

Antimetastatic Effect of Epigenetic Drugs, Hydralazine and Valproic Acid, in Ras-Transformed NIH 3T3 Cells [Corrigendum]

Pérez-Cárdenas E, Taja-Chayeb L, Trejo-Becerril C, et al. *Onco Targets Ther.* 2018;11:8823–8833.

The authors have advised that an error during the preparation of the slide images for Figure 2C, on page 8827, led to the inadvertent duplication of features on the HV slide. All the original data was retained and the correct image for the HV treated chamber was used as a replacement. The correct Figure 2 is as follows.

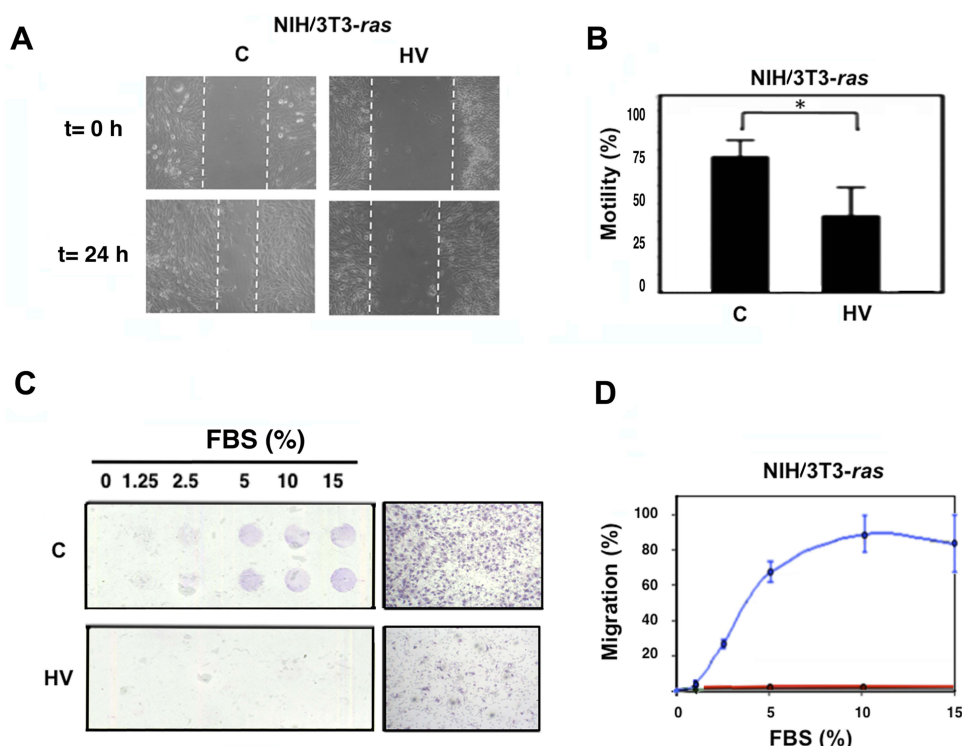


Figure 2 Effect of hydralazine 10 μ M and valproic acid 1 mM (HV) treatment on migration of the NIH 3T3-Ras cell line.

Notes: (A) Representative microscopy of the wound area in confluent cell monolayers treated with vehicle control alone (C) or HV. (B) Percentage cell motility of NIH/3T3-Ras cells. All data presented as means \pm SD of quadruplicate values from three different experiments. * $P < 0.05$. (C) NIH 3T3-Ras chemotaxis across a polycarbonate filter in response to different percentages of FBS. The image on the right shows control and treated cells with FBS at 10%. 4 \times magnification. (D) Cell chemotaxis, with results expressed as mean percentage of migrated cells compared with 10% FBS (100% of chemotaxis). Blue line, C; red line, HV.

Abbreviation: t, time.