Traditional Chinese Medicine *Astragalus* Polysaccharide Enhanced Antitumor Effects of the Angiogenesis Inhibitor Apatinib in Pancreatic Cancer Cells on Proliferation, Invasiveness, and Apoptosis [Corrigendum]

Wu J, Wang J, Su Q, et al. *Onco Targets Ther.* 2018;11:2685–2698.

The authors have advised the incorrect images were inadvertently selected for Figure 2A, on page 2690, due to the dark background and relatively low resolution of photos captured for the wound healing assay. For Figure 3A on page 2691, all Transwell images were captured and saved in one folder labelled by

experimental date. Two overlapping images from different visual fields were captured from one well but labelled incorrectly and inadvertently selected for Figure 3A.

The correct Figures 2 and 3 are as follows.

The authors apologize for these errors and advise they do not affect the results of the paper.

Figure 2 APS enhanced the inhibition of cell migration suppressed by apatinib.

Notes: Wound healing analysis of ASPC-1 (**A** and **B**) and PANC-1 (**C** and **D**) cell migration for 0 and 24 hours; cells were treated with control, 40 μ M apatinib, 200 μ g/mL APS, and 40 μ M apatinib + 200 μ g/mL APS. * P <0.05, *** P <0.001 versus control; ### P <0.001 versus apatinib. Original magnification $\times$ 40.

Abbreviation: APS, *Astragalus polysaccharide*.

Figure 3 APS enhanced the inhibition of cell invasion suppressed by apatinib.

Notes: Transwell analysis of ASPC-1 (A and B) and PANC-1 (C and D) cell invasion for 24 hours; cells were treated with control, 40 μM apatinib, 200 μg/mL APS, and 40 μM apatinib + 200 μg/mL APS. Original magnification ×100. (E) MMP-9 protein expression treated with different groups after 24 hours were determined by Western blotting. β-Actin was used as the internal control. ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$ versus control; # $P < 0.05$ versus apatinib.

Abbreviations: AP, apatinib; APS, Astragalus polysaccharide; MMP-9, matrix metalloproteinases-9.

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