

Correction: YAP promotes tumorigenesis and cisplatin resistance in neuroblastoma

Chao Yang^{1,2,3}, Juan Tan⁴, Jun Zhu^{2,3,5}, Shan Wang^{1,2,3} and Guanghui Wei^{2,3,6}

¹Department of Pediatric Surgical Oncology, Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Ministry of Education Key Laboratory of Child Development and Disorders, Chongqing, China

²China International Science and Technology Cooperation Base of Child Development and Critical Disorders, Chongqing, China

³Chongqing Key Laboratory of Pediatrics, Chongqing, China

⁴Clinical Department of Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Lijia Campus, Chongqing, China

⁵Department of Pathology, Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Ministry of Education Key Laboratory of Child Development and Disorders, Chongqing, China

⁶Department of Urology, Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Ministry of Education Key Laboratory of Child Development and Disorders, Chongqing, China

Published: June 01, 2022

Copyright: © 2022 Yang et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/) (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 3D, the wrong picture was mistakenly selected for the IHC staining image of YAP in the Ctrl group (1st panel). The corrected Figure 3D, 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. 2017; 8:37154–37163. <https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.16209>

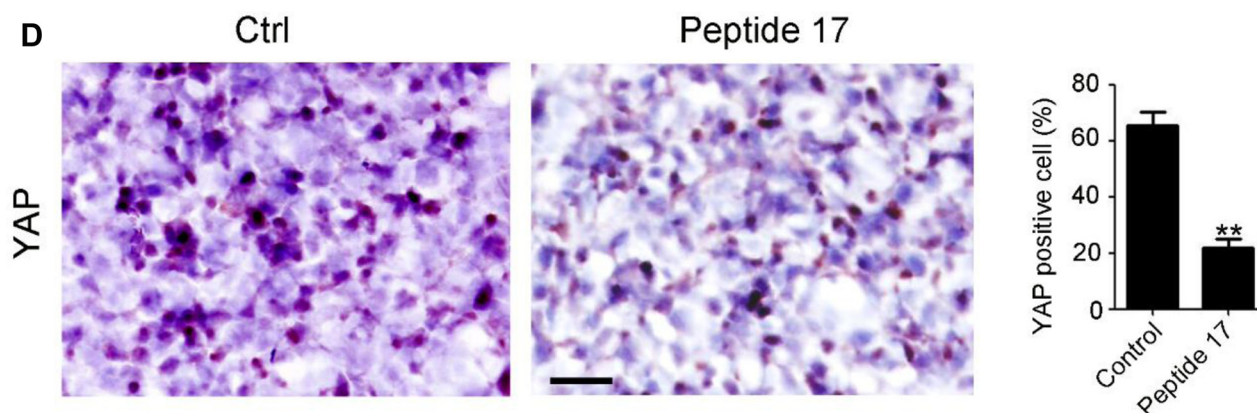


Figure 3: (D) IHC staining of YAP and PCNA expression in SH-SY5Y tumors. The number of YAP and PCNA positive cells and total cells were counted in 5 random fields and analyzed (** $P < 0.01$).