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CORRIGENDUM

Synergism from the Combination of Ulinastatin and Curcumin Offers Greater Inhibition against Colorectal Cancer Liver Metastases via Modulating Matrix Metalloproteinase-9 and E-Cadherin Expression [Corrigendum]

Shen F, Cai W, Li J, et al. *Onco Targets Ther*. 2014;7:305–314.

The authors wish to advise that Figure 2C on page 310 is incorrect. Due to an error at the time of figure assembly the images used for (b) cells treated with UTI and (c) cells treated with CUR were inadvertently duplicated. The authors apologize for this error and advise it does not affect the results of the paper.

The correct Figure 2 is shown below.

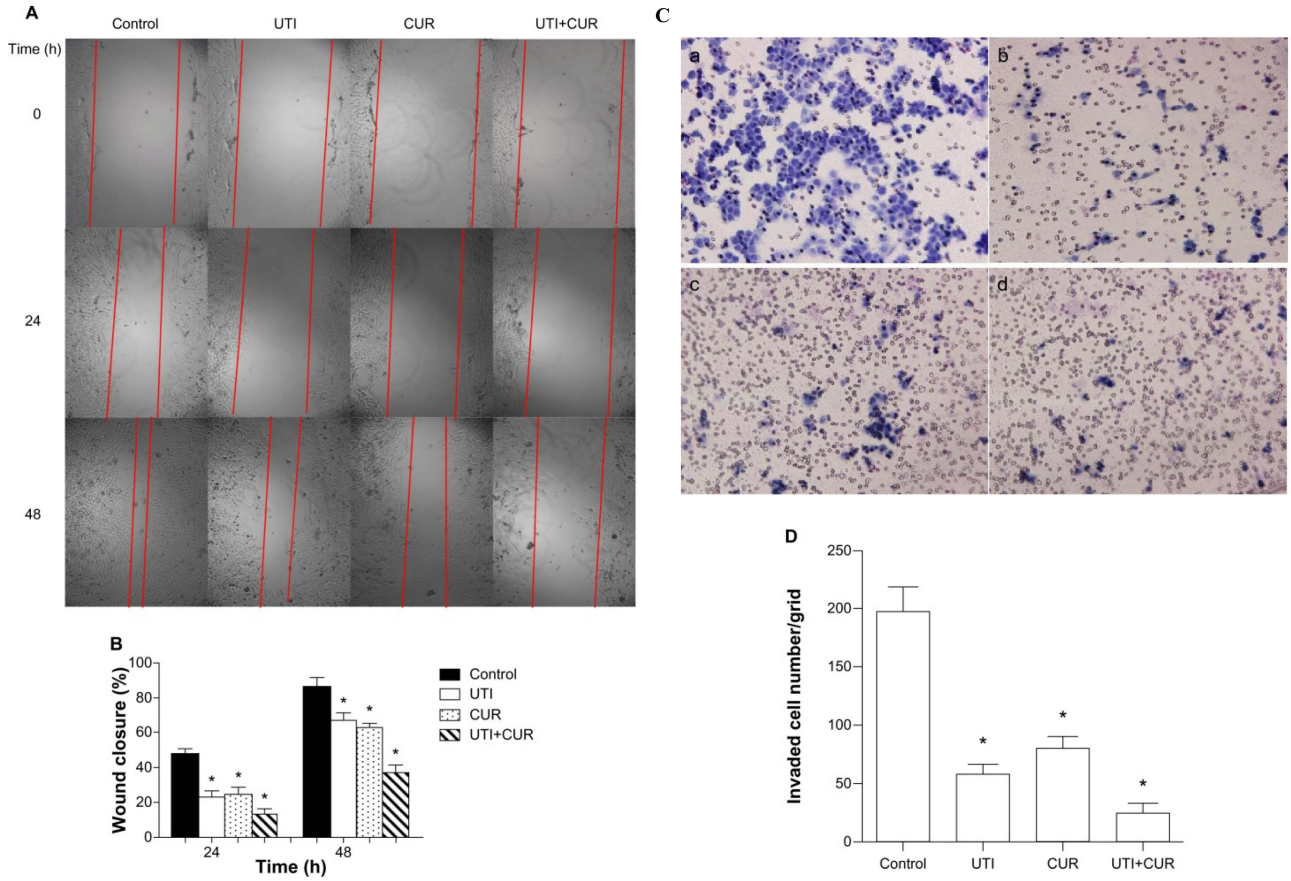

Figure 2 Effect of ulinastatin (UTI) and curcumin (CUR) on cell migration and invasion. (**A**) Migration of HCT-116 was assayed by wound healing assay. Cells were cultured to nearly confluent cell monolayer. A scratch wound was created on the cell surface using a micropipette tip. The monolayer was washed with phosphate buffered saline, and then UTI (800 U) or CUR (10 μM) was added or not. The cultures were incubated at 37°C for 0 hours, 24 hours, and 48 hours, respectively, and pictures were taken using light microscopy (×100). (**B**) The width of the wound was measured and the wound closure rate was calculated. (**C**) Transwell in vitro invasion assay detects the effect of UTI and CUR on the invasive ability of colon cancer cells. (a) cells treated with PBS; (b) cells treated with UTI; (c) cells treated with CUR; (d) cells treated with UTI and CUR. (**D**) The invaded cell numbers were measured and compared.
Note: *P<0.05 versus control.

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