Int J Clin Exp Pathol 2021;14(8):911-912
www.ijcep.com /ISSN:1936-2625/IJCEP0135118

Erratum
Glycyrrhizic acid inhibits leukemia cell growth and migration via blocking AKT/mTOR/STAT3 signaling: Int J Clin Exp Pathol. 2015; 8(5): 5175-5181

Si-Qi He*, Meng Gao*, Yun-Feng Fu, Ya-Nan Zhang

*The Third Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, No. 138 Hexitongzipo Street, Changsha 410013, Hunan Province, China. *Equal contributors.*

Received May 10, 2021; Accepted June 9, 2021; Epub August 15, 2021; Published August 30, 2021

In this article, we found that two panels of **Figure 2** were mistakenly duplicated. Although this correction does not affect the results and conclusions of the aforementioned paper, all the authors still consent on the correction of this oversight. We apologize to the Editor and the readership of the journal for any inconvenience caused. Your thoughtful understanding is highly appreciated. Therefore, we would like to make corrections. The revised **Figure 2** is presented as follows.

Address correspondence to: Drs. Yun-Feng Fu and Ya-Nan Zhang, The Third Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, No. 138 Hexitongzipo Street, Changsha 410013, Hunan Province, China. Tel: +86-731-88638888; Fax: +86-731-4327332; E-mail: profyunfengfu@163.com (YFF); profyananzhang@163.com (YNZ)

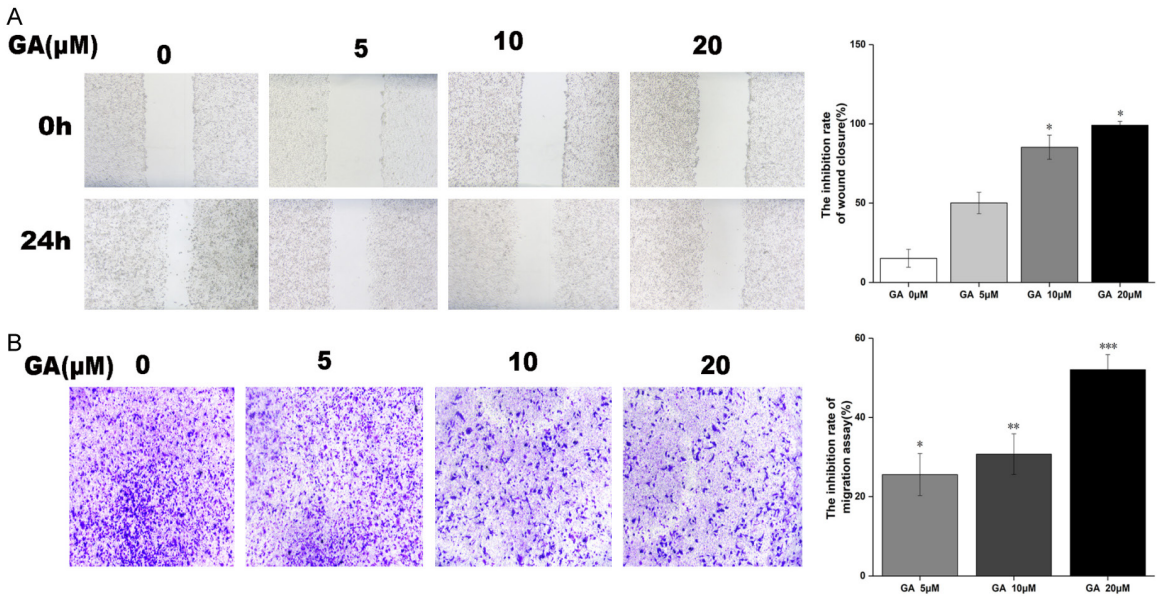

Figure 2. Effects of GA on TF-1 migration and invasion. A. GA inhibited TF-1 migration in wound healing assay. Cells were wounded by the pipette and then treated with various concentrations of compounds for 24 hours. Migrated cells were quantified by manual counting; B. GA inhibited TF-1 cells invasion in transwell assay. The bottom chambers of the transwells were filled with 600 μl 1640 containing various growth factors while the top chambers were seeded with 4×10^4 TF-1 in 1640 and treated with different concentrations of GA for 24 hours. Cells invaded through the membrane were stained and quantified. Columns, mean (n=3, in triplicate); bars, SD. $^{*}P<0.05$; $^{**}P<0.01$; $^{***}P<0.001$.