CORRIGENDUM

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Knockdown of SNHG15 suppresses renal cell carcinoma proliferation and EMT by regulating the NF-κB signaling pathway

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Subsequently to the publication of the above article, the authors have realized that, on p. 390, the data selected for the siRNA-1 and siRNA-2 experiments for the ACHN and 786-O cell lines concerning both the invasion and the migration assays in Fig. 4B were selected inappropriately. Furthermore, after having inspected the published version of Fig. 5, the authors have realized that, for the immunofluorescence experiments shown in Fig. 5D, the first 'Merged' pictures for the first two columns of the ACHN cell line were accidentally published in the wrong order.

The corrected versions of Figs. 4, and 5, including all the correct data for Figs. 4B and 5D, are shown on the next three pages. The authors confirm that these data continue to support the main conclusions presented in their paper, and are grateful to the Editor of *International Journal of Oncology* for granting them this opportunity to publish a Corrigendum. They also apologize to the readership for any inconvenience caused.

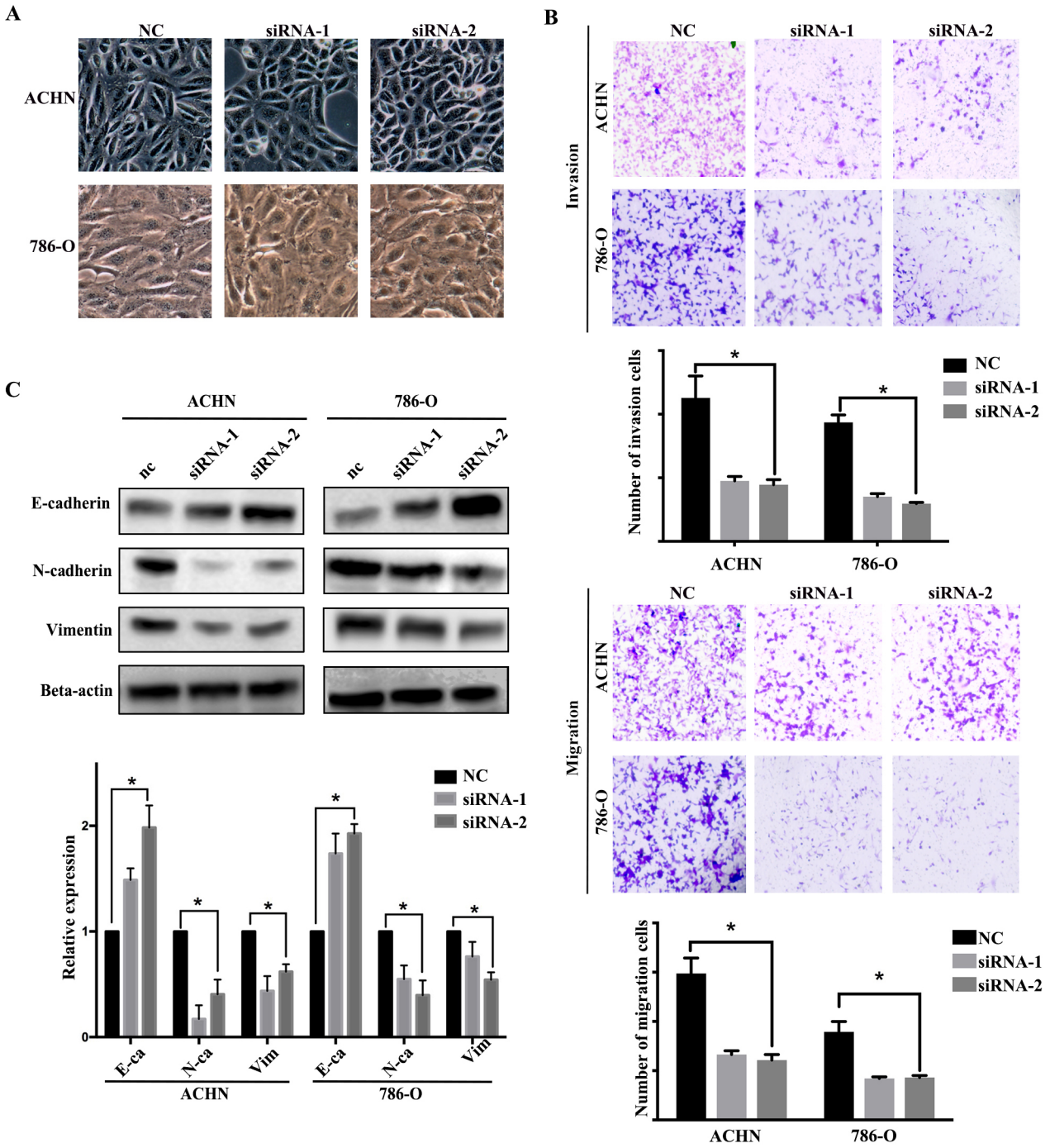

Figure 4. SNHG15 promotes renal cell carcinoma migration and invasion. (A) Morphological alterations of SNHG15 knockdown cells, as detected under an optical microscope (magnification, ×10). (B) Transwell assays were used to determine the migration and invasion of ACHN and 786-O cells transfected with siRNAs (magnification, ×40). *P<0.01. (C) Expression levels of cell adhesion molecules (E-cadherin, N-cadherin and Vimentin), as detected in 786-O and ACHN cells. *P<0.01. NC, negative control; siRNA, small interfering RNA; SNHG15, small nucleolar RNA host gene 15.

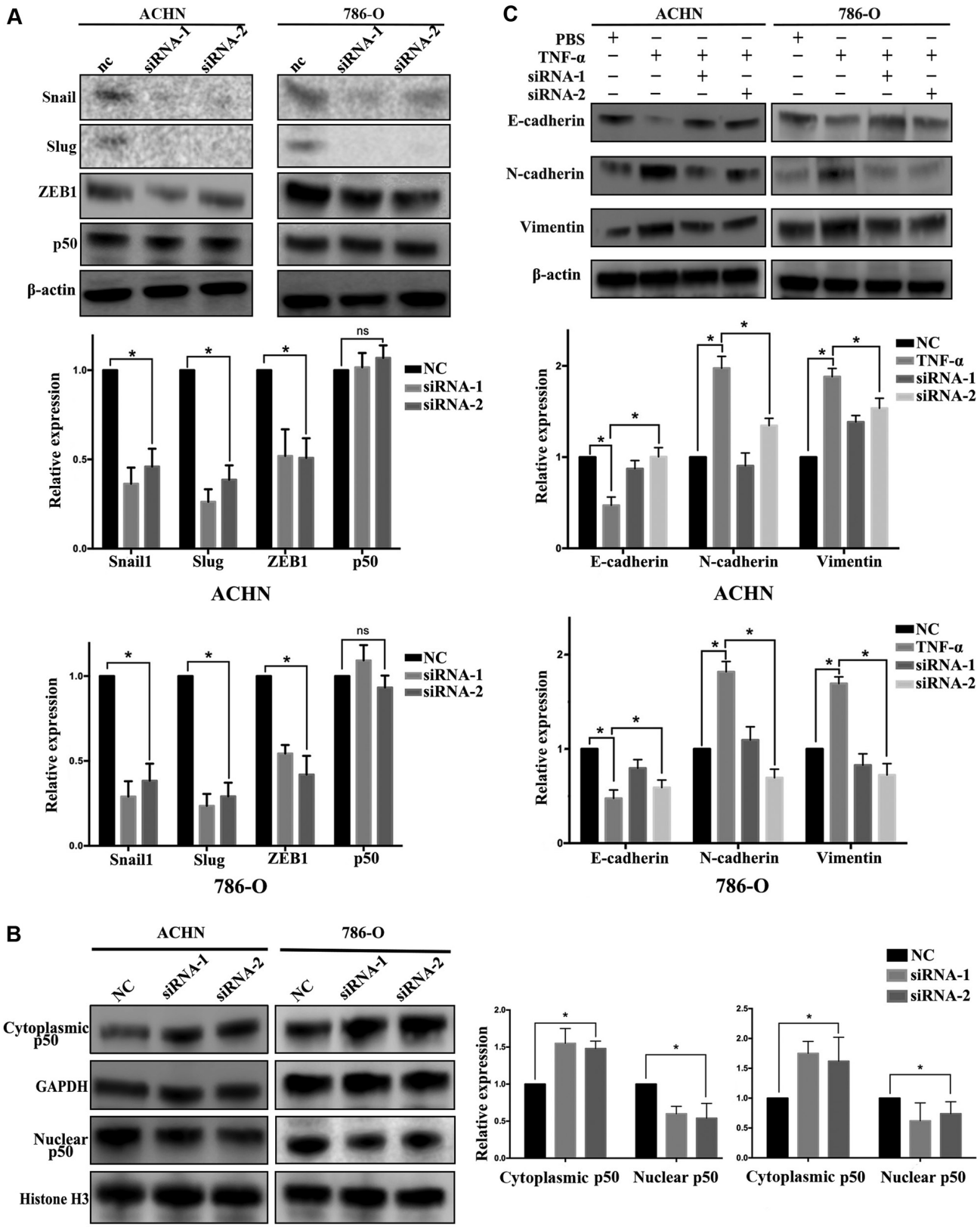

Figure 5. Knockdown of SNHG15 affects NF-κB entry into the nucleus. (A) Knockdown of SNHG15 reduced the protein expression levels of EMT-associated transcription factors (Snail1, Slug and ZEB1). However, there was no difference in the total protein expression levels of NF-κB between the SNHG15 siRNA and NC groups. *P<0.01; nsP>0.05. (B) Nuclear/cytoplasmic NF-κB expression in ACHN and 786-O cells transfected with siRNAs. *P<0.01. (C) Following stimulation with TNF-α for 6 h, EMT markers were examined among the various groups. *P<0.01.

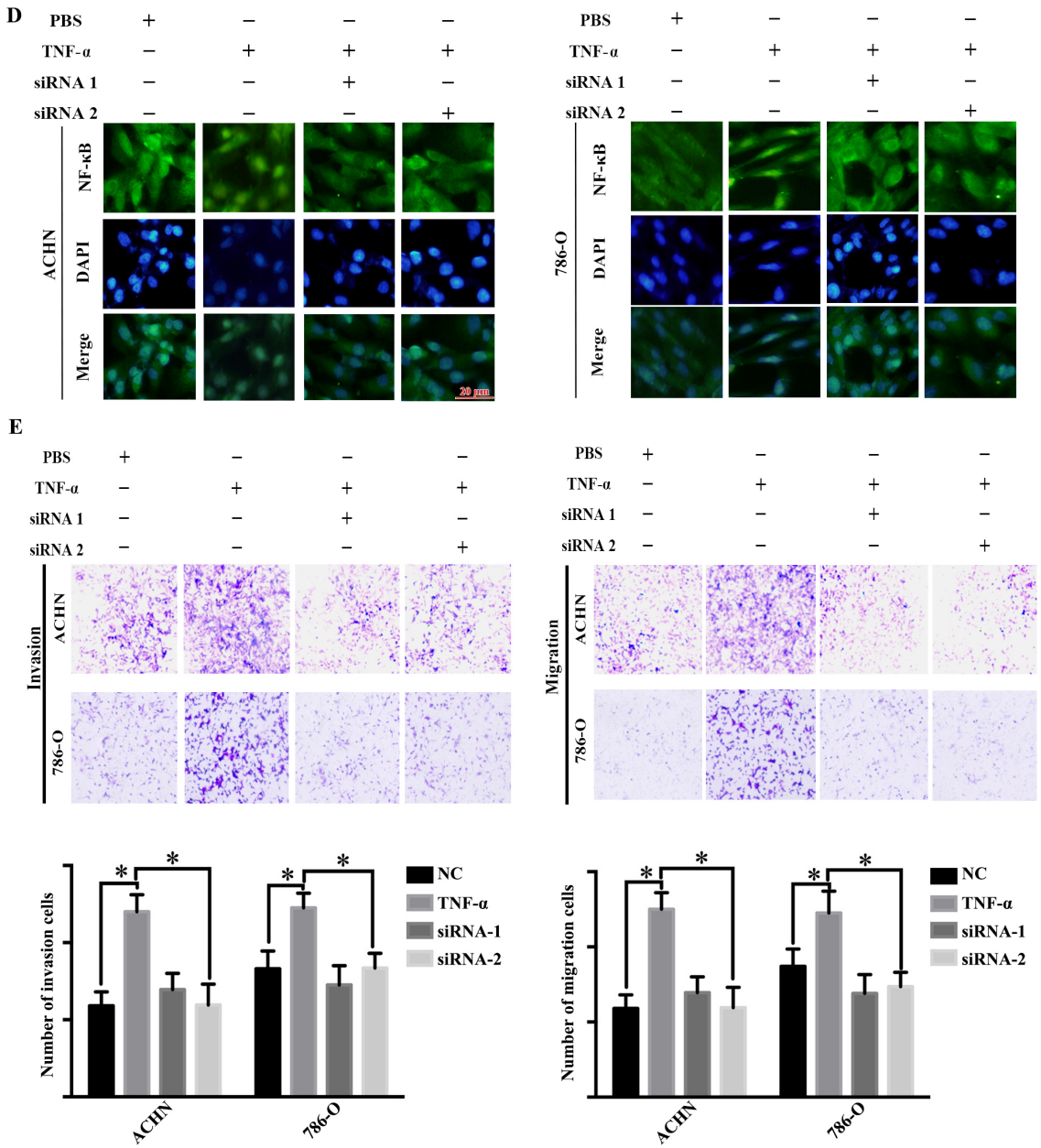

Figure 5. Continued. (D) Nuclear immunofluorescence intensity of NF-κB was reduced in the SNHG15 siRNA groups compared with in the NC groups. (E) Cell migration and invasion were altered among the various groups following TNF-α stimulation and siRNA transfection (magnification, x40). *P<0.01. EMT, epithelial-mesenchymal transition; NC, negative control; NF-κB, nuclear factor-κB; siRNA, small interfering RNA; SNHG15, small nucleolar RNA host gene 15; TNF-α, tumor necrosis factor-α; ZEB1, zinc finger E-box-binding homeobox 1