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Erratum
Improving the anti-tumor effect of EGCG in colorectal cancer cells by blocking EGCG-induced YAP activation: Am J Cancer Res. 2023; 13(4): 1407-1424

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In this article, there were misusages in the assembly of **Figure 4**. Specifically, during the preparation of the figures, the images representing DMSO and EGCG treatments for the HCT116 cell line in **Figure 4D** were inadvertently duplicated from the corresponding treatment groups in **Figure 4C**, which depict a different cell line. This correction does not affect the quantification data, statistical analysis, or the scientific conclusions of the article. The authors sincerely apologize to the editors and readers for any confusion or inconvenience this error may have caused. The corrected **Figure 4** is shown below.

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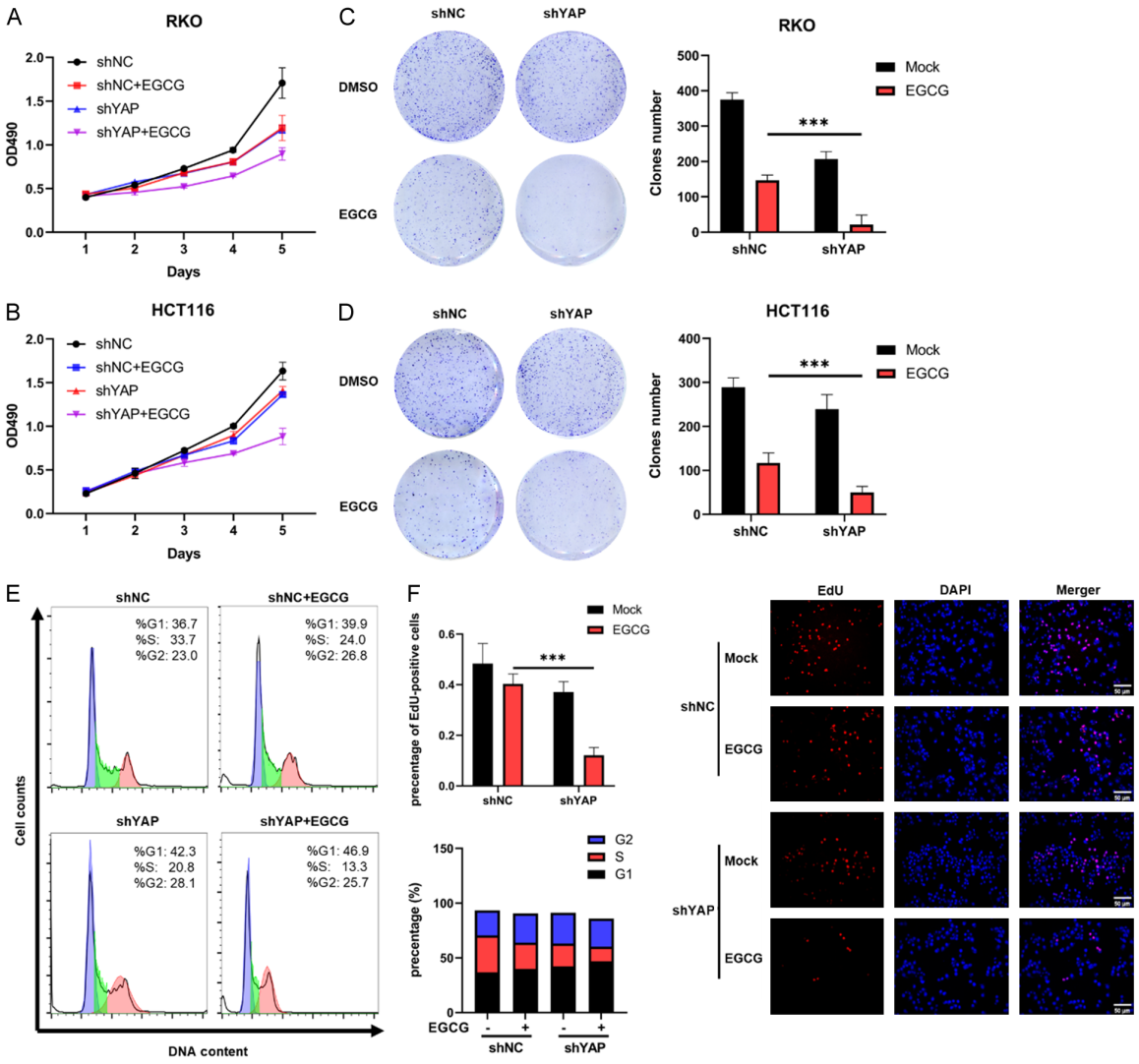

Figure 4. YAP knockdown sensitizes colorectal cancer cells to EGCG partly through decreased cell proliferation. (A and B) Stabilized knockdown RKO cell lines (A) or HCT116 cell lines (B) with shYAP and shNC were exposed to EGCG (50 μM) and cell proliferation was measured by MTT assay at the indicated time points. (C and D) Stabilized knockdown RKO cell lines (C) or HCT116 cell lines (D) with shYAP and shNC were treated with EGCG (50 μM) for two weeks, colony formation assay was performed to evaluate the clonogenic ability of cells. Cells were stained by crystal violet in the left panel and quantified in the right panel. (E) RKO cells were treated with EGCG (50 μM) for 24 hours, and cell cycle distribution was analyzed by flow cytometry. Representative flow cytograms are shown in the left panel. (F) Proliferation in shNC or shYAP RKO cells in (A) was detected using the EdU assay and fluorescence microscope after treated with EGCG (50 μM) for 24 hours. Representative picture as shown in the right panel. All assays were performed in triplicate and repeated three times.