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Erratum

In the article ‘Targeting CD44 by CRISPR-Cas9 in Multi-Drug Resistant Osteosarcoma Cells’ [Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry (2018) 51 (4): 1879–1893. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000495714>] by Xiao et al.,

After reviewing the publication “Targeting CD44 by CRISPR-Cas9 in Multi-Drug Resistant Osteosarcoma Cells”, the authors identified errors in Figure 3B, specifically in the Western blots of P-gp and β -actin for the U-2OSR2 cell line, as well as in Figure 4A, the wound healing assay images. These errors occurred due to incorrect uploading of the original images. All authors consent on this necessary correction and all the results and conclusions of the article remains unchanged.

The authors would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused. This Erratum is published following an independent investigation overseen by the Deputy Minister for Scientific Research at the 2nd Xiangya Hospital of Central South University oversaw which found that the original data was reflective of the conditions described in the article.

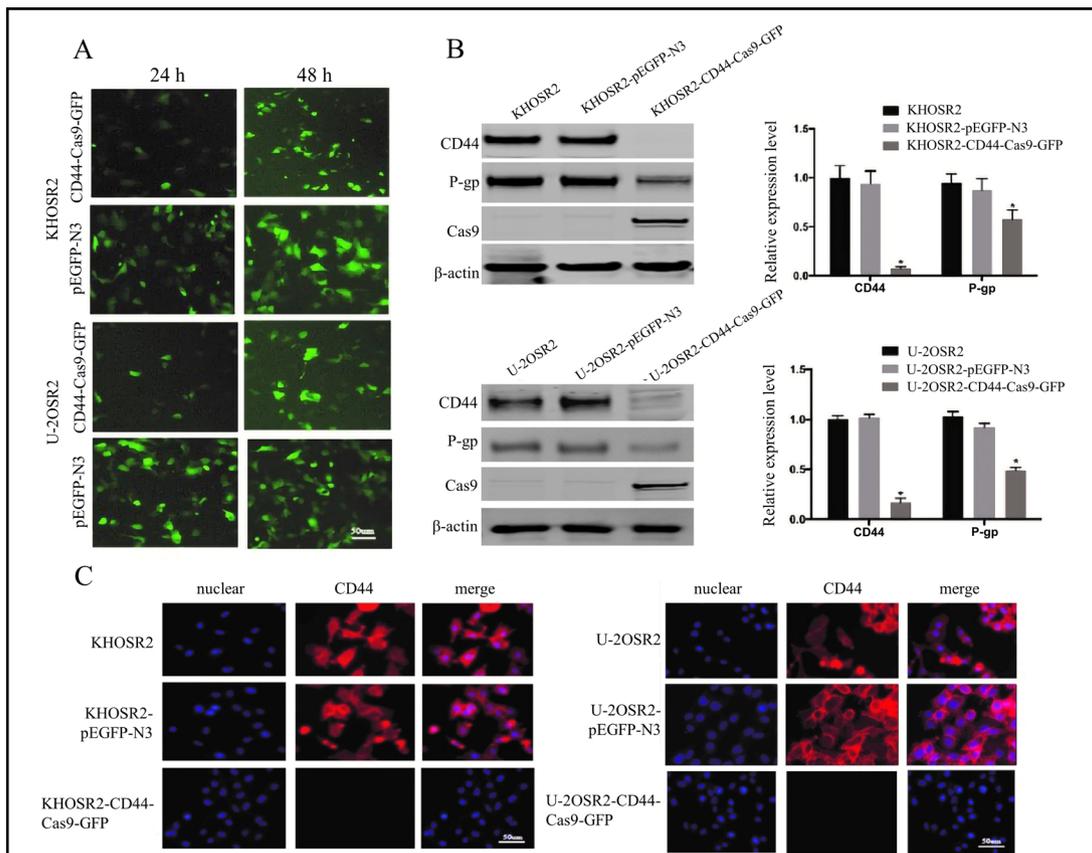


Fig. 3. Transfection of CD44 sgRNA-Cas9-GFP significantly inhibits CD44 expression. A. Fluorescence analysis show that most of KHOSR2 and U-2OSR2 cells transfected with CD44-Cas9-GFP or pEGFP-N3 plasmids contain green fluorescence, which suggests that KHOSR2 and U-2OSR2 cells were successfully, introduced CD44-Cas9-GFP or pEGFP plasmids. This assay was repeated three times. B. Western blots showing CD44-Cas9-GFP system could effectively knock out CD44. The western bolt was performed in triplicate. C. Immunofluorescence photos for CD44 (red) and nuclei (blue) of KHOSR2 and U-2OSR2 cells transfected with CD44-Cas9-GFP plasmids. This assay was repeated twice.

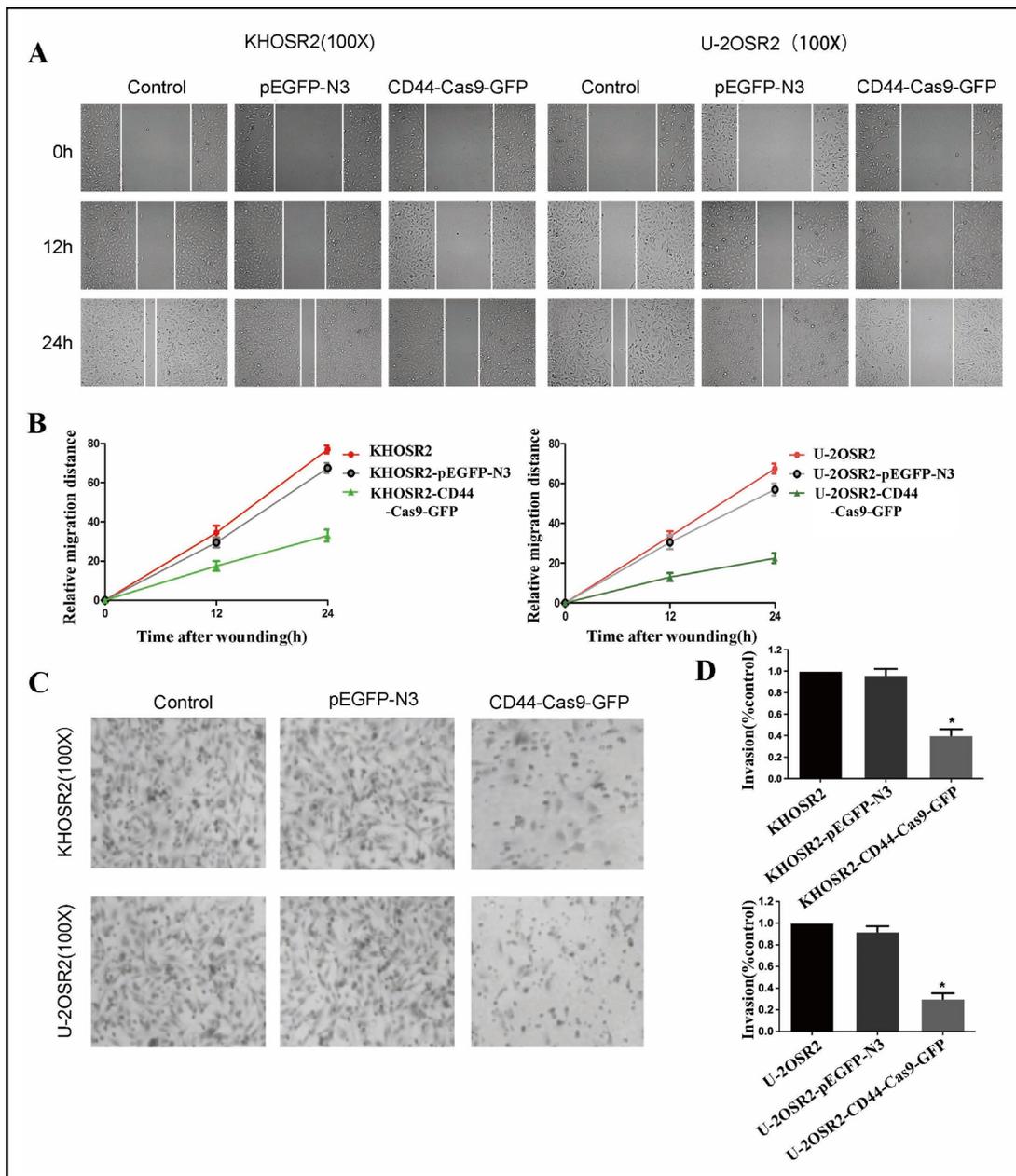


Fig. 4. Knockout of CD44 represses the migration and invasion activity of KHOSR2 and U-2OSR2 cells. A and B. The relative migration distance of KHOSR2 and U-2OSR2 cells at different time points (0 hour, 12 hours, 24 hours) when transfected with CD44-Cas9-GFP and CD44 pEGFP-N3. The wound healing assay was conducted in duplicate. C and D. The invasion activity of KHOSR2 and U-2OSR2 cells, the matrigel invasion assay was repeated three times.