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Erratum
Inhibition of STAT3 reduces proliferation and invasion in salivary gland adenoid cystic carcinoma: Am J Cancer Res. 2015; 5(5): 1751-1761

Lin-Lin Bu[1,2], Wei-Wei Deng[1,2], Cong-Fa Huang[1], Bing Liu[2], Wen-Feng Zhang[2], Zhi-Jun Sun[1,2]

[1]The State Key Laboratory Breeding Base of Basic Science of Stomatology and Key Laboratory of Oral Biomedicine Ministry of Education, School and Hospital of Stomatology, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430079, Hubei, China; [2]Department of Oral and Maxillofacial-Head and Neck Oncology, School and Hospital of Stomatology, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430079, Hubei, China

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A few minor errors were found in the published paper. Specifically, the representative immunohistochemistry (IHC) images of ACC (**Figures 1B** and S1A) were placed incorrectly. The representative immunofluorescence image of "Slug" in **Figure 4A** and the flow cytometry presentation in Figure S2B were incorrect. These errors do not affect the conclusion of the article. The corrected Figures are as follows. The authors would like to sincerely apologize for the inadvertent misplacement of images.

Address correspondence to: Zhi-Jun Sun and Wen-Feng Zhang, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial-Head and Neck Oncology, School and Hospital of Stomatology, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430079, Hubei, China. Tel: +86-27-87686108; Fax: +86-27-87873260; E-mail: zhijundejia@163.com (ZJS); zhangwf59@whu.edu.cn (WFZ)

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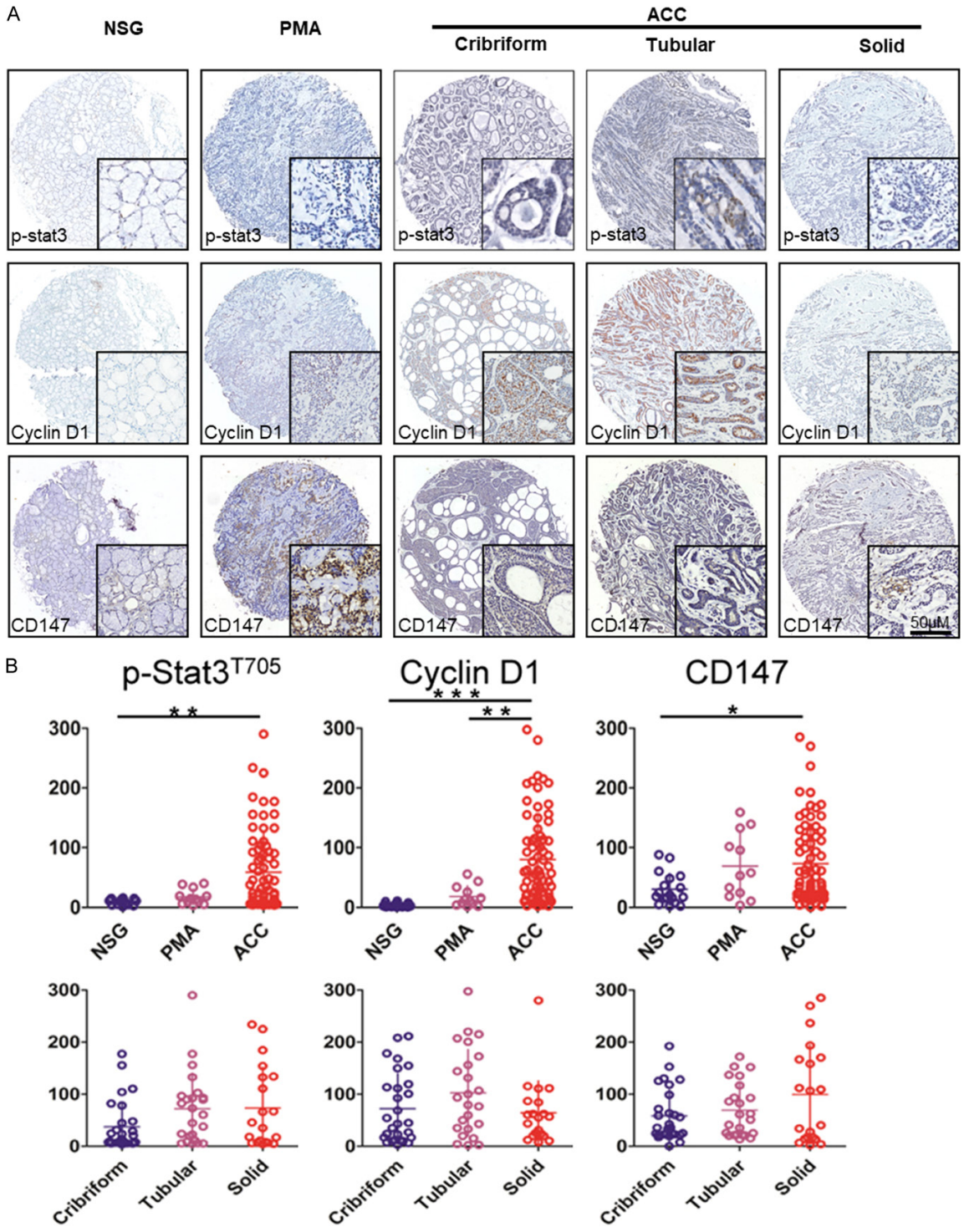


Figure 1. Analysis of tissue microarray cores for immunohistochemistry. A: Representative images from immunohistochemical staining of p-STAT3 nuclear expression (upper), Cyclin D1 nuclear expression (middle), and CD147 cytoplasmic expression pattern (lower) in human normal salivary gland (NSG), polymorphism adenoma (PMA) and cribriform, tubular or solid type adenoid cystic carcinoma (AdCC). Scale bar = 50 μm. B: Quantification of p-STAT3, Cyclin D1 and CD147 expression levels in human NSG, PMA and AdCC tissue using AperioScanscope scanner and software. Data were analyzed by GraphPad Prism 5 software. Mean ± SEM; *, P<0.05; **, P<0.01; ***, P<0.001.

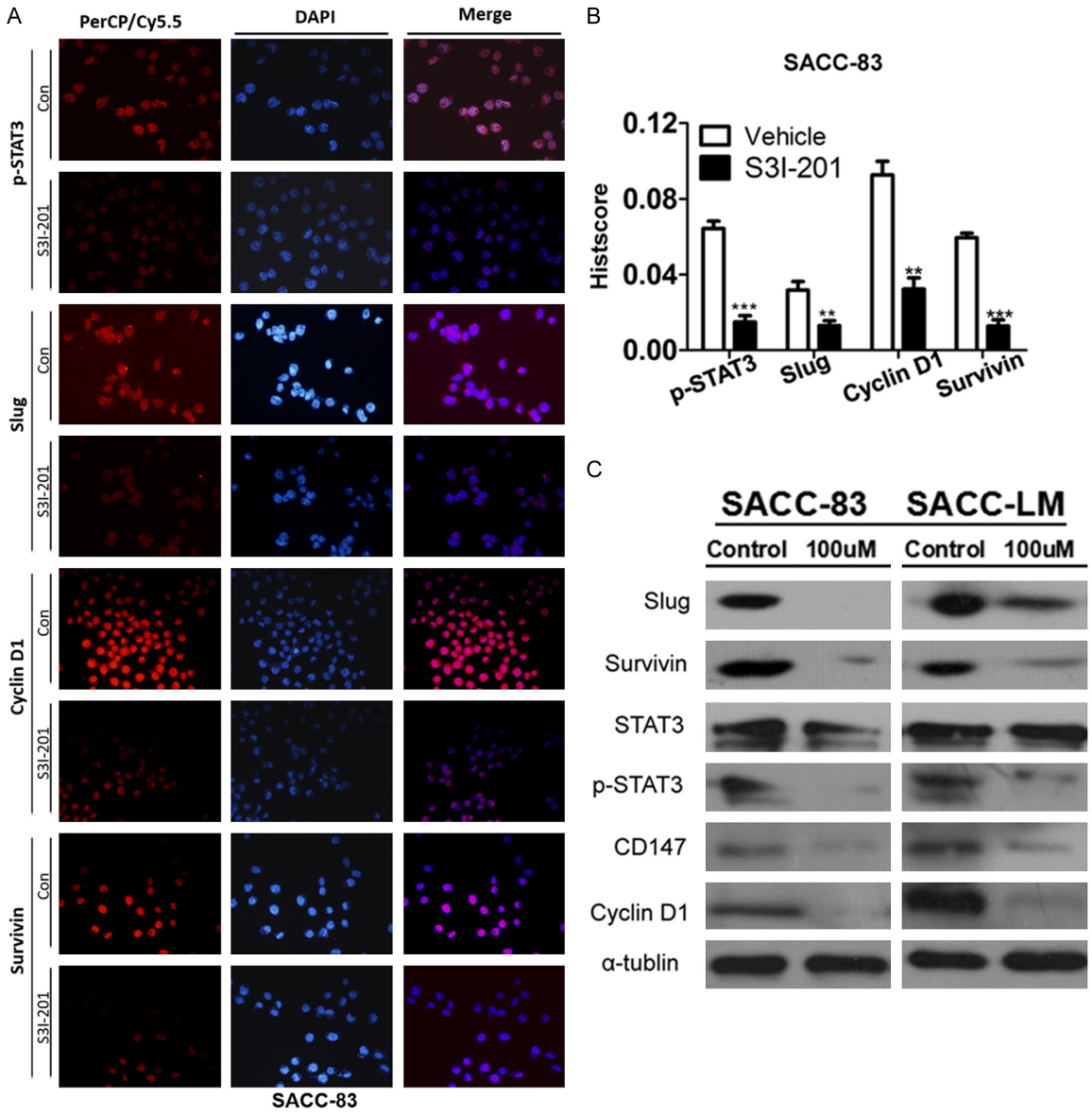
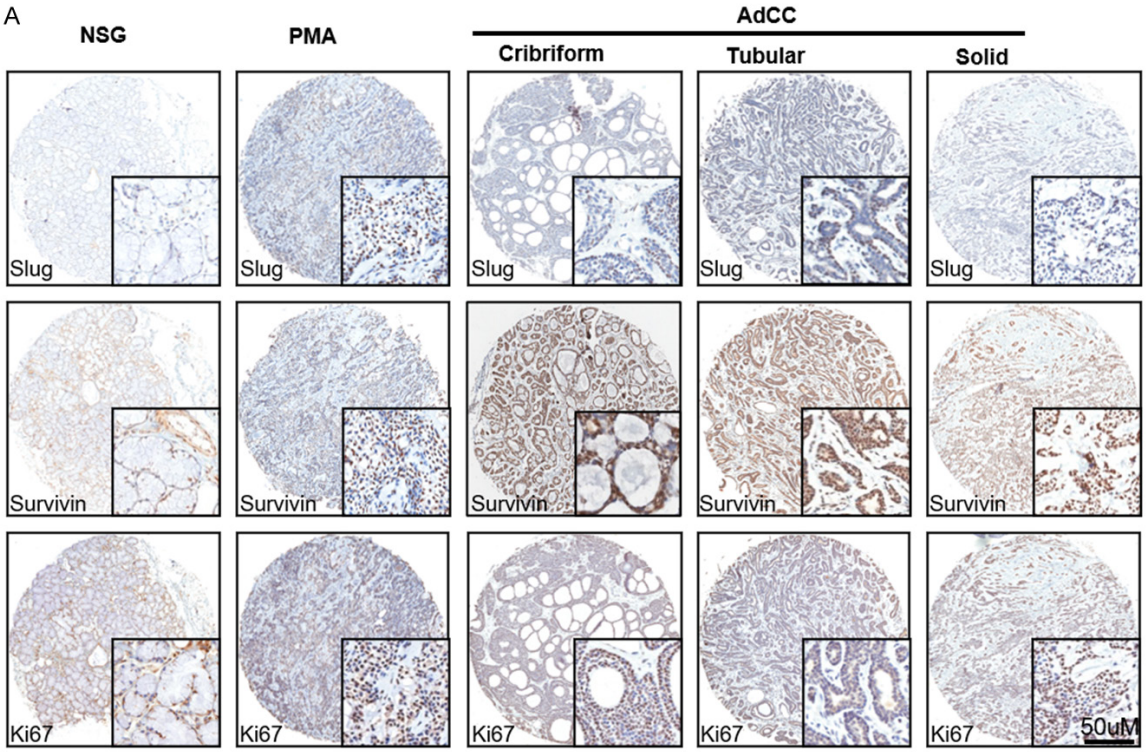


Figure 4. S3I-201 treatment inhibits the STAT3 signaling pathway. A: Immunofluorescence shows treatment with S3I-201 24 hours decrease the expression of p-STAT3, Slug, Cyclin D1 and Survivin in SACC-83 cell line. B: Quantification of immunofluorescence for SACC-83 with Image J, IOD for mean integrated optical density and calculated with total optical density divided by the area. C: Western blot shows that S3I-201 decrease the expression of p-STAT3, CD147, Cyclin D1, Ki67, Slug and Survivin in SACC-83 and SACC-LM cells.

A



B

Marker	NSG vs PMA	NSG vs AdCC	PMA vs AdCC
Slug	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Survivin	>0.05	<0.001	<0.001
Ki67	>0.05	<0.01	>0.05

C

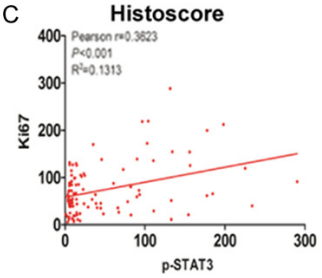


Figure S1. Analysis of tissue microarray cores for immunohistochemistry. A: Representative images from immunohistochemical staining of Slug (upper) and Ki67 (lower) nuclear expression, Survivin nuclear and cytoplasmic expression (middle) in human normal salivary gland (NSG), polymorphism adenoma (PMA) and cribriform, tubular or solid type adenoid cystic carcinoma (AdCC). Scale bar = 50 μm. B: Quantification of Slug, Survivin and Ki67 expression levels in human NSG, PMA and AdCC tissue using AperioScanscope scanner and software. C: The expression of p-STAT3 had significant correlation with Ki67 ($P<0.001$, $r^2 = 0.1313$). Data were analyzed by GraphPad Prism 5 software. Mean ± SEM; *, $P<0.05$; **, $P<0.01$; ***, $P<0.001$.

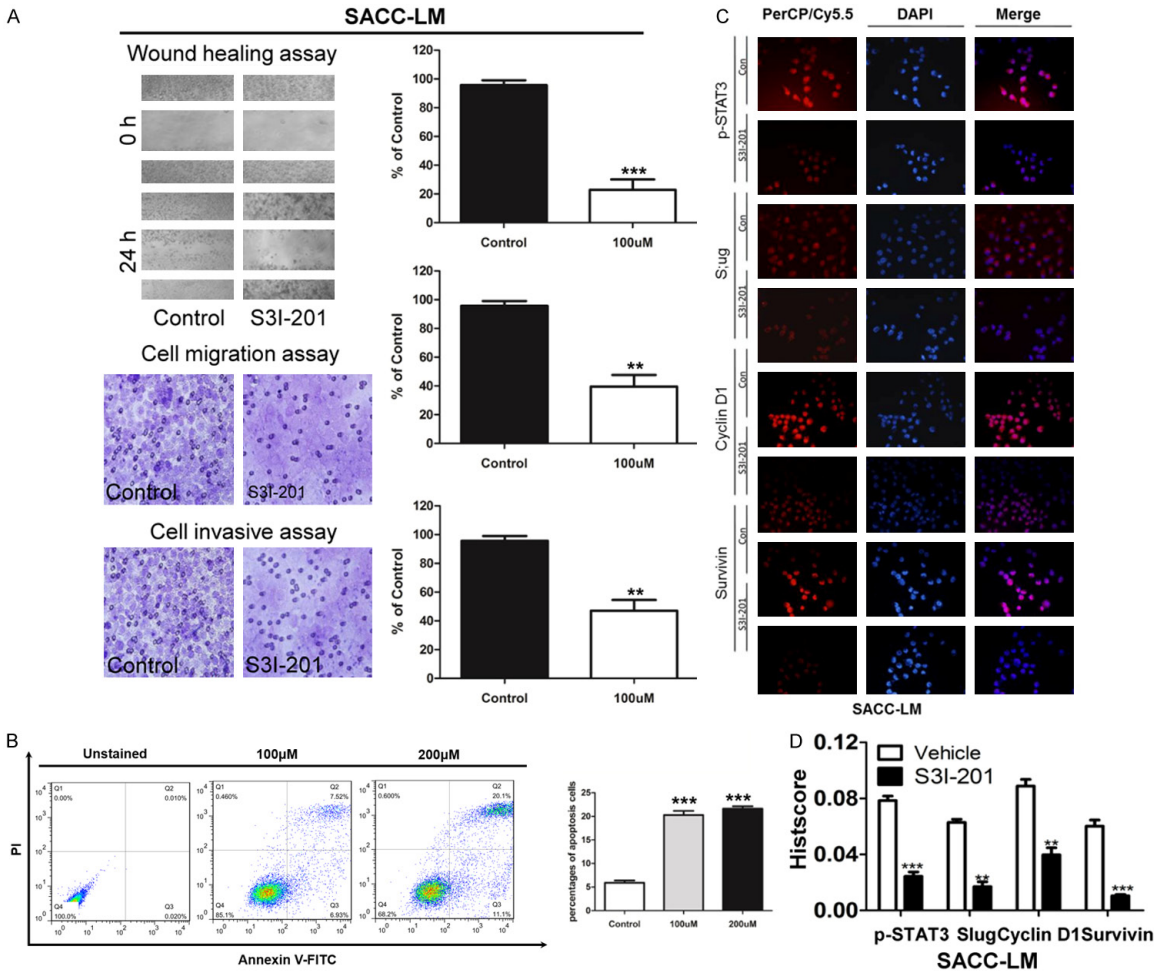


Figure S2. STAT3 signaling inhibition decreased migration and invasion, and increased the apoptosis in AdCC cell line SACC-LM. A: Scratch assay shows treatment with S3I-201 24 hours significantly decrease the mobility of SACC-LM cell line; and transwell assay shows the migration and invasion ability of SACC-83 were impaired when treated with S3I-201 compared with control group (Quantification of cell numbers with ImageJ "cell counter" module, Mean ± SD; ***P<0.001, student t-test with GraphPad Prism5.0). B: Annexin V/PI staining shows S3I-201 treatment (100 uM and 200 uM) notably increased the apoptosis cells compared with the control group of SACC-LM. C: Immunofluorescence shows treatment with S3I-201 24 hours decrease the expression of p-STAT3, Cyclin D1, Slug and Survivin in SACC-LM cell line. D: Quantification of immunofluorescence for SACC-LM with Image J, IOD for mean integrated optical density and calculated with total optical density divided by the area.