CORRECTION

Open Access

Correction: Long non-coding RNA NKILA inhibits migration and invasion of non-small cell lung cancer via NF-κB/Snail pathway

Zhiliang Lu¹, Yuan Li¹, Jingnan Wang¹, Yun Che¹, Shouguo Sun¹, Jianbing Huang¹, Zhaoli Chen^{1*} and Jie He^{1*}

Correction: J Exp Clin Cancer Res 36, 54 (2017) https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-017-0518-0

Following the publication of the original article [1], the authors found errors in the published version of Fig. 5 and Fig. 6, specifically:

1. In Fig. 5a on page 8, the internal reference of Western Blot should be actin and not GAPDH;

2. In Fig. 5a on page 8 and Fig. 6b on page 9, the internal reference bands of H226 NKILA overexpression were accidentally used duplicate images during editing;

3. The same graphs were used between the H226-shvec invasion and H226-sh2 invasion in Fig. 2d and Fig. 6f this is because the authors conducted the experiments at the same time and thought that it was reasonable using the same graphs to display the same cell line with receiving the same treatment. However, in order to avoid unnecessary misunderstandings, the authors think it is more reasonable to present the graphs of different batches from repeated experiments. Thence, the graphs of H226shvec invasion and H226-sh2 invasion in Fig. 6f should be replaced.

Below are the correct figures:

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-017-0518-0.

*Correspondence: Zhaoli Chen chenzhaoli@126.com Jie He prof.jiehe@gmail.com ¹ Department of Thoracic Surgery, National Cancer Center/Cancer Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College, Beijing 10021, China



© The Author(s) 2025. Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativeco mmons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data. Incorrect Fig. 5



Fig. 5 NKILA negatively regulate IkB phosphorylation and NF-kB activation. **a** Western blotting showing total and phosphorylated IkBa in A549 and H226 cells. Left panel was representative images and *right panel* was statistical column diagram. **b** Western blot for nuclear and cytoplasm p65 in A549 and H226 cells. GAPDH and Histone 3 (H3) is the loading control for cytoplasm and nuclear, respectively. Left panel was representative images and *right panel* was measured by qRT-PCR. The levels of qRT-PCR products were expressed as a percentage of input RNA. Data are expressed as means \pm SEM. Two-tailed Student's *t*-test was used. **p* < 0.05, ***p* < 0.01, ****p* < 0.001

Correct Fig. 5



Fig. 5 NKILA negatively regulate IkB phosphorylation and NF-kB activation. **a** Western blotting showing total and phosphorylated IkB α in A549 and H226 cells. Left panel was representative images and *right panel* was statistical column diagram. **b** Western blot for nuclear and cytoplasm p65 in A549 and H226 cells. GAPDH and Histone 3 (H3) is the loading control for cytoplasm and nuclear, respectively. Left panel was representative images and *right panel* was measured by qRT-PCR. The levels of qRT-PCR products were expressed as a percentage of input RNA. Data are expressed as means ± SEM. Two-tailed Student's *t*-test was used. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001

Incorrect Fig. 6



Fig. 6 NKILA regulate NSCLC cell mobility via NF- κ B/Snail pathway. **a** and **b** The expression levels of classical EMT markers in A549 (**a**) and H226 (**b**) cells were measured by western blot. **c** and **d** Migration and invasion of A549 and H226 stably expressing NKILA or mock-vehicle control with or without TNF α stimuli measured by Chamber assay. (**e** and **f**) Migration and invasion of A549 and H226 stably expressing NKILA shRNA or negative control with or without JSH-23 (JSH) measured by Chamber assay. Left panel was representative images and *right panel* was statistical column diagram. Data are expressed as means ± SEM, n=3. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001

Correct Fig. 6



Fig. 6 NKILA regulate NSCLC cell mobility via NF- κ B/Snail pathway. **a** and **b** The expression levels of classical EMT markers in A549 (**a**) and H226 (**b**) cells were measured by western blot. **c** and **d** Migration and invasion of A549 and H226 stably expressing NKILA or mock-vehicle control with or without TNF α stimuli measured by Chamber assay. (**e** and **f**) Migration and invasion of A549 and H226 stably expressing NKILA shRNA or negative control with or without JSH-23 (JSH) measured by Chamber assay. Left panel was representative images and *right panel* was statistical column diagram. Data are expressed as means ± SEM, n=3. *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

The corrections do not compromise the validity of the conclusions and the overall content of the article. The original article [1] has been updated.

Published online: 19 May 2025

Reference

 Lu Z, Li Y, Wang J, et al. Long non-coding RNA NKILA inhibits migration and invasion of non-small cell lung cancer via NF-κB/Snail pathway. J Exp Clin Cancer Res. 2017;36:54. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-017-0518-0.