

CORRIGENDUM

DOI: 10.3892/or.2020.7883

Epithelial mesenchymal transition induced by the CXCL9/CXCR3 axis through AKT activation promotes invasion and metastasis in tongue squamous cell carcinomaZILIANG LI, JIANQI LIU, LEI LI, SHUAI SHAO, JIANHUA WU,
LI BIAN and YONGWEN HE

Oncol Rep 39: 1356-1368, 2018; DOI: 10.3892/or.2017.6169

Subsequently to the publication of this paper, an interested reader drew to the authors' attention that two pairs of data panels containing strikingly similar data were featured in Fig. 4A and B.

The authors have re-examined their data and realized that Fig. 4 was assembled incorrectly. The revised version of Fig. 4, containing the correct data for Fig. 4A and B, is shown on the next page. The authors regret the errors that were made in the preparation of the published figure, and confirm that these errors did not seriously affect the conclusions reported in the paper. The authors are grateful to the editor of *Oncology Reports* for allowing them the opportunity to publish a Corrigendum, and all the authors agree to this Corrigendum. Furthermore, they apologise to the readership for any inconvenience caused.



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons
Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) License.

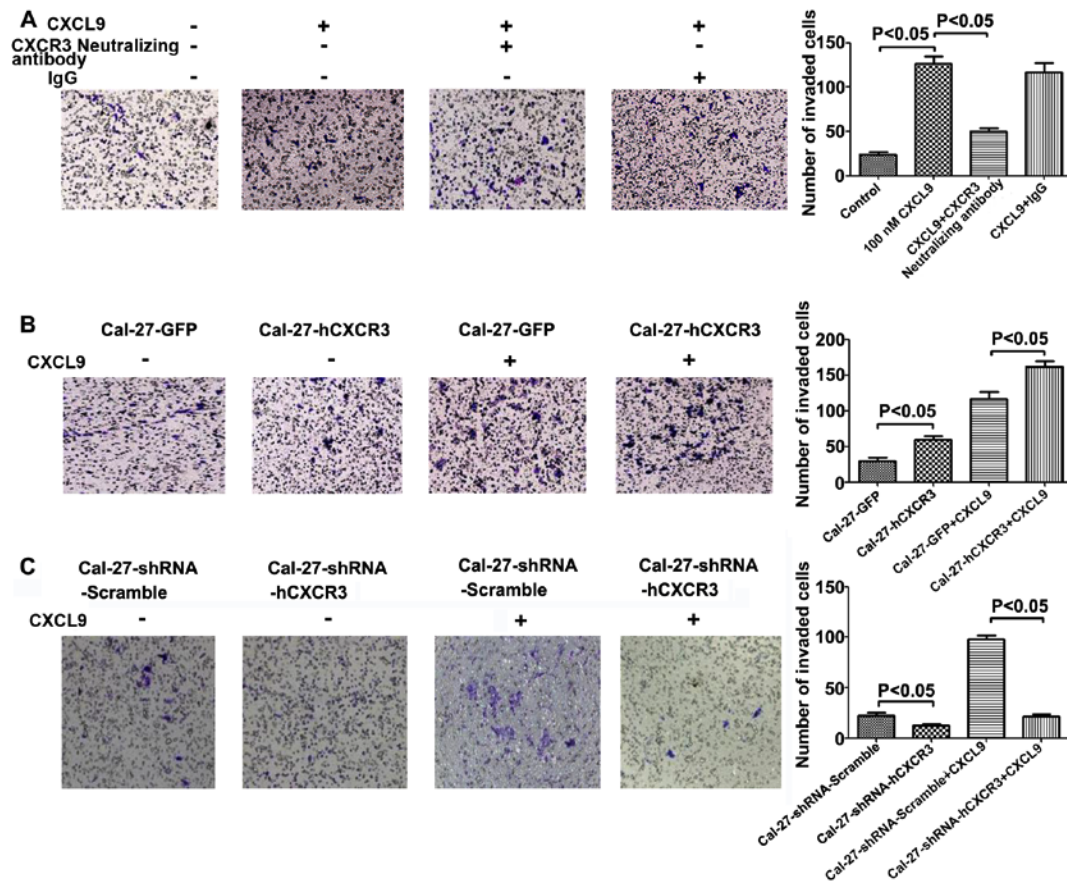


Figure 4. CXCL9/CXCR3 promotes Cal-27 cell invasion. (A) CXCL9 enhanced the infiltrative capability of Cal-27 cells in a cell invasion assay (staining with 0.1% crystal violet), while CXCR3 neutralizing antibodies attenuated this effect. (B) Infiltration of Cal-27-hCXCR3 cells was enhanced compared with that of Cal-27-GFP cells (both treated with CXCL9). (C) Invasion of Cal-27-shRNA-hCXCR3 cells was decreased compared with that of Cal-27-shRNA-Scramble treated with CXCL9 (both treated with CXCL9). Test results are shown on the right ($P < 0.05$).