

## Erratum

# HOXC10 promotes carboplatin resistance of ovarian cancer by regulating ABCC3: Am J Cancer Res. 2022; 12(10): 4602-4621

Yuanyuan Li<sup>1</sup>, Han Lei<sup>1</sup>, Rihan Hai<sup>1</sup>, Guang Shu<sup>1</sup>, Wenguang Yan<sup>2</sup>, Gang Yin<sup>1,3,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Pathology, Xiangya Hospital, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Central South University, Changsha, Hunan, China; <sup>2</sup>Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Third Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, Hunan, China; <sup>3</sup>China-Africa Research Center of Infectious Diseases, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Central South University, Changsha, Hunan, China; <sup>4</sup>National Clinical Research Center for Geriatric Disorders, Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha, Hunan, China

Received December 14, 2023; Accepted December 22, 2023; Epub January 15, 2024; Published January 30, 2024

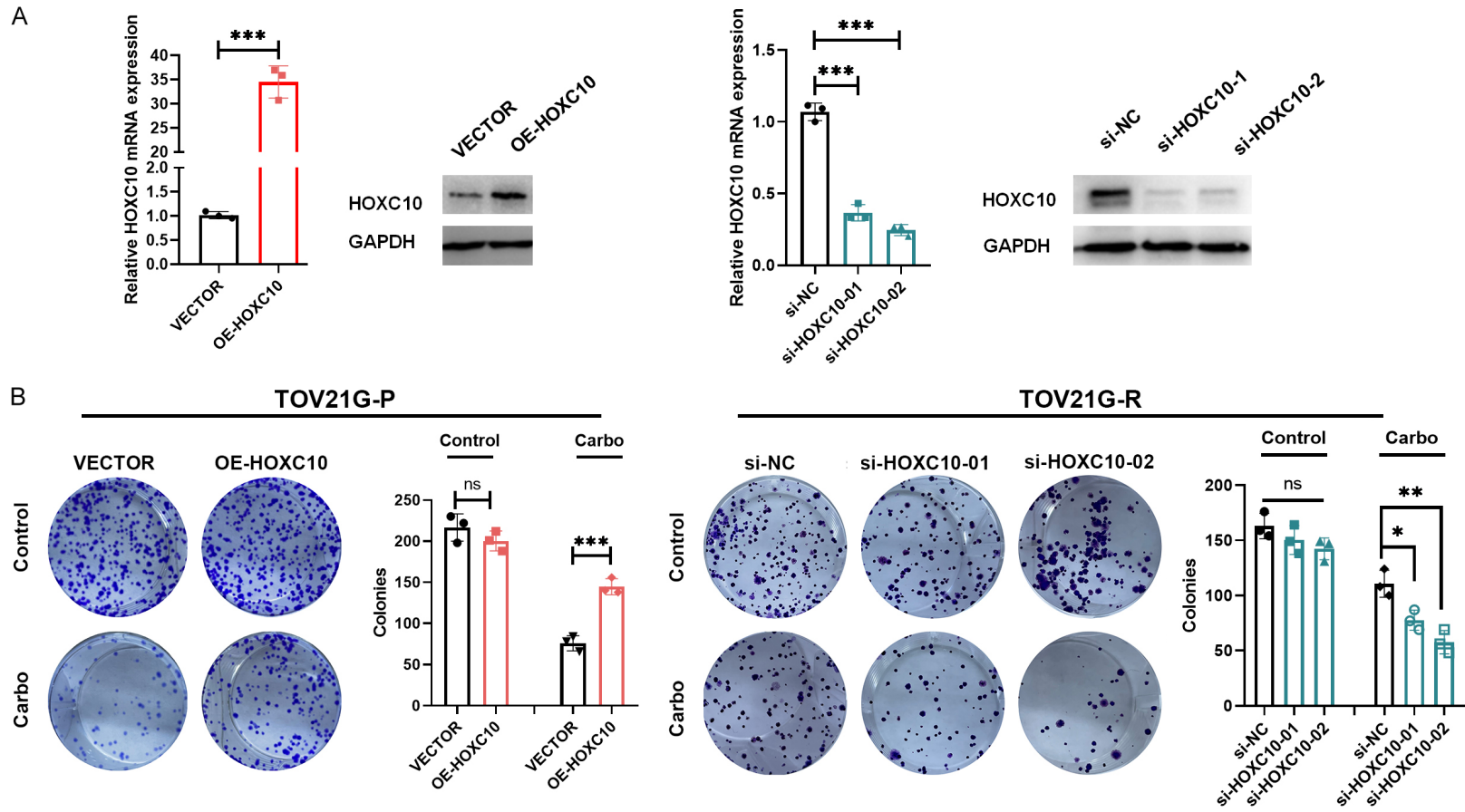
In this article, there were misusages of the image of si-NC/Carbo in **Figure 2B** and the image of Case-1 in **Figure 4A**. Hence, we would like to publish this erratum to displace the wrong figures and reflect changes. The corrections made in this erratum do not affect the original conclusions. The authors apologize for any inconvenience or misunderstanding that these errors may have caused.

410013, Hunan, China. Tel: +86-0731-88618591; E-mail: ywgpmn@csu.edu.cn; Gang Yin, Department of Pathology, Xiangya Hospital, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Central South University, Changsha 410013, Hunan, China; China-Africa Research Center of Infectious Diseases, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Central South University, Changsha 410013, Hunan, China. Tel: +86-0731-82650341; E-mail: gangyin@csu.edu.cn

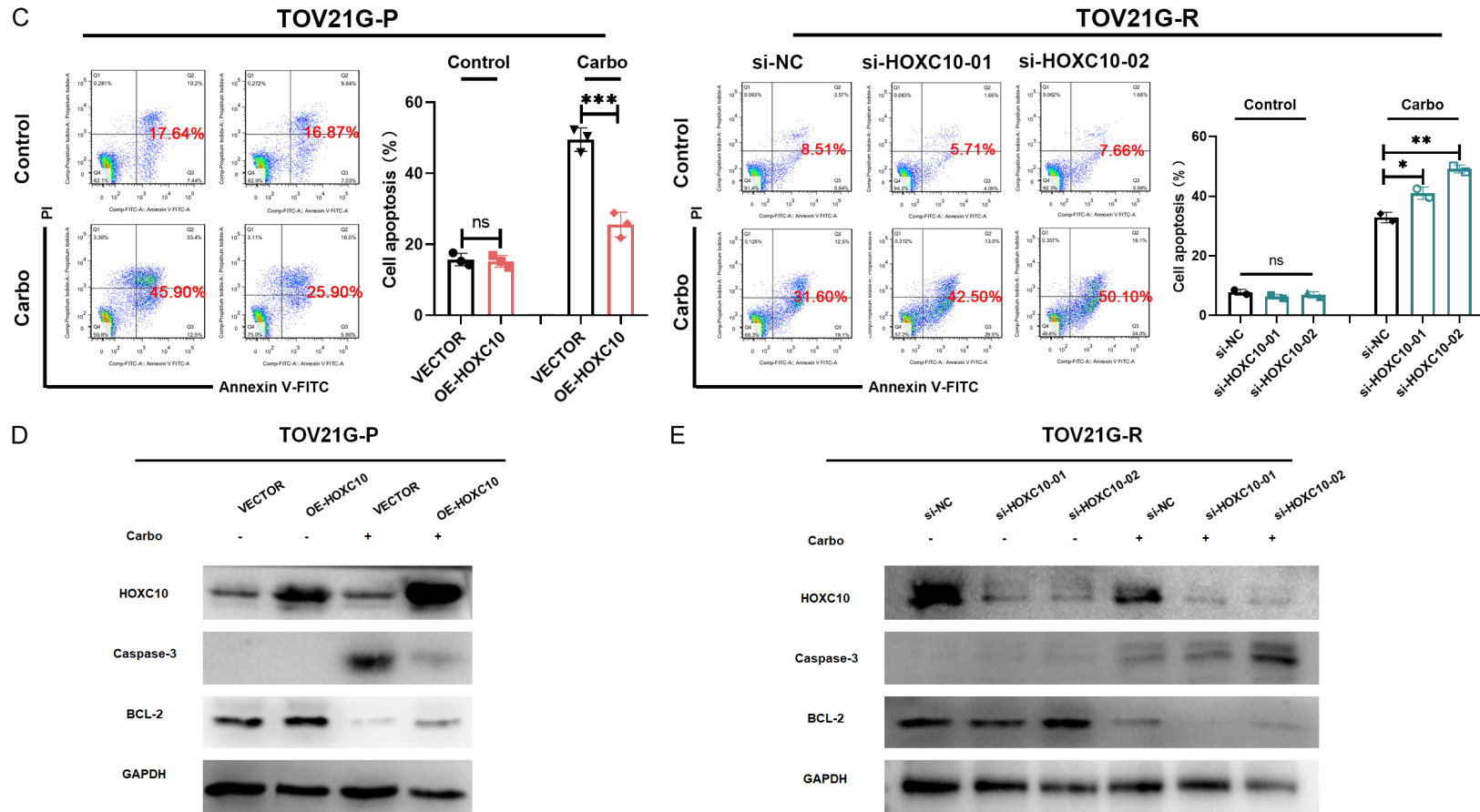
The corrected **Figures 2** and **4** are as follows.

**Address correspondence to:** Wenguang Yan, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Third Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha

HOXC10/ $\beta$ -catenin/ABCC3 axis in ovarian cancer chemo-resistance

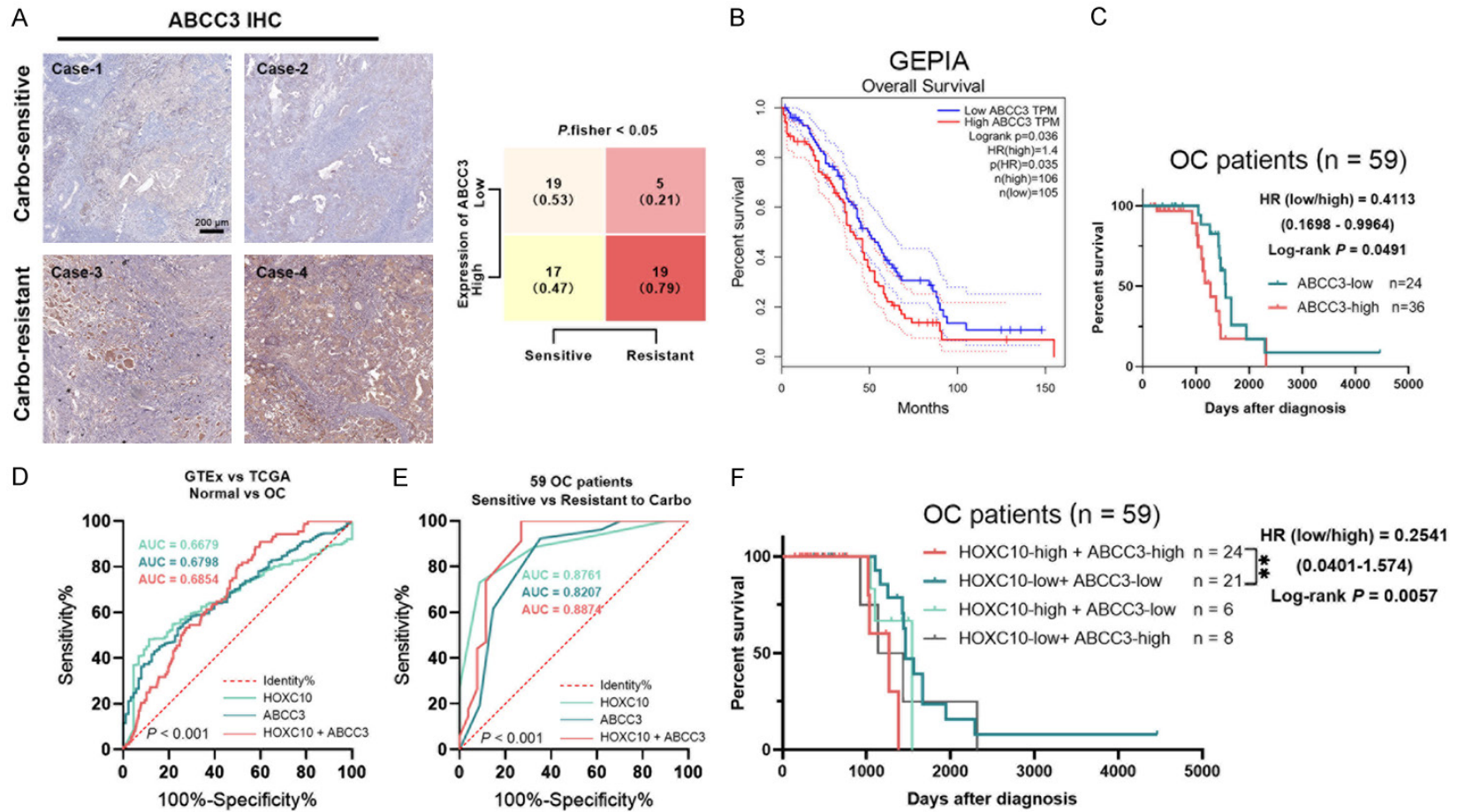


HOXC10/ $\beta$ -catenin/ABCC3 axis in ovarian cancer chemo-resistance



**Figure 2.** HOXC10 controlled the sensitivity of the OC cells to carboplatin. (A) qRT-PCR and Western blot to check the transfection efficiency of OE-HOXC10 plasmids and siRNAs. (B) Colonies formation assay to detect the proliferation ability of the cells treated with or without carboplatin. (C) Flow cytometry to identify the apoptosis rate of the cells treated with or without carboplatin. Western blot to analyze the cleaved Caspase-3 (D) and BCL-2 (E) expression level in the cells. Carbo is short for carboplatin, ns  $P > 0.05$ , \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ .

HOXC10/ $\beta$ -catenin/ABCC3 axis in ovarian cancer chemo-resistance



**Figure 4.** HOXC10/ABCC3 in the diagnosis, prediction of carboplatin resistance, and prognosis of OC patients. (A) IHC staining shows the protein expression of ABCC3 in carboplatin-sensitive and -resistant tissues. The survival analysis was performed to identify the expression of ABCC3 in the prognosis of OC patients by using online dataset (B) and the collected data in this study (C). The ROC curve analysis was performed to identify the HOXC10 and (or) ABCC3 in the diagnosis of OC by using online dataset (D) and the collected data in this study (E). (F) The survival analysis was performed to identify the HOXC10 combined with ABCC3 in the prognosis of OC. Carbo is short for carboplatin, \*\**P* < 0.01.