## CORRECTION

**Open Access** 



## Correction to: A novel protein derived from lamprey supraneural body tissue with efficient cytocidal actions against tumor cells

Yue Pang<sup>1,2</sup>, Changzhi Li<sup>1,2</sup>, Shiyue Wang<sup>1,2</sup>, Wei Ba<sup>1,2</sup>, Tao Yu<sup>1,2</sup>, Guangying Pei<sup>1,2</sup>, Dan Bi<sup>1,2</sup>, Hongfang Liang<sup>1,2</sup>, Xiong Pan<sup>1,2</sup>, Ting Zhu<sup>1,2</sup>, Meng Gou<sup>1,2</sup>, Yinglun Han<sup>1,2</sup> and Qingwei Li<sup>1,2\*</sup>

## Correction

Unfortunately, following publication of this article [1], it was noticed that the key in Fig. 5c incorrectly showed '0 h', '5 h' and '10 h'. The corrected version, showing '0 h', '12 h' and '24 h', can be seen below and the original article has been updated to reflect this.

Received: 31 October 2017 Accepted: 31 October 2017 Published online: 27 November 2017

## Reference

 Pang Y, Li C, Wang S, Ba W, Yu T, Pei G, Bi D, Liang H, Pan X, Zhu T, Gou M, Han Y, Li Q. A novel protein derived from lamprey supraneural body tissue with efficient cytocidal actions against tumor cells. Cell Commun Signal. 2017;15:42. doi: 10.1186/s12964-017-0198-6.

\* Correspondence: liqw@263.net

- The online version of the original article can be found under doi:10.1186/ s12964-017-0202-1
- <sup>1</sup>College of Life Science, Liaoning Normal University, Dalian 116081, China

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Lamprey Research Center, Liaoning Normal University, Dalian 116081, China



© The Author(s). 2017 **Open Access** This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.



**Fig. 5** LIP can significantly increase the expression of inflammatory molecules in MCF-7 cells. **a** Heat map representation of candidate genes involved in the pathways induced by LIP. Blue and red colors represent low-to-high expression levels, and the color scales correspond to the expression values of the microarray. **b** Q-PCR analysis of inflammatory molecule (TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ ) expression in MCF-7 and K562 cells incubated with LIP for different times. Total RNA was quantified by qRT-PCR and normalized to gapdh expression. **c** Western blot analysis of inflammatory factor expression in MCF-7 and K562 cells. Western blot analysis for the expression of TNF- $\alpha$  & IL-1 $\beta$  in MCF-7 and K562 cells incubated with LIP for different times.  $\beta$ -actin served as a loading control(left pane). Histogram showing statistics of the above results (right pane). Means ± SDs are shown (n = 3 per group). \*\*P < 0.01