## Erratum

## IL-6 derived from therapy-induced senescence facilitates the glycolytic phenotype in glioblastoma cells: Am J Cancer Res. 2021; 11(2): 458-478

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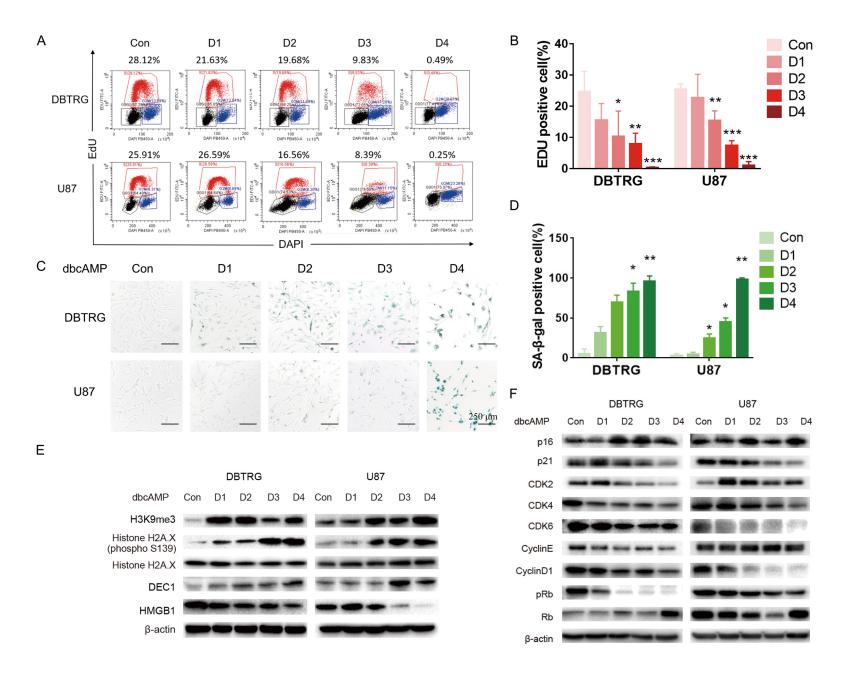
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An error has been identified in Figure 2: during figure assembly, the panel in Figure 2C showing the  $\beta$ -Galactosidase ( $\beta$ -Gal) activity of U87 cells after 1 day of dbcAMP treatment was inadvertently presented with the same image as the control group. Accordingly, we have corrected and replaced the image for the 1-day dbcAMP treatment panel in Figure 2C (U87 cells) in the revised Figure 2. This change to the representative image does not affect the interpretation of Figure 2. The error has no bearing on the interpretation of the results nor does it influence the conclusions of the study. The authors

sincerely apologize for any confusion or concern this error may have caused. The corrected **Figure 2** is enclosed.

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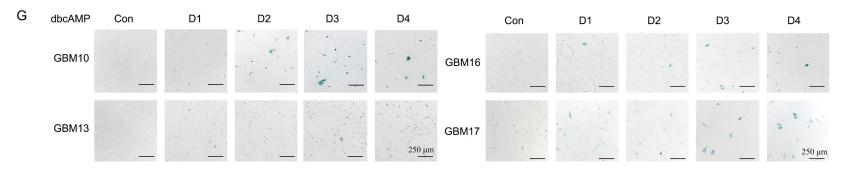


Figure 2. cAMP activation induces the senescence of cultured GBM cell lines and patient-derived GBM cells. (A, B) Proportion of EdU-positive DBTRG and U87cells. (C) The bright-field images of β-Gal activity staining. Cells with blue staining were considered senescent. Scale bar, 250 μm. (D) The statistical data of SA-β-gal-positive cells. (E) Protein expression of senescence biomarkers, including H3K9me3, histone H2A.X (phosphorylated S139), total H2A.X, DEC1 and HMGB1, in DBTRG and U87 cells, as detected by western blot analysis. (F) Expression of proteins involved in senescence-inducing pathways, including p16, p21, CDK2, CDK4, CDK6, cyclin E, and cyclin D1, phosphorylated and total Rb in DBTRG and U87 cells, as detected by western blot analysis. (G) The bright-field images of β-Gal activity staining. Cells with blue staining were considered senescent. Scale bar, 250 μm. DBTRG cells, U87 cells and primary patient-derived GBM cells were treated with 1 mM dbcAMP for 1, 2,3 and 4 days and then subjected to FCM (A), β-gal activity staining analysis (C and G), and western blot analysis (E and F).