

## Correction: Paradoxical role of CBX8 in proliferation and metastasis of colorectal cancer

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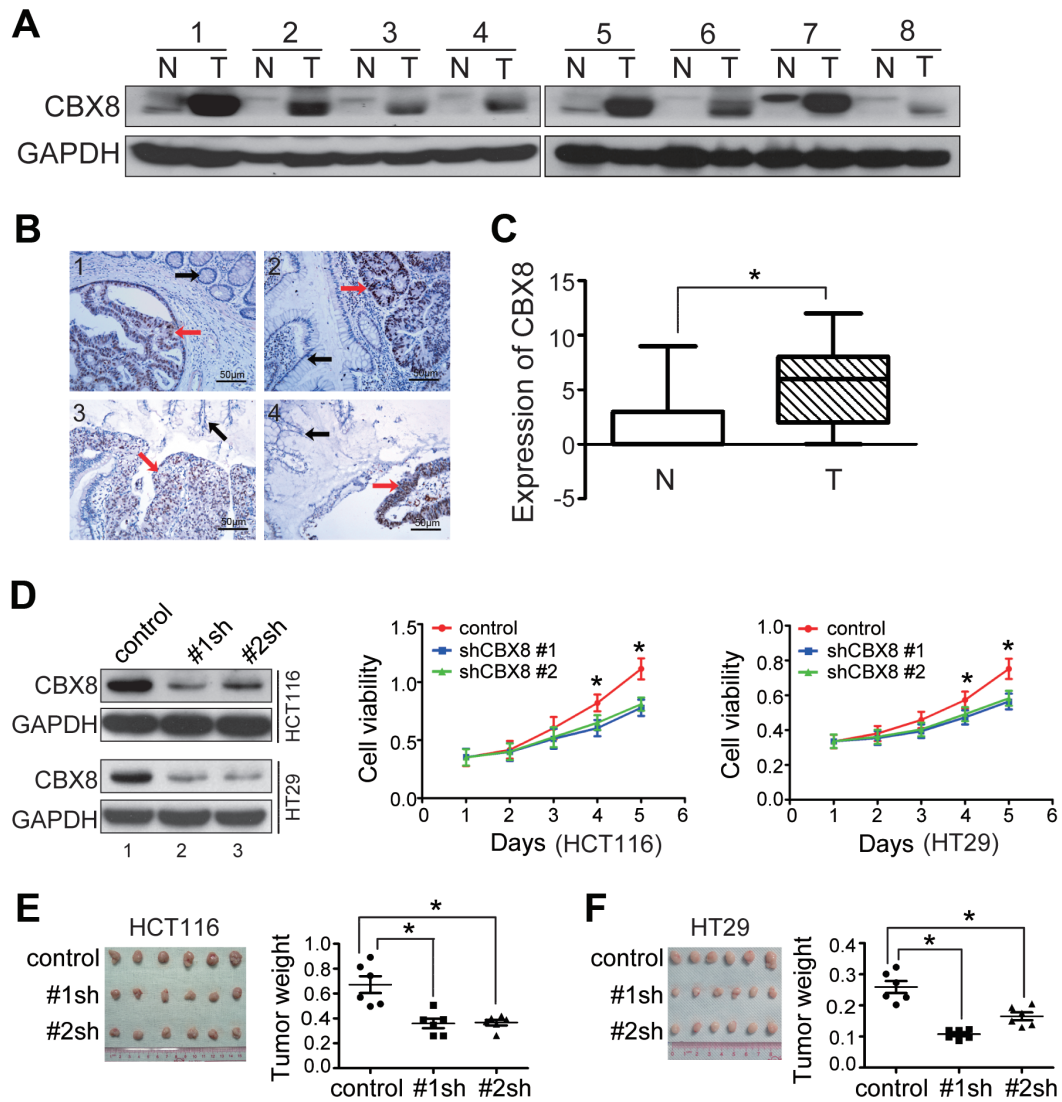
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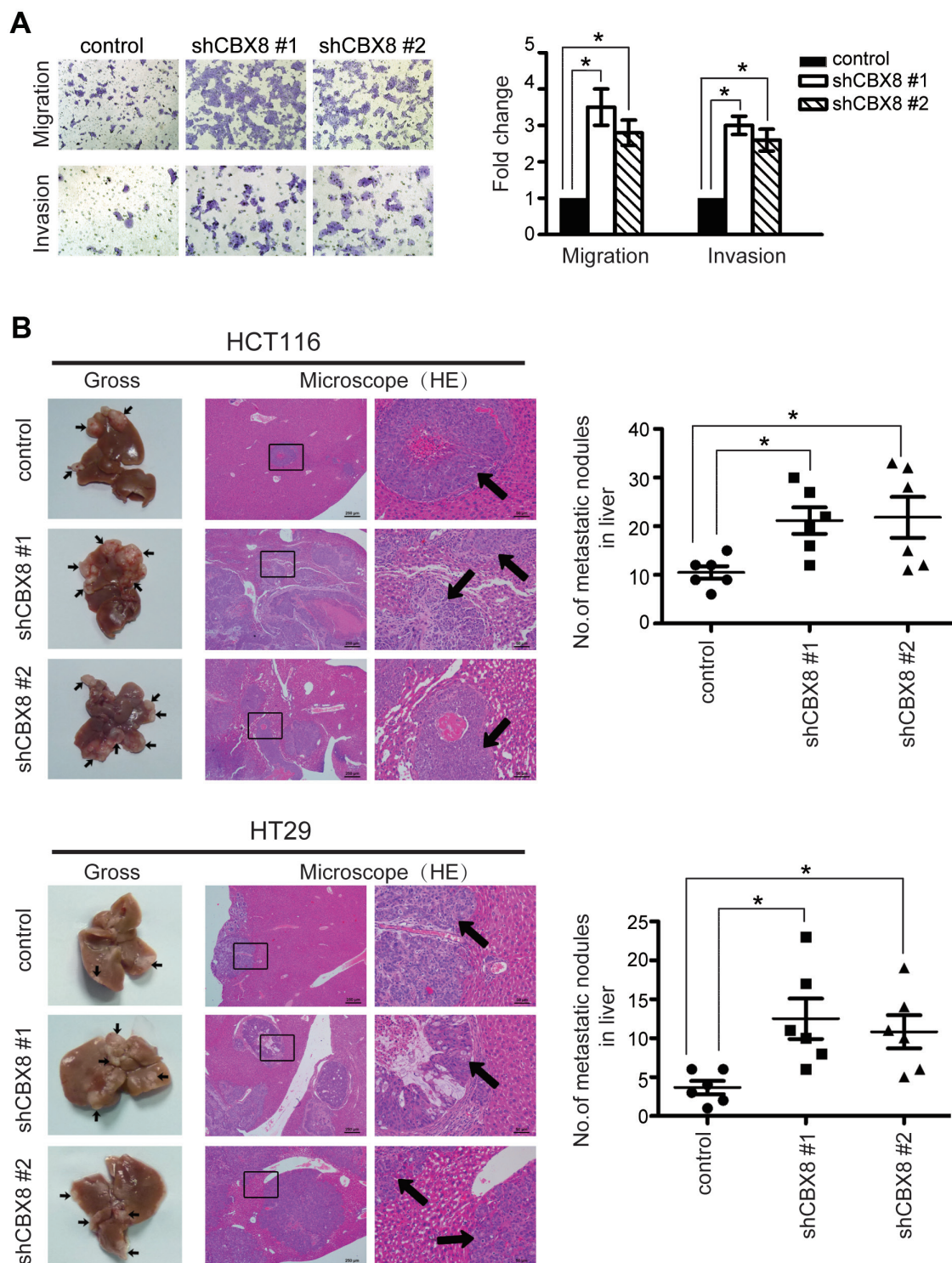
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**This article has been corrected:** Due to errors during figure assembly, the Western blot for GAPDH in the sample numbers 5-8 was an accidental duplicate of GAPDH in the sample numbers 1-4, at a different exposure time in Figure 1A. In addition, the image of Gross for shCBX8#2 in HT29 cells was an accidental duplicate of the control image in Figure 4B. The corrected Figures 1 and 4 are shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

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**Figure 1: CBX8 was up-regulated and essential for growth in human colorectal cancer.** (A) The CBX8 protein levels in eight pairs of CRC tumor tissues (T) and their non-tumor counterparts (N) were detected by western blotting. (B, C) IHC for CBX8 was performed using 164 clinical CRC samples as described in the Materials and Methods section. Subpanel B shows 4 representative images, and subpanel C illustrates the statistical results of a Mann-Whitney test ( $*p < 0.05$ ). The dots represent the scores, and the bars indicate the SD. (D) In the indicated cell lines, proteins were analyzed (left panel), and cell viability was measured by MTT (middle and right panels). The dots represent the means, and the bars indicate the SD.  $*p < 0.05$  using the independent Student t test ( $n=3$ ). (E, F) The *in vivo* growth of the indicated stable cell lines was examined as described in the Materials and Methods. The images and weight of xenograft tumors are shown in the left and right sides of E and F, respectively. The dots represent the weights, and the bars indicate the SD.  $*p < 0.05$  using the independent Student t test ( $n=6$ ).



**Figure 4: The knockdown of CBX8 enhanced CRC cell motility and metastasis.** (A) HCT116 cell migration and invasion were determined as described in the Materials and Methods (n=3). The bars indicate the SD. \* $p < 0.05$  using Student's *t*-test. (B) *In vivo* liver metastasis of the indicated stable cell lines in nude mice was determined as described in the Materials and Methods. The left panels present representative results of gross and H&E staining of metastatic liver nodules. Arrows indicate the metastatic nodules. The right panels illustrate the statistical results (n=6). The bars indicate the SD. \* $p < 0.05$  using Student's *t*-test.