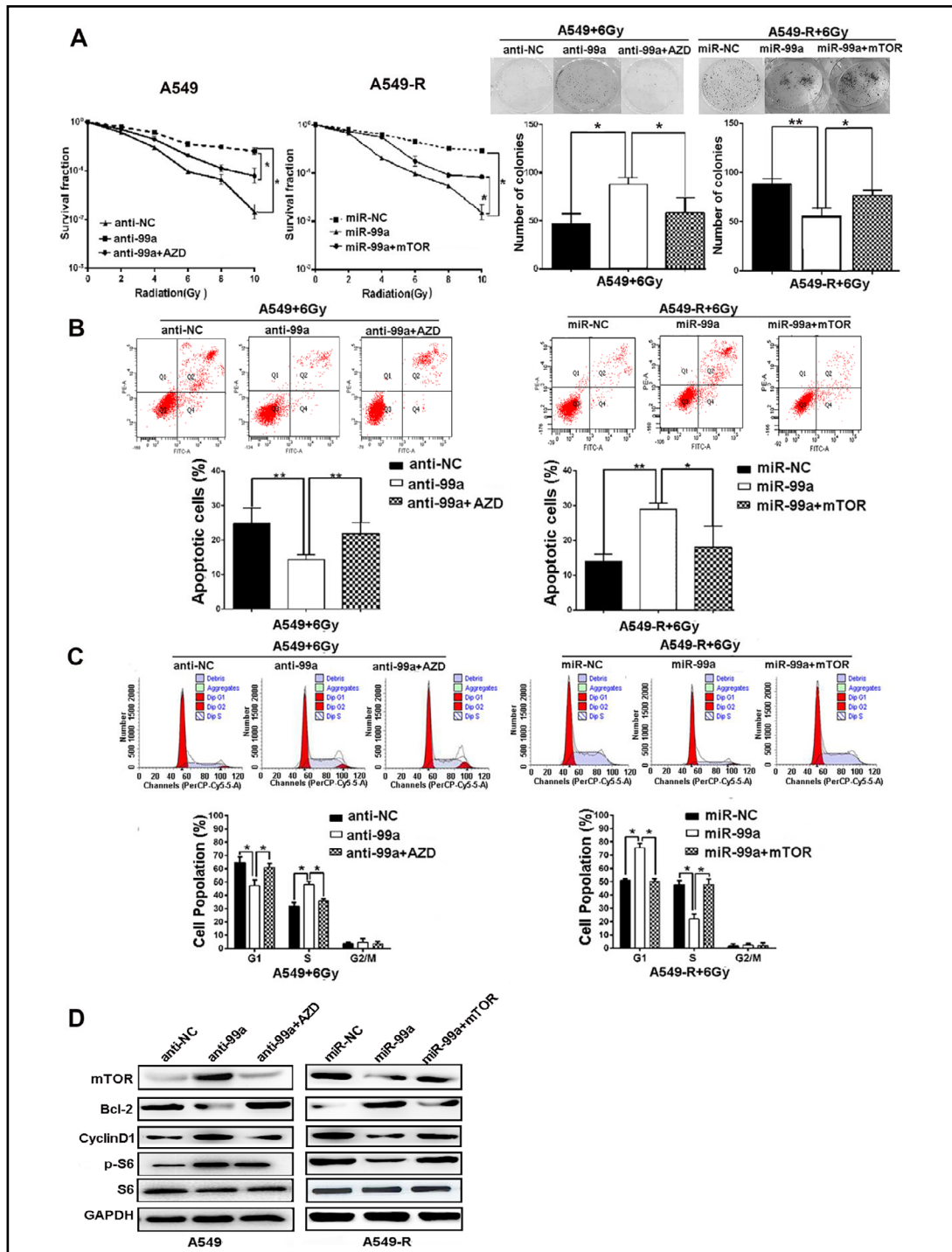


## Erratum

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In the article “MiR-99a Enhances the Radiation Sensitivity of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer by Targeting mTOR” [Cell Physiol Biochem 2018;46:471-481. DOI: 10.1159/000488615] by Yin et al., the incorrect representative images was included in Figure 4A, A549+6Gy group; Figure 4B; Figure 4D, A549 group due to a paste error during figure preparation for publication.

The corrected Figure 4 is shown below.



**Fig. 4.** MTOR played a crucial role in miR-99a mediated radiation sensitivity of NSCLC cell lines. (A) Clonogenic survival analysis of 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 Gy in A549- anti-NC, A549-anti-99a, A549-anti-99a+AZD, A549R-miR-NC, A549R-miR-99a, A549R-miR-99a+mTOR cell lines. (B) Flow cytometric analysis of apoptosis in A549-anti-NC, A549-anti-99a, A549-anti-99a+AZD, A549R-miR-NC, A549R-miR-99a, A549R-miR-99a+mTOR cell lines combined with 6Gy irradiation. (C) Flow cytometric analysis of cell cycle in A549-anti-NC, A549-anti-99a, A549-anti-99a+AZD, A549R-miR-NC, A549R-miR-99a, A549R-miR-99a+mTOR cell lines combined with 6Gy irradiation. (D) Western blot detection of mTOR, Bcl-2, CyclinD1, p-S6, S6 expression in A549-anti-NC, A549-anti-99a, A549-anti-99a+AZD, A549R-miR-NC, A549R-miR-99a, A549R-miR-99a+mTOR cell lines. GAPDH was used as an internal control.