

Erratum

In the original article by Ling et al., entitled “LncRNA NEAT1 Promotes Deterioration of Hepatocellular Carcinoma Based on *In Vitro Experiments, Data Mining, and RT-qPCR Analysis*” [Cell Physiol Biochem 2018;48(2):540-555, DOI: 10.1159/000491811], the texts in the results as well as Fig. 1 contain an error (the number of non-cancerous samples should be 180 instead of 174), Fig. 3E and Fig. 4C contain misplaced figures, and the name of the cell line “HepB3” should be “Hep3B” (in text, figures and figure legends).

The corrected sentences are shown below, together with their page numbers, as well as the corrected Fig. 1, Fig. 2, Fig. 3 and Fig. 4.

The authors confirm that all of the results and conclusions of the article remain unchanged, as well as the figure legend.

The authors sincerely apologize for the mistakes.

On page 542: “Two human HCC cell lines, HepG2 and Hep3B, were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA) and cultured as described previously [24].”

On page 543: “In this study, NEAT1 siRNA effectively decreased NEAT1 expression in HepG2 and Hep3B cells.”

On page 544: “The effect of NEAT1 on cell migration and invasion was examined in Hep3B cells using wound-healing and Transwell assays. NEAT1 siRNA caused significant reductions in the wound healing rate and invasiveness of the Hep3B cells compared with the blank control (Fig. 4).”

On page 544: “A total of four records containing 574 HCC samples and 180 non-cancerous specimens were included in our study.”

On page 551: “In the present study, we detected the effects of NEAT1 on proliferation, apoptosis, migration, and invasion of HCC cells by transfecting NEAT1 siRNA into Hep3B and/or HepG2 cells.”

Fig. 1. Flow chart of the overall design of the present study.

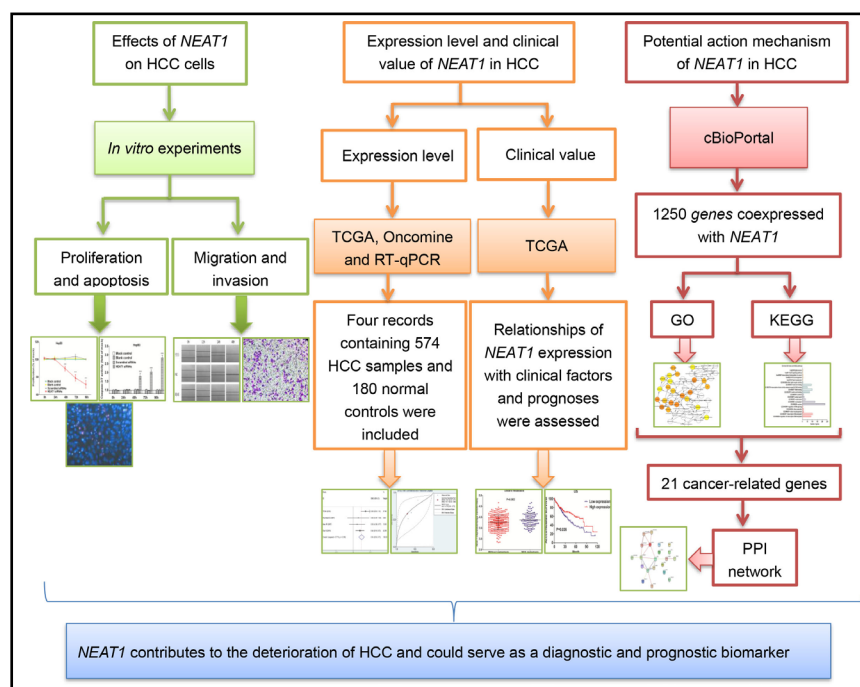


Fig. 2. NEAT1 siRNA inhibited the proliferation and viability of HepG2 and Hep3B cells. (A) Effect of NEAT1 on HepG2 cell proliferation according to the colometric tetrazolium (MTS) assay. (B) Effect of NEAT1 on Hep3B cell proliferation according to the MTS assay. (C) Effect of NEAT1 on HepG2 cell viability according to the CellTiter-Blue Cell Viability Assay. (D) Effect of NEAT1 on Hep3B cell viability according to the CellTiter-Blue Cell Viability Assay. * $P < 0.05$; *** $P < 0.001$.

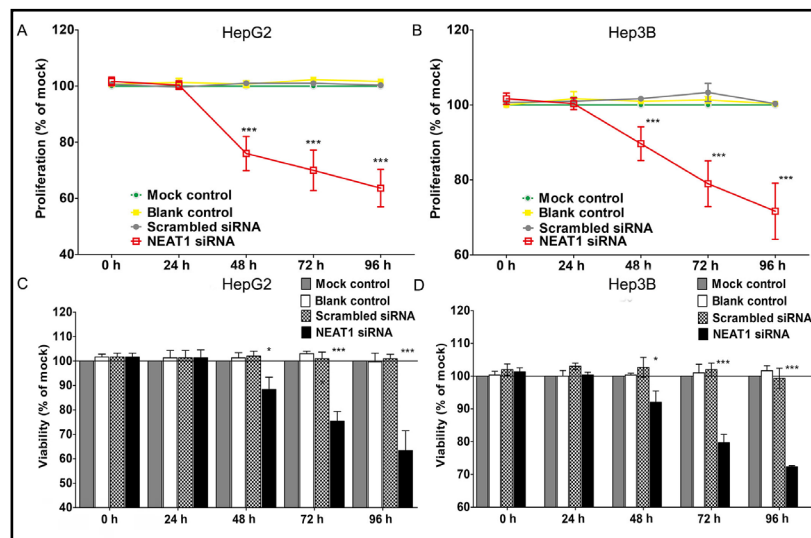
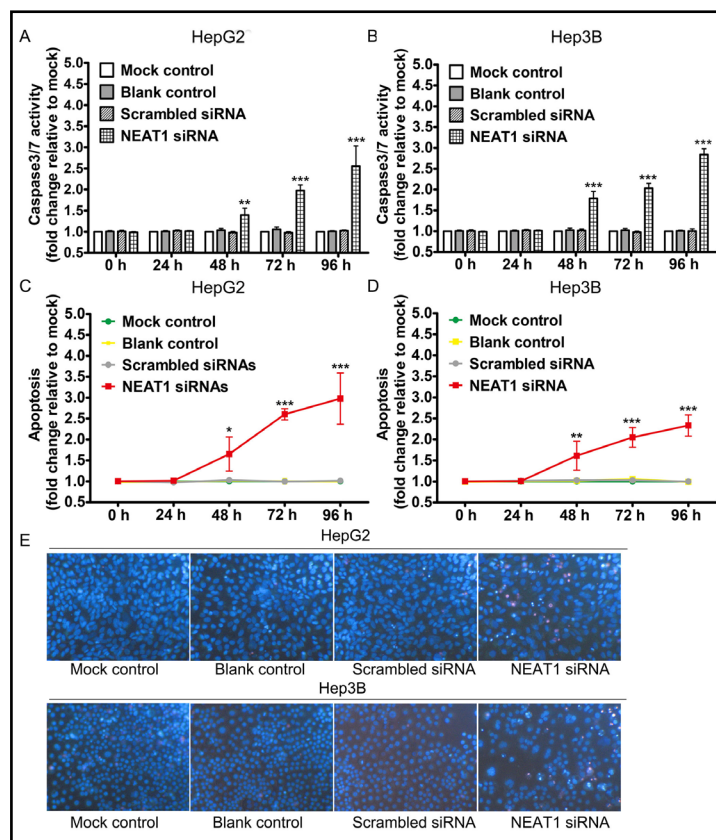


Fig. 3. NEAT1 siRNA induced apoptosis of HepG2 and Hep3B cells. (A) Effect of NEAT1 on HepG2 cell apoptosis per caspase 3/7 activity as evaluated by the Apo-ONE® Homogeneous Caspase-3/7 Assay. (B) Effect of NEAT1 on Hep3B cell apoptosis per caspase 3/7 activity as evaluated by the Apo-ONE® Homogeneous Caspase-3/7 Assay. (C) Effect of NEAT1 on HepG2 cell apoptosis as evaluated by fluorescence microscopy after Hoechst 33342 and propidium iodide (PI) double-fluorescent chromatin staining. (D) Effect of NEAT1 on Hep3B cell apoptosis as evaluated by fluorescence microscopy after Hoechst 33342/PI staining. (E) NEAT1 siRNA inhibited viability and promoted apoptosis of HepG2 and Hep3B cells. The following cell types were identified: viable cells (Hoechst 33342-positive/PI-negative), early apoptotic cells (Hoechst 33342-positive/PI-negative with blue fragmentation in the cells), late apoptotic cells (Hoechst 33342-positive/PI-positive, with red fragmentation in the cells), and necrotic cells (PI-positive with debris signals). * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$.



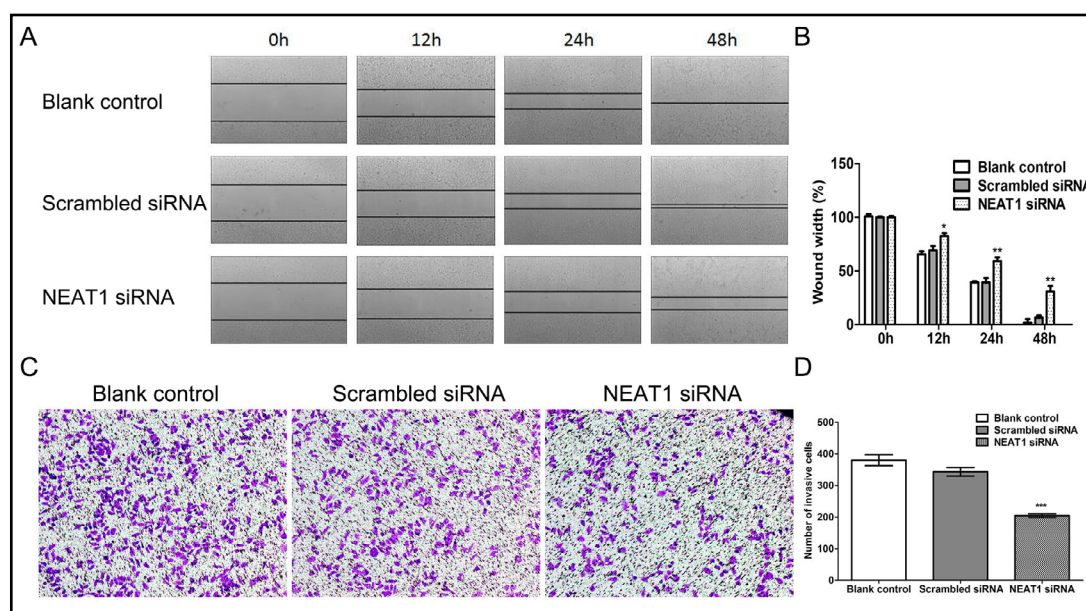


Fig. 4. NEAT1 siRNA reduced migration and invasion of Hep3B cells. (A) Cell migration was examined with wound-healing assays. (B) Wound width was calculated. (C) Cell invasion was examined with Transwell assays. (D) The number of invasive cells was counted. * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$