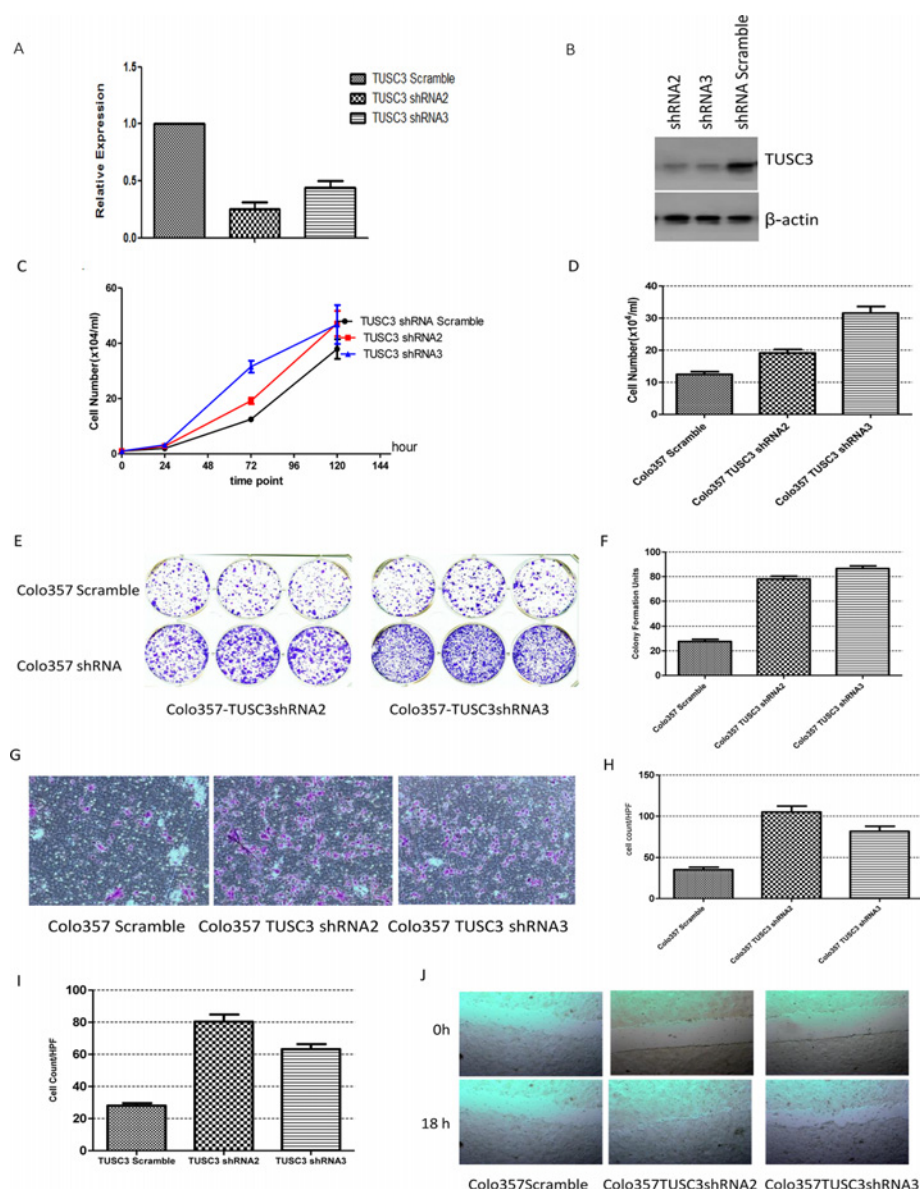


CORRECTION

Correction: Decreased TUSC3 Promotes Pancreatic Cancer Proliferation, Invasion and Metastasis

The PLOS ONE Staff

[Fig 5](#) appears incorrectly in the published article. Please see the complete, correct [Fig 5](#) and its legend here. The publisher apologizes for the error.



CrossMark
click for updates

OPEN ACCESS

Citation: The PLOS ONE Staff (2016) Correction: Decreased TUSC3 Promotes Pancreatic Cancer Proliferation, Invasion and Metastasis. PLoS ONE 11 (3): e0151752. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0151752

Published: March 14, 2016

Copyright: © 2016 The PLOS ONE Staff. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Fig 5. Decreased TUSC3 expression promotes tumor cell growth, migration and invasion. (A, B) TUSC3 is effectively knocked-down in Colo357 cell lines shown by (A) RT-PCR and (B) Western blot. (C, D) Proliferation is enhanced with TUSC3 knockdown, cell number counts are significantly different at 72 hours (Colo357 TUSC3 shRNA2 vs Colo357 Scramble $p = 0.0086$, Colo357 TUSC3 shRNA3 vs Colo357 Scramble $p = 0.0011$) (D). (E, F) Colony Formation is enhanced with TUSC3 knockdown (Colo357 TUSC3 shRNA2 vs Colo357 Scramble $p < 0.0001$, Colo357 TUSC3 shRNA3 vs Colo357 Scramble $p < 0.0001$). (G) Migration Test (Colo357 TUSC3 shRNA2 vs Colo357 Scramble $p < 0.0001$, Colo357 TUSC3 shRNA3 vs Colo357 Scramble $p < 0.0001$). (H, I) Invasion Test (Colo357 TUSC3 shRNA2 vs Colo357 Scramble $p < 0.0001$, Colo357 TUSC3 shRNA3 vs Colo357 Scramble $p < 0.0001$). (J) Wound healing test showed more rapid closure of the gap in TUSC3 silenced cells. All experiments were performed three times with representative figures shown as above.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0151752.g001

Reference

1. Fan X, Zhang X, Shen J, Zhao H, Yu X, Chen Y, et al. (2016) Decreased TUSC3 Promotes Pancreatic Cancer Proliferation, Invasion and Metastasis. PLoS ONE 11(2): e0149028. doi:[10.1371/journal.pone.0149028](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0149028) PMID: [26871953](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26871953/)