CORRECTION Open Access

Correction: NCAPG promotes the oncogenesis and progression of non-small cell lung cancer cells through upregulating LGALS1 expression

Huanhuan Sun^{1,2†}, Hong Zhang^{3†}, Yan Yan^{2†}, Yushi Li², Gang Che², Cuiling Zhou², Christophe Nicot^{4*} and Haiging Ma^{1,2,3*}

Correction: Mol Cancer 21, 55 (2022) https://doi.org/10.1186/s12943-022-01533-9

In the originally published version of this article [1], for Fig. 2I (the bottom row on the right), the label of the 4th lane should be 'H1975' after checking the original records, and the correct label was replaced.

In the originally published version of this article [1], Fig. 4D (the bottom row in the middle), was used incorrectly after checking the original records, and the correct picture was replaced.

Author details

¹Medical Research Center, Guangdong Provincial People's Hospital, Guangdong Academy of Medical Sciences, 106 Zhongshan Er Rd, Guangzhou 510080, Guangdong, China. ²Department of Oncology, The Fifth Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University, Zhuhai, China. ³Department of Oncology, Guangdong Cardiovascular Institute, Guangdong Provincial People's Hospital, Guangdong Academy of Medical Sciences, Guangzhou, China. ⁴Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center, 3901 Rainbow Boulevard, Kansas City, KS 66160, USA.

Published online: 14 December 2022

Reference

 Sun H, Zhang H, Yan Y, et al. NCAPG promotes the oncogenesis and progression of non-small cell lung cancer cells through upregulating LGALS1 expression. Mol Cancer. 2022;21:55. https://doi.org/10.1186/ s12943-022-01533-9.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12943-022-01533-9.

⁴ Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, University of Kansas Medical Center, 3901 Rainbow Boulevard, Kansas City, KS 66160, USA Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s) 2022. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativecommons.org/loublicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data

[†]Huanhuan Sun, Hong Zhang and Yan Yan contributed equally to this work.*Correspondence: cnicot@kumc.edu; mahaiqing@gdph.org.cn

³ Department of Oncology, Guangdong Cardiovascular Institute, Guangdong Provincial People's Hospital, Guangdong Academy of Medical Sciences, Guangzhou, China

Sun et al. Molecular Cancer (2022) 21:221 Page 2 of 3

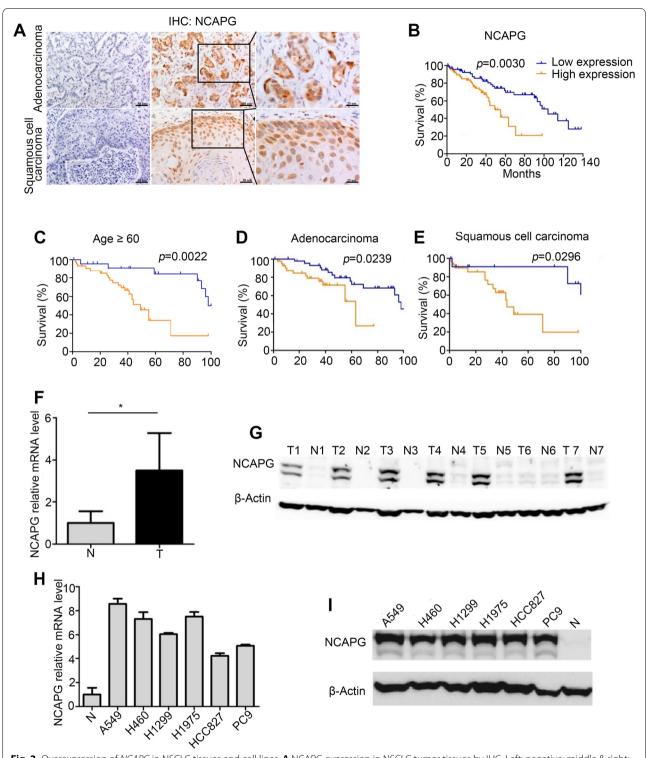


Fig. 2 Overexpression of *NCAPG* in NSCLC tissues and cell lines. **A** NCAPG expression in NSCLC tumor tissues by IHC. Left: negative; middle & right: positive; top: adenocarcinoma; bottom: squamous cell carcinoma. **B** The relationship between NCAPG expression and survival in NSCLC patients. **C-E** This negative correlation between NCAPG expression and survival was identified in elderly patients (\geq 60 years old) (n = 84, p = 0.0022), adenocarcinoma (n = 92, p = 0.0239), and squamous cell carcinoma (n = 43, p = 0.0296). **F, G** *NCAPG* mRNA (**F**) and protein expression (**G**) in NSCLC tumor tissues (n = 21) (T: tumor tissues, N: matched adjacent normal tissues). **H, I** *NCAPG* mRNA (N: Average *NCAPG* mRNA expression in adjacent normal tissues) expression in NSCLC cell lines

Sun et al. Molecular Cancer (2022) 21:221 Page 3 of 3

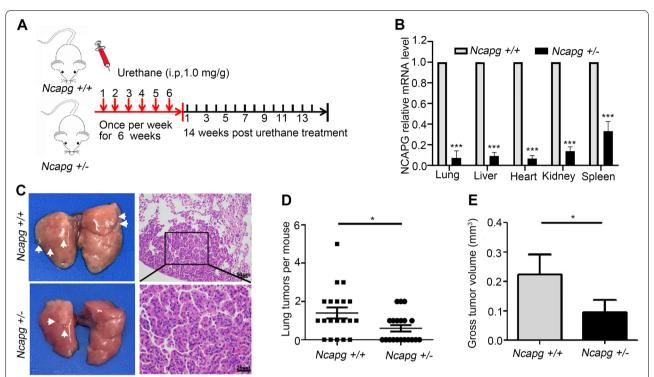


Fig. 4 Urethane-induced lung tumor in $Ncapg^{+/+}$ and $Ncapg^{+/-}$ mice. **A** The strategy of spontaneous lung tumor induced by urethane. **B** NCAPG mRNA expression analysis of the main organs in $Ncapg^{+/+}$ and $Ncapg^{+/-}$ mice. **C** The photograph of urethane-induced lung tumor and representative images of hematoxylin-eosin staining in $Ncapg^{+/+}$ and $Ncapg^{+/-}$ mice. **D**, **E** Number (**D**) and Volume (**E**) of lung tumors induced by urethane in $Ncapg^{+/-}$ mice. (* p < 0.05)