CORRIGENDUM

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The novel anti-neuroblastoma agent PF403, inhibits proliferation and invasion *in vitro* and in brain xenografts

CHAO LI, YAN LI, HAINING LV, SHAOWU LI, KE TANG, WANQI ZHOU, SHISHAN YU and XIAOGUANG CHEN

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Subsequently to the publication of the above article, the authors have realized that Fig. 5D on p. 183 was published containing an error; essentially, the images chosen for the data panels representing the Fig. 5D, CAT_3 Low and 5D, CAT_3 High experiments were inadvertently selected from the same slide. However, the authors had retained access to their original data, and the revised version of Fig. 5 is shown on the next page, now showing the correct data for the Fig. 5D, CAT_3 High panel. All the authors agree to the publication of this corrigendum, and they confirm that these data continue to support the main conclusions presented in their paper. Furthermore, the authors are grateful to the Editor of *International Journal of Oncology* for allowing them this opportunity to publish this Corrigendum, and they also apologize to the readership for any inconvenience caused.

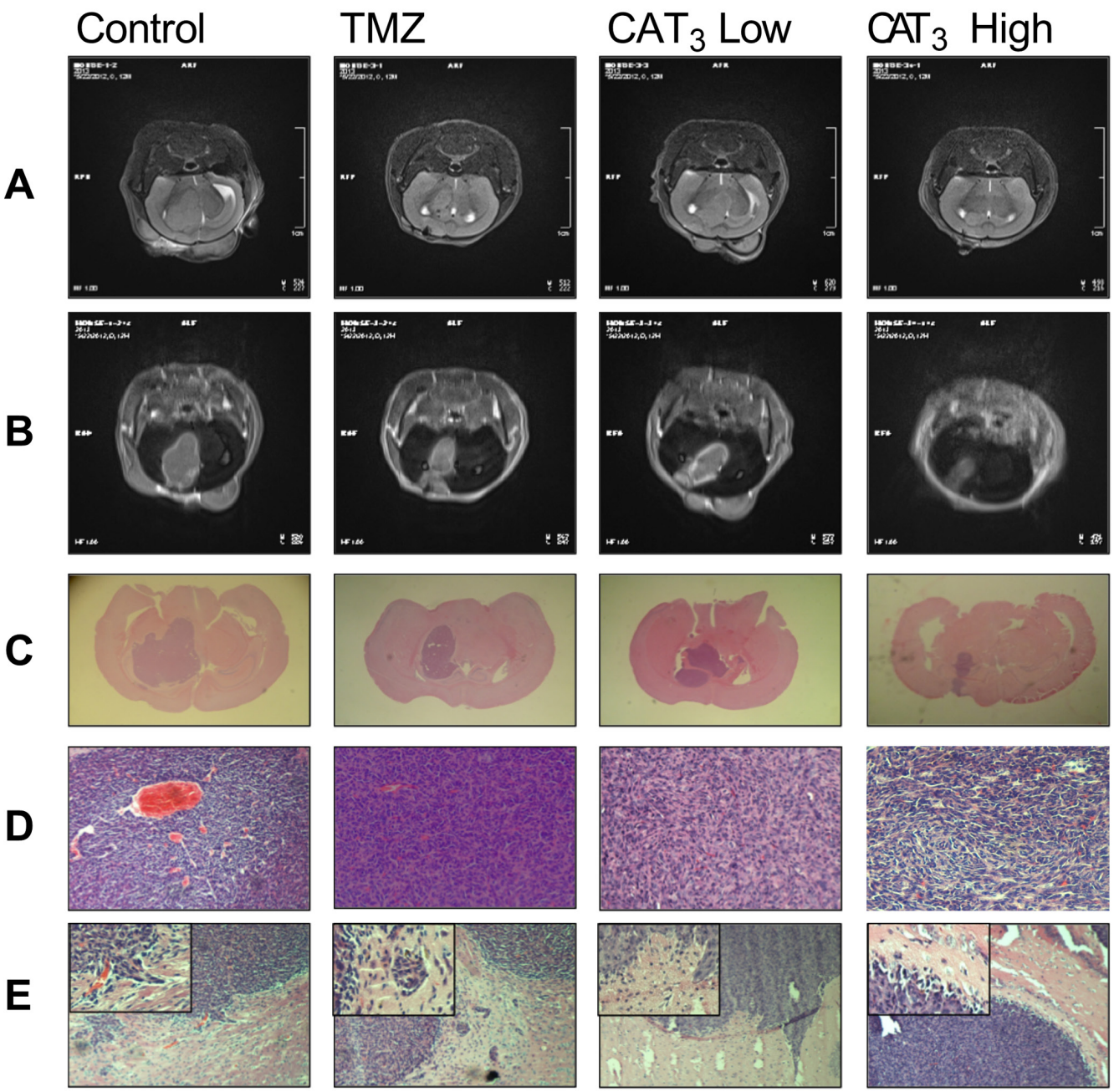

Figure 5. (A) Coronal plane T2 weighted images. (B) Contrast enhancement of T1 weighted images. (C) H&E stains of brain tissue. (D) H&E stains of neuroblastoma cells (magnification, ×100). (E) CAT3 inhibited invasion ability of SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells. H&E stain showed the morphology and invasion of SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells. Neovascularization was common in control and TMZ treated groups. In histology, undifferentiated and low differentiated types were common in the control group, but well-differentiated type was dominant in CAT3 treated groups. Neuroblastoma cells in control and TMZ treated groups invaded into the tissue, but tumors in CAT3 treated groups had a clear fibrotic boundary.