

## CORRIGENDUM

DOI: 10.3892/or.2020.7744

### FNDC3B promotes epithelial-mesenchymal transition in tongue squamous cell carcinoma cells in a hypoxic microenvironment

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Oncol Rep 39: 1853-1859, 2018; DOI: 10.3892/or.2018.6231

During the preparation of the above article, the authors inadvertently selected an incorrect pair of data panels for Fig. 5B. Essentially, in the published version of Fig. 5B, the images were presented incorrectly for the NC migration and KD#3 migration and invasion data panels associated with the TSCCA cell Transwell assay experiments. Furthermore, in Fig. 7A, the GAPDH control bands were erroneously selected for the figure.

Figs. 5 and 7 as they should have appeared in the Journal are shown opposite, incorporating the correct data for Figs. 5B and 7A. These errors did not affect either the results or the conclusions of this work. The authors all agree to this Corrigendum, and thank the Editor of *Oncology Reports* for allowing them to have the opportunity to present their corrected data. Furthermore, the authors apologize to the readership for any inconvenience these errors may have caused.



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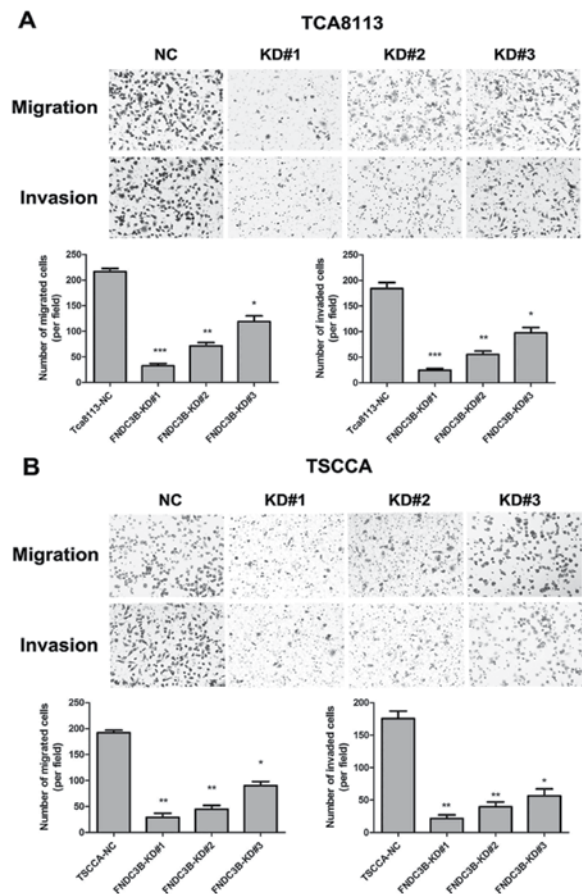


Figure 5. After knockdown of FNDC3B, the invasive and migratory abilities of (A) TCA8113 and (B) TSCCA cells were significantly decreased, as assessed by Transwell assay. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  compared to the NC-transfected cells. Photomicrographs are at x100 magnification.

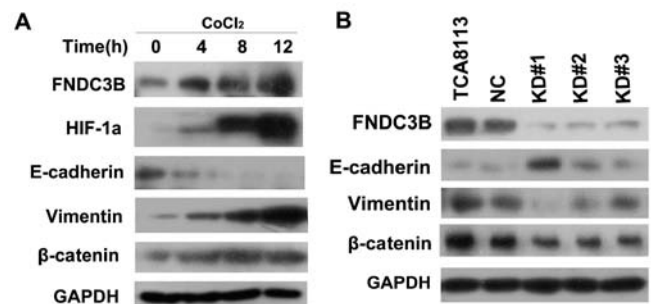


Figure 7. CoCl<sub>2</sub> promotes EMT via inducing FNDC3B expression. (A) Western blotting of TCA8113 cells after treatment with 0.1 mM CoCl<sub>2</sub> for 12 h using the indicated antibodies. (B) Western blotting of FNDC3B in shRNA- or NC-transfected TCA8113 cells using the indicated antibodies.