

Erratum

B7-H3 regulates migration and invasion in salivary gland adenoid cystic carcinoma via the JAK2/STAT3 signaling pathway: Am J Transl Res. 2017; 9(3): 1369-1380

Teng-Fei Fan^{1*}, Wei-Wei Deng^{1*}, Lin-Lin Bu¹, Tian-Fu Wu^{1,2}, Wen-Feng Zhang^{1,2}, Zhijun Sun^{1,2}

¹The State Key Laboratory Breeding Base of Basic Science of Stomatology & Key Laboratory of Oral Biomedicine Ministry of Education, Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei, China; ²Department of Oral Maxillofacial-Head Neck Oncology, School and Hospital of Stomatology, Wuhan University, Wuhan, China. *Equal contributors.

Received October 22, 2025; Accepted December 24, 2025; Epub January 15, 2026; Published January 30, 2026

Following a thorough review of the published article, we have identified that there was an inadvertent misuse of images in our publication. Specifically, the transwell images in the siB7-H3 group of the SACC-LM cell line in **Figure 3C** and **3D** was placed incorrectly. Secondly, the E-Cad/DAPI image in the siB7-H3 group of the SACC-83 cell line in **Figure 4C** was placed incorrectly. We sincerely apologize for any confusion that these errors may have caused. All authors have confirmed this mistake does not affect the conclusions of this article. The corrected **Figures 3** and **4** are displayed below.

Address correspondence to: Zhijun Sun, Department of Oral Maxillofacial-Head Neck Oncology, School and Hospital of Stomatology, Wuhan University, 237 Luoyu Road, Wuhan, Hubei, China. Tel: +86-27-87686108; E-mail: zhijundejia@163.com

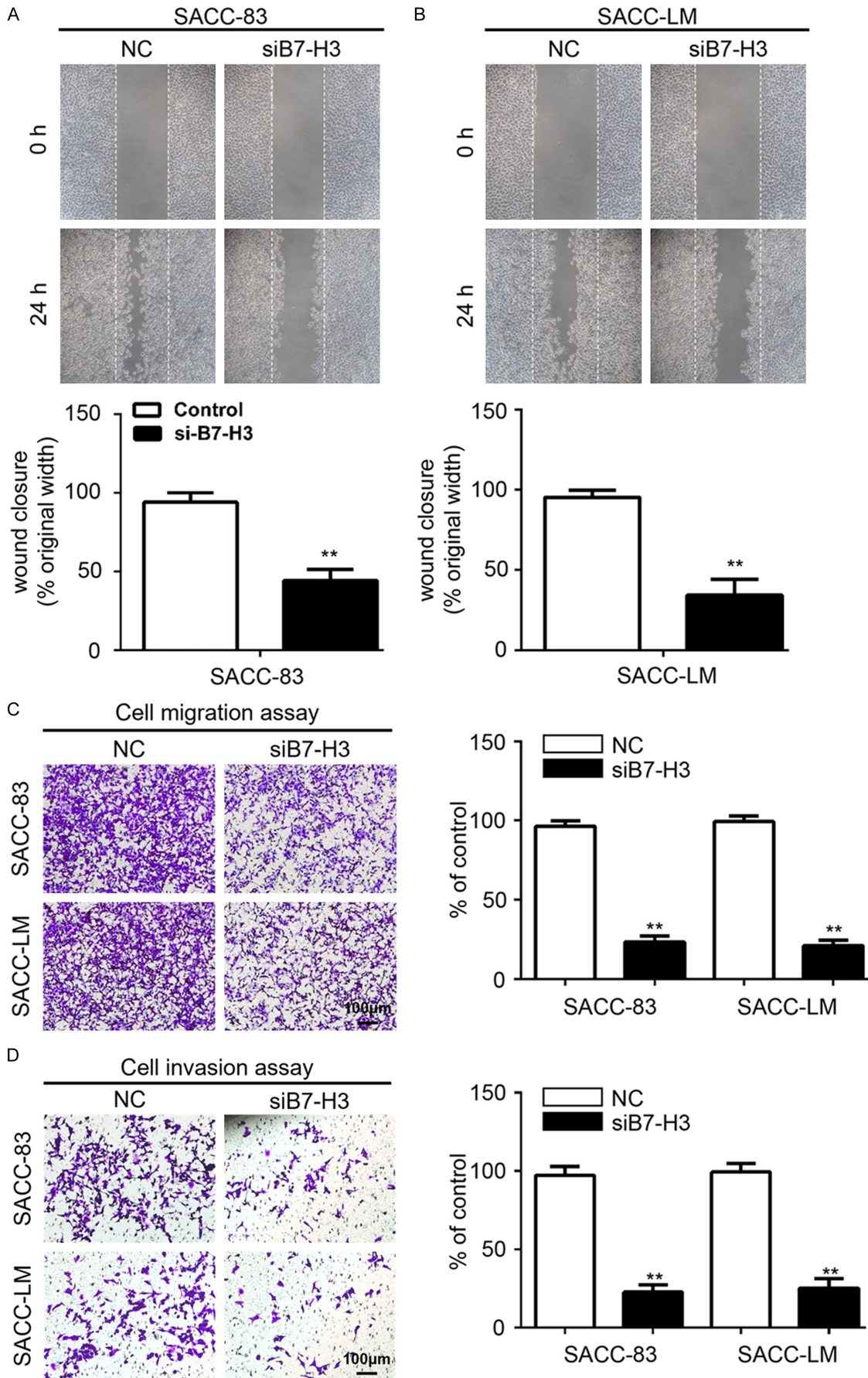
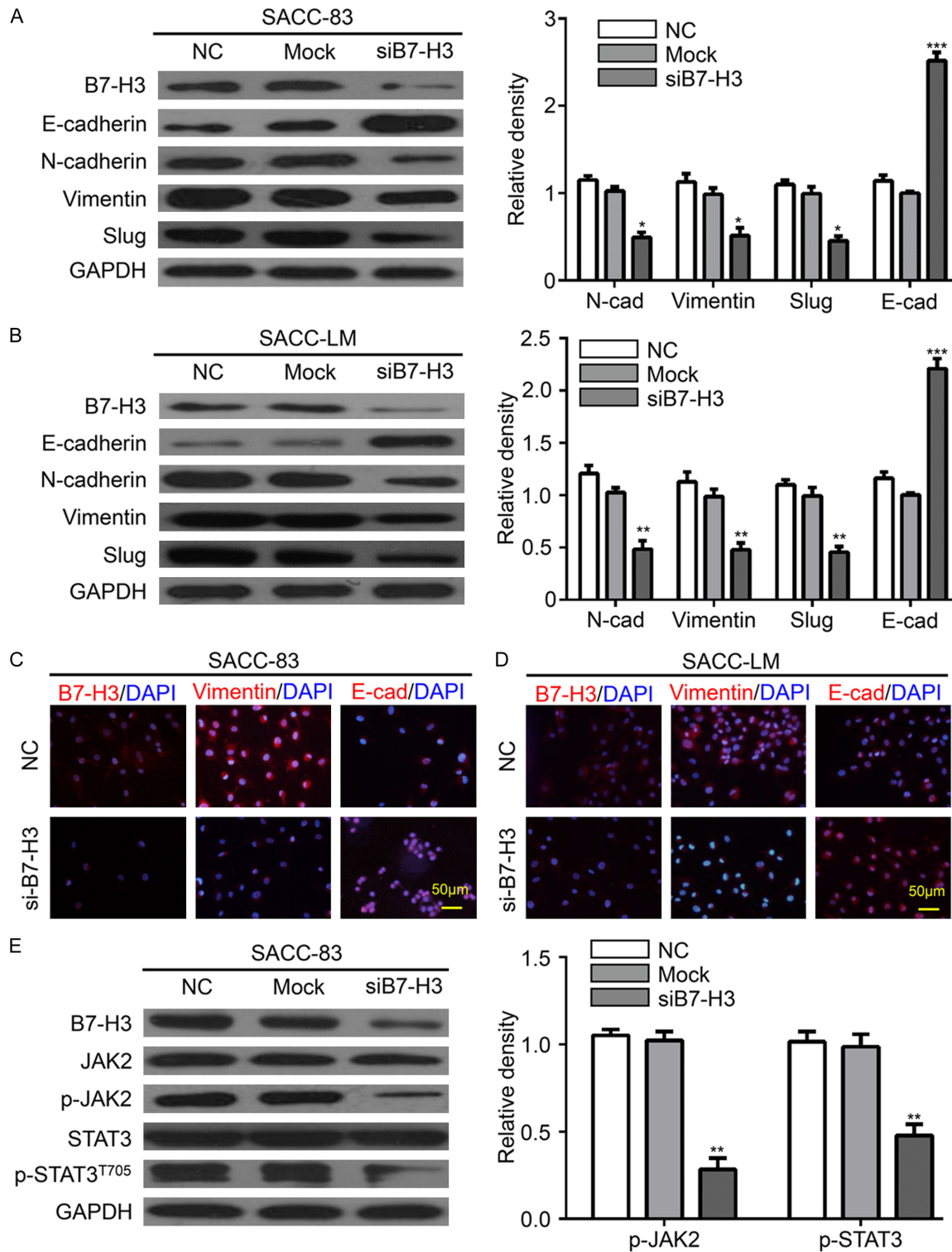


Figure 3. Knockdown B7-H3 by RNA interference decreased AdCC cell lines migration and invasion. A and B. Wound healing assay showed knockdown of B7-H3 suppressed the cell mobility of SACC-83 and SACC-LM cell lines, and quantification of wound healing shows significant differences (Mean \pm SEM; $^{**}P < 0.01$, student t-test with GraphPad Prism5.0); C. Migration assay using Transwell® chamber showed the decreased migration abilities of SACC-83 and SACC-LM cell lines after knockdown of B7-H3 compared with negative control group, Scale bar = 100 μ m. D. Invasive assay by coating Matrigel® using Transwell® chamber showed the decreased invasive abilities of SACC-83 and SACC-LM after knockdown of B7-H3 compared with the negative control group, Scale bar = 100 μ m. The quantification of cell numbers was carried out with Image J “cell counter” module (Mean \pm SEM; $^{**}P < 0.01$, student t-test with GraphPad Prism5.0). NC, Negative control siRNA; siB7-H3, B7-H3 siRNA.



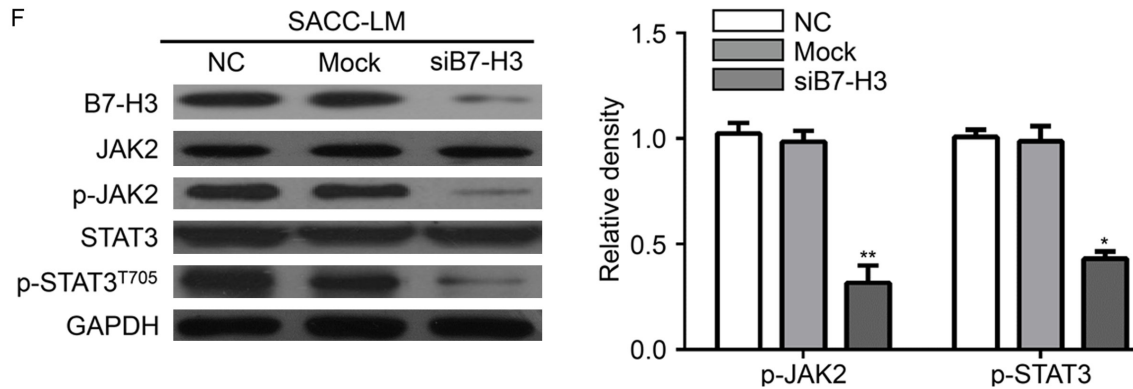


Figure 4. Knockdown of B7-H3 suppresses the EMT via JAK2/STAT3/Slug signaling. A, B. Knockdown of B7-H3 using siRNA decreased the EMT in SACC-83 and SACC-LM cell lines, as indicated by increased E-cadherin and decreased N-cadherin, Vimentin and Slug by Western blotting. GAPDH was used as a loading control. The quantification of blotting are presented as the means \pm SEM by 3 different experiments. One-way ANOVA with post-Tukey analysis was performed using GraphPad Prism5. * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$ versus the negative control group (NC, $n = 3$); Mock, mock transfection. C, D. The representative immunofluorescence of B7-H3, E-cadherin and Vimentin of B7-H3 knockdown in SACC-83 and SACC-LM cell lines compared with negative controls and mock controls (Scale bars = 50 μ m). E, F. Knockdown B7-H3 decreased JAK2/p-STAT3 signaling in SACC-83 and SACC-LM cell lines as indicated by the JAK2, p-JAK2, STAT3 and p-STAT3^{T705} Western blotting. GAPDH was used as a loading control. The values are presented as the means \pm SEM. One-way ANOVA with post-Dunnett analysis was performed using GraphPad Prism5. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$; versus the negative control group ($n = 3$) Mock, mock transfection. NC, Negative control siRNA; siB7-H3, B7-H3 siRNA.