

This is an Open Access document downloaded from ORCA, Cardiff University's institutional repository:<https://orca.cardiff.ac.uk/id/eprint/160750/>

This is the author's version of a work that was submitted to / accepted for publication.

Citation for final published version:

Escudero-Esparza, Astrid, Bartoschek, Michael, Gialeli, Chrysostomi, Okroj, Marcin, Owen, Sioned, Jirström, Karin, Orimo, Akira, Jiang, Wen G. , Pietras, Kristian and Blom, Anna M. 2023. Correction: Complement inhibitor CSMD1 acts as tumor suppressor in human breast cancer. *Oncotarget* 14 (1) , pp. 481-482.
10.18632/oncotarget.28426 file

Publishers page: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.28426>

Please note:

Changes made as a result of publishing processes such as copy-editing, formatting and page numbers may not be reflected in this version. For the definitive version of this publication, please refer to the published source. You are advised to consult the publisher's version if you wish to cite this paper.

This version is being made available in accordance with publisher policies. See <http://orca.cf.ac.uk/policies.html> for usage policies. Copyright and moral rights for publications made available in ORCA are retained by the copyright holders.



Correction: Complement inhibitor CSMD1 acts as tumor suppressor in human breast cancer

Astrid Escudero-Esparza¹, Michael Bartoschek^{2,*}, Chrysostomi Gialeli^{1,*}, Marcin Okroj³, Sioned Owen⁴, Karin Jirstrom⁵, Akira Orimo⁶, Wen G. Jiang⁴, Kristian Pietras² and Anna M. Blom¹

¹Department of Translational Medicine, Lund University, Malmö, Sweden

²Department of Laboratory Medicine, Lund University, Lund, Sweden

³Department of Medical Biotechnology, Medical University of Gdańsk, Gdańsk, Poland

⁴Cardiff China Medical Research Collaborative, Cardiff University School of Medicine, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

⁵Department of Clinical Sciences, Lund University, Lund, Sweden

⁶Department of Pathology and Oncology, Juntendo University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan

*These authors contributed equally to this work

Published: May 19, 2023

Copyright: © 2023 Escudero-Esparza et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#) (CC BY 3.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

This article has been corrected: In Figure 4B, the image of MDA-MB-231 cells expressing CSMD1 is an accidental duplicate of the image showing invaded BT-20 cells expressing CSMD1 in Figure 4A. The correct Figure 4, produced using the original data, is shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

Original article: Oncotarget. 2016; 7:76920–76933. <https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.12729>

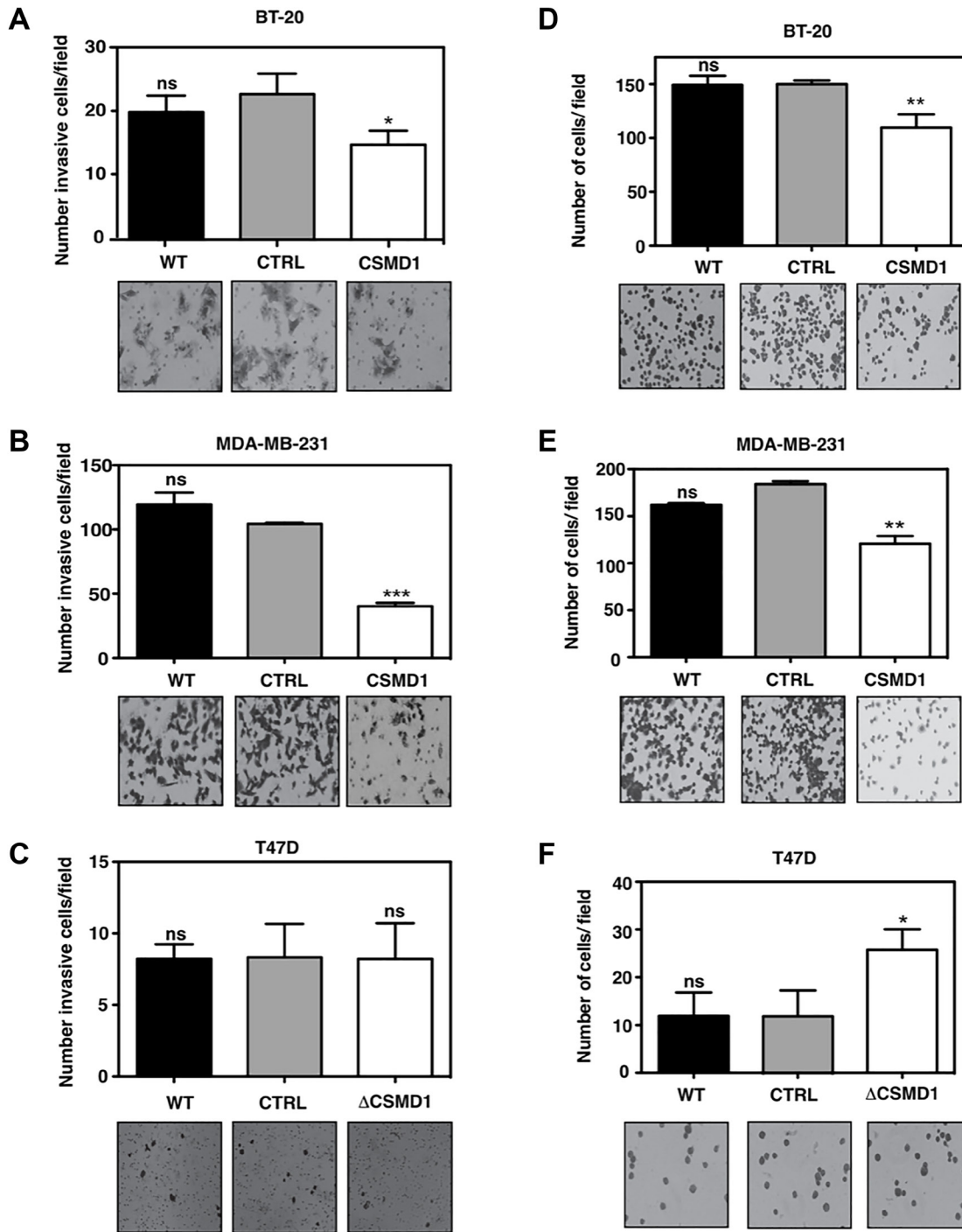


Figure 4: Forced expression of CSMD1 decreases cell invasion and adhesive capacity. (A–C) Cells capable of invading and migrating through a layer of matrigel to the underside of the cell culture insert membranes were photographed and counted after crystal violet staining for BT-20 (A), MDA-MB-231 (B) and T47D cells (C). Data are shown as the mean of cells counts \pm SD from 3 independent experiments performed in single inserts. (D–F) Adherent cells to matrigel were photographed and counted after crystal violet staining for BT-20 (D), MDA-MB-231 (E) and T47D cells (F). Results shown are mean of cells counts \pm SD from 3 independent experiments performed in at least four replicate. A one-way ANOVA was used to calculate statistical significance between the CTRL cells and CSMD1 expressing cells; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$; **** $p < 0.0001$.