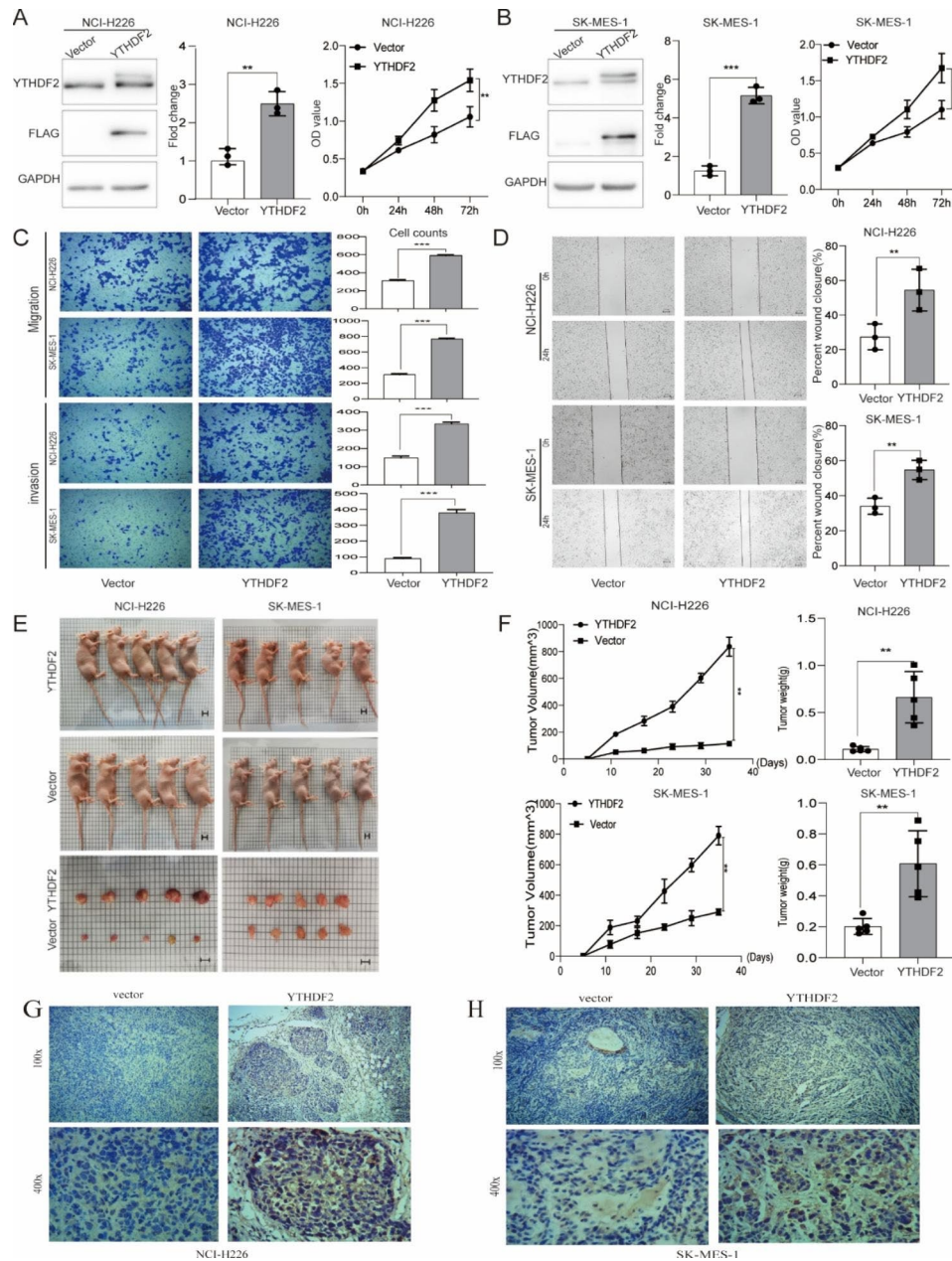


Fig. 1 YTHDF2 overexpression promotes cell proliferation and invasion in LUSC. **A** and **B** Representative immunoblot showed that the protein level of YTHDF2 was steadily up-regulated in two LUSC cell lines studied. The CCK8 assay was used to assess cell viability in NCI-H226 and SK-MES-1 cells. **C** and **D** The transwell assay and the wound-healing assay were used to assess the invasion potential and migration ability of NCI-H226 and SK-MES-1 cells. **E** and **F** Tumor size was measured twice a week. After 5 weeks, we dissected tumors from nude mice which had been injected with the indicated stable cell, then measured the tumor size and weight of nude mice injected with the indicated stable cells. **G** and **H** Immunohistochemistry showed the expression level of YTHDF2 from tumors of nude mice injected with the indicated stable cells. Data are represented by the mean \pm SD of three independent experiments. * $P < 0.05$ vs. the vector group

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of the mTOR/AKT axis. *Cancer Cell Int.* 2022;22(1):13. Published 2022 Jan 7.
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1. Xu P, Hu K, Zhang P, Sun ZG, Zhang N. Hypoxia-mediated YTHDF2 overexpression promotes lung squamous cell carcinoma progression by activation

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