

CORRIGENDUM

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RNF6 promotes the migration and invasion of breast cancer by promoting the ubiquitination and degradation of MST1

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Subsequently to the publication of the above article, the authors have realized that errors were made during the compilation of Fig. 3 on p. 6. Specifically, an incorrect set of images were used for the Transwell migration and invasion assay experiments shown in Fig. 3C.

The authors have re-examined their raw data and identified the data that should have been included in this figure. The revised version of Fig. 3 is shown below, now including the correct data for Fig. 3C and re-quantification of the data in Fig. 3D and E. Note that this error did not have a major impact on either the overall results or on the conclusions reported in this study. The authors are grateful to the Editor of *Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine* for allowing them the opportunity to publish this corrigendum. All the authors agree to the publication of this corrigendum, and apologize to the readership for any inconvenience caused.

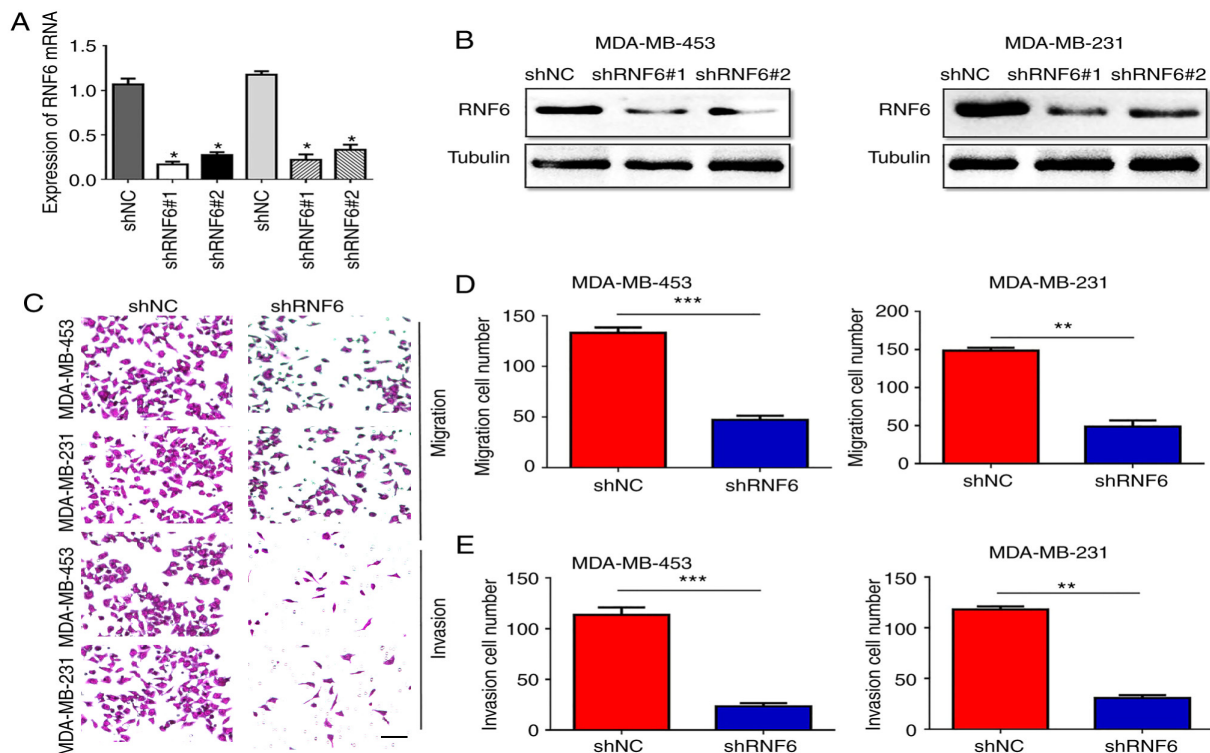


Figure 3. RNF6 knockdown inhibits breast cancer metastasis and invasion *in vitro* and *in vivo*. (A) Reverse transcription-quantitative PCR and (B) western blotting were performed to detect RNF6 mRNA and protein expression in MDA-MB-453 and MDA-MB-231 cells stably transfected with shNC or shRNF6. * $P < 0.05$ vs. shNC. (C) Microscopy images of Transwell (D) migration and (E) invasion assays of MDA-MB-453 and MDA-MB-231 cells with stable RNF6 knockdown. Scale bar, 50 μm ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$. Magnification, $\times 100$. RNF6, ring finger protein 6; sh, short hairpin; NC, negative control.