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## Correction: MIR22HG acts as a tumor suppressor via TGF\(\beta\)/SMAD signaling and facilitates immunotherapy in colorectal cancer

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**Correction:** *Mol Cancer* **19**, 51 (2020) https://doi.org/10.1186/s12943-020-01174-w

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified an error in Fig. 8. In the version of this article initially published, they found one panel in Fig. 8d was used by mistake. The authors want to update

it to the correct one. The other elements of the figure remain the same, and the interpretation of the results remains unchanged. The authors' subsequent studies on MIR22HG have confirmed that the results and conclusions in this study are correct and not affected by this erratum. The correct figure is given below.

 $^{\dagger}\mbox{Juan}$  Xu, Tingting Shao and Mingxu Song contributed equally to this work.

The online version of the original article can be found at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12943-020-01174-w.

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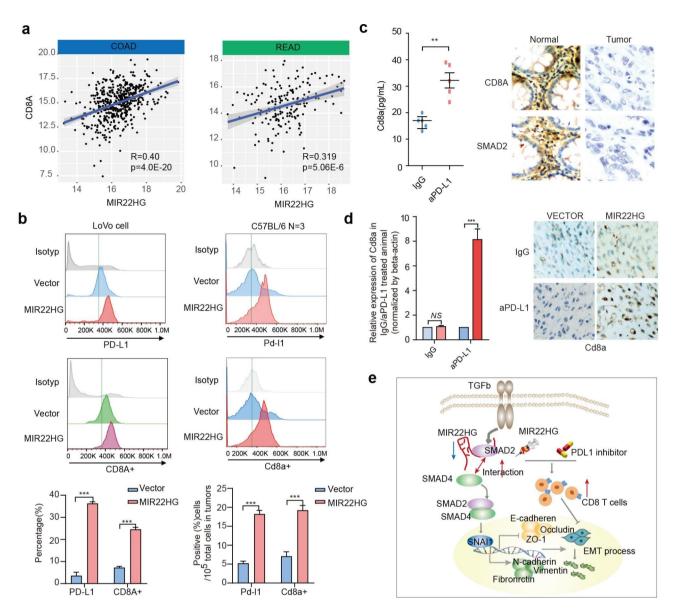


Fig. 8 MIR22HG increases the CD8 T cells in CRC. a, Scatter plots showing the correlation between CD8A expression and MIR22HG expression. b, Cell-surface expression of PD-L1 and CD8A with overexpressing MIR22HG. Left panels for human cell line and right panels for mouse. c, Relative expression of Cd8a in mice treated with aPD-L1. The right panels showing the IHC staining of CD8A and SMAD2 in tumor and normal tissues of CRC. d, Left panel showing the relative expression of Cd8a in IgG/aPD-L1 + MIR22HG treated mice. Right panel showing the IHC staining of Cd8a. e, The mechanistic scheme of IncRNA MIR22HG in CRC

Published online: 20 July 2023

## References

 Xu J, Shao T, Song M, et al. MIR22HG acts as a tumor suppressor via TGFβ/ SMAD signaling and facilitates immunotherapy in colorectal cancer. Mol Cancer. 2020;19:51. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12943-020-01174-w.

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