

ACAT2 Promotes Cell Proliferation and Associates with Malignant Progression in Colorectal Cancer [Corrigendum]

Weng M, Zhang H, Hou W, Sun Z, Zhong J, Miao C. *Onco Targets Ther.* 2020;13:3477–3488.

The authors apologize for these errors and advise that this does not affect the results of the paper.

The authors have advised Figures 4A and 5K are incorrect. The correct Figures 4 and 5 are shown below.

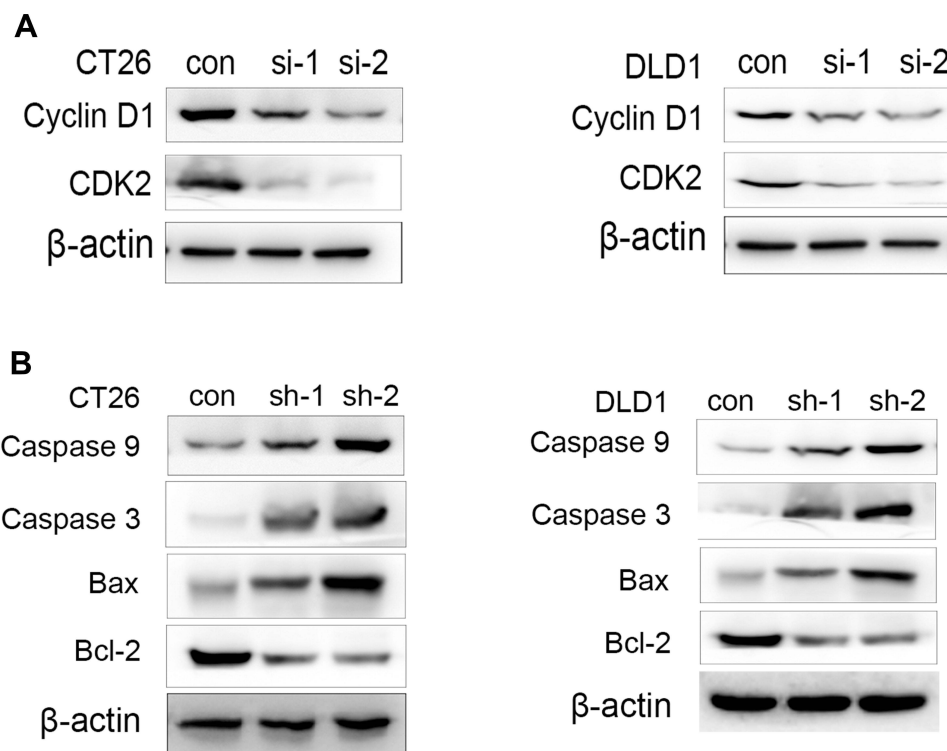


Figure 4 The regulation of some apoptotic marker in CT26 and DLD1 cells by ACAT2 knockdown. **(A)** The expression of cyclin D1 and CDK2 in CT26 or CT26 cells transfected with siRNA-ACAT2 (DLD1 or DLD1 cells transfected with siRNA-ACAT2). **(B)** The expression of caspase 3, caspase 9, Bcl-2 and Bax in CT26 or CT26 cells transfected with siRNA-ACAT2 (DLD1 or DLD1 cells transfected with siRNA-ACAT2).

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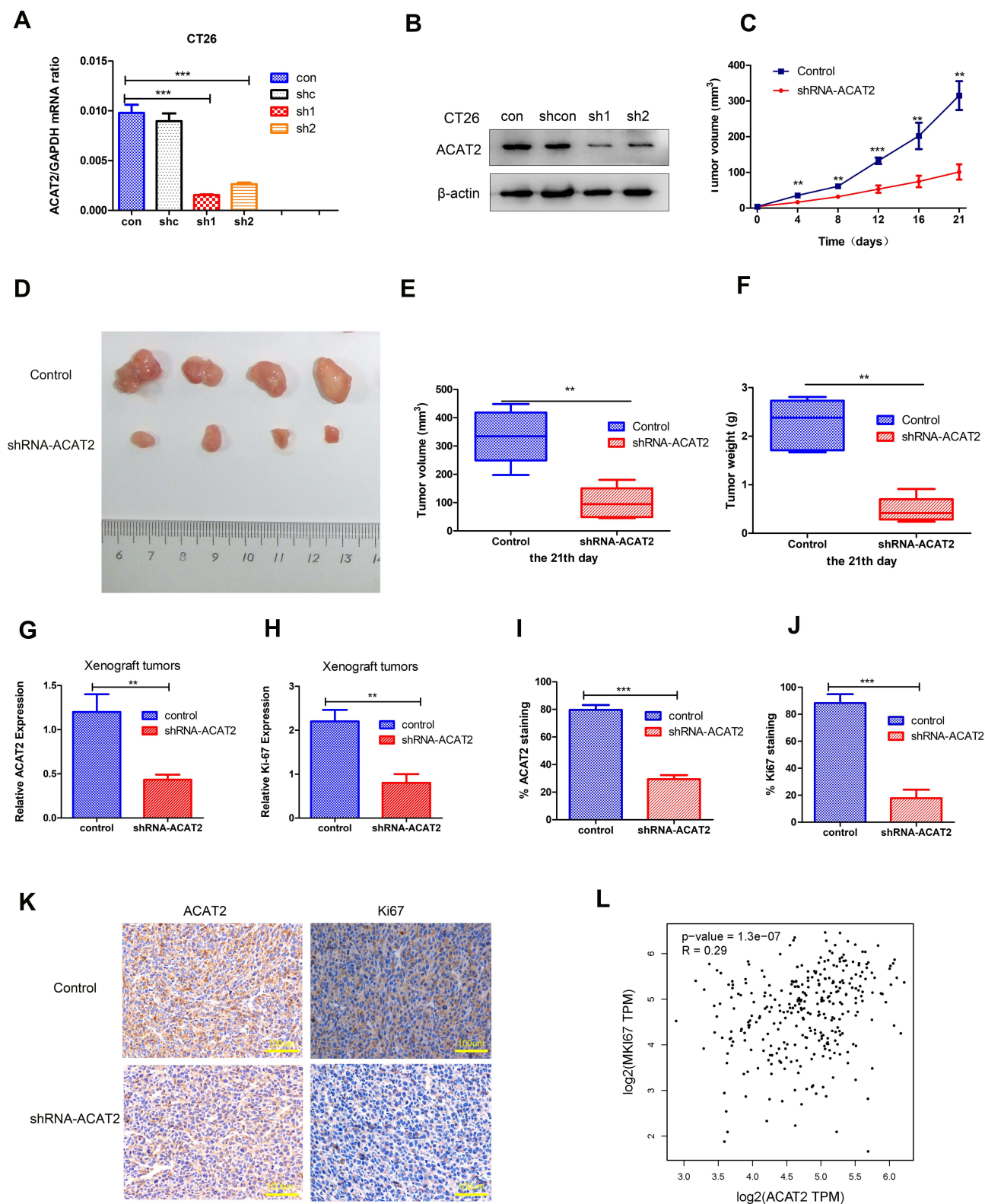


Figure 5 Knockdown of ACAT2 expression suppresses CRC growth and inhibits Ki-67 expression in vivo. **(A, B)** The efficiency of ACAT2 knockdown in CT26 cells was measured by qPCR and Western blotting. **(C, D)** CT26 cells or shRNA-ACAT2 CT26 cells were injected into BALB/c mice. Photograph of dissected tumors (upper: control group; lower: shRNA-ACAT2 group; n=4; P<0.01). The tumor volumes were measured every 3 days. The shRNA-ACAT2 in CT26 cells attenuated tumor growth in mice. **(E, F)** Tumor volumes and tumor weights on the 21st day (P<0.01). **(G, H)** The expression of ACAT2 and Ki-67 in tissues was detected by qPCR (P<0.01). **(I, J)** The graph shows the quantitative analysis of ACAT2 and Ki67 staining. **(K)** The protein expression ACAT2 and Ki67 in dissected tumor samples were evaluated by IHC. Scale bar: 100µm. **(L)** Based on TCGA dataset analysis, ACAT2 expression was positively correlated with Ki-67 expression in CRC (P=1.3×10⁻⁷). **P<0.01, ***P<0.001; compared with the control group.

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