Ceramide and palmitic acid inhibit macrophage-mediated epithelial-mesenchymal transition in colorectal cancer (vol 468, pg 153, 2020)

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CORRECTION

Correction to: Ceramide and palmitic acid inhibit macrophage-mediated epithelial–mesenchymal transition in colorectal cancer

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The third and fifth author's affiliation was published incorrectly in the original article. Also, Fig. 5 and the Acknowledgement section were published incorrectly. The corrected affiliation, Fig. 5 and the Acknowledgement section are provided in this correction.

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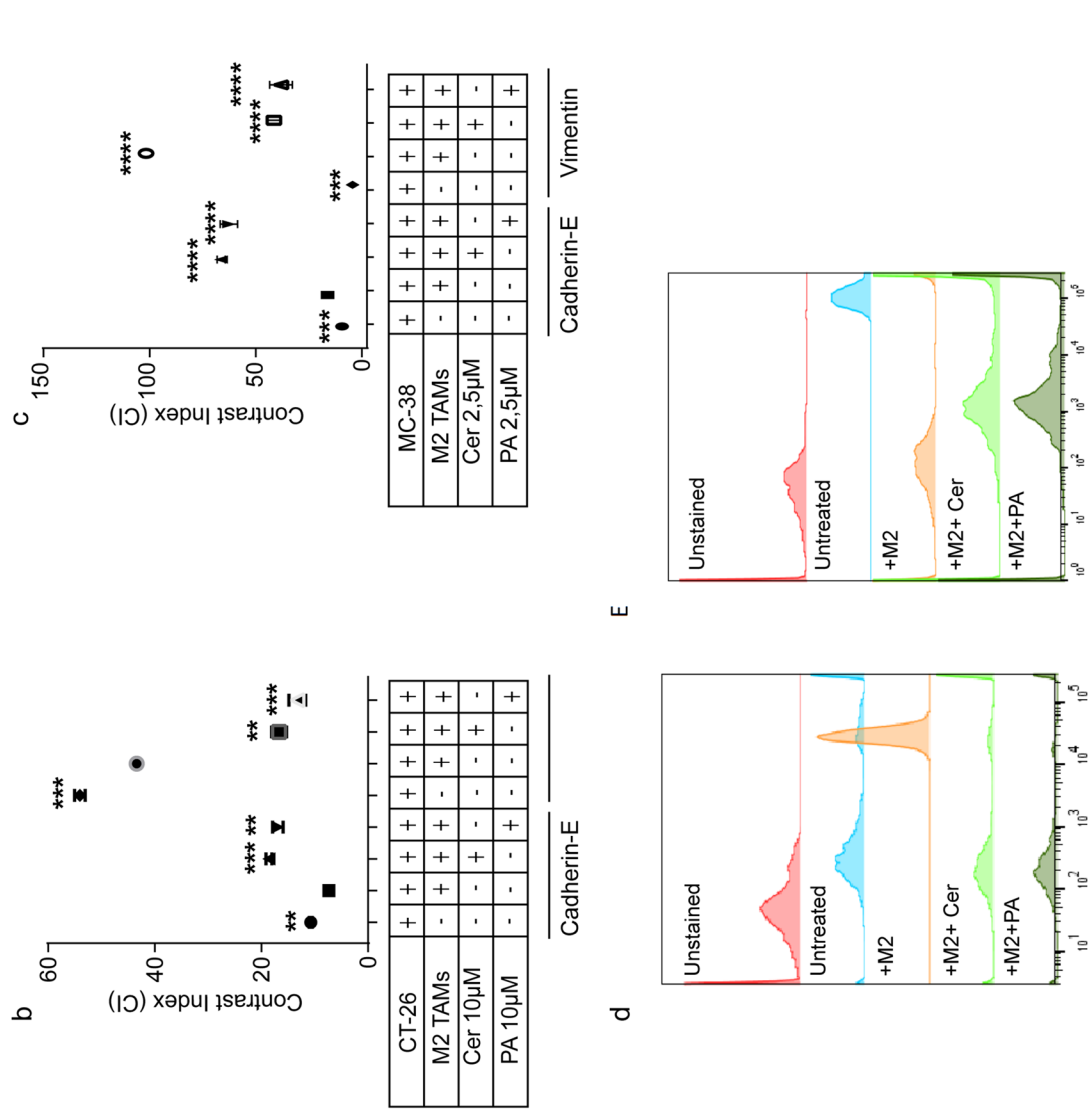

Fig. 5 Co-culture of CT-26 cells with M2-polarized tumor-associated macrophages (TAMs) increased the mesenchymal phenotype in colorectal cancer cells. **a** CT-26 cells were indirectly co-cultured with CM of PA- or Cer-treated (10 µM each) M2-TAMs for 48 h and analyzed by fluorescent microscopy for Cadherin-E (left, purple) and Vimentin (right, purple) expression. The cell nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue). Scale bar = 25 µm. **b** Quantification of the fluorescent intensity of the Cadherin-E and Vimentin labeling in CT-26 cells upon co-culture with CM of PA- or Cer-treated M2-TAMs. **c** MC-38 cells were directly co-cultured with M2-TAMs treated that were with PA or Cer (2.5 µM each) for 48 h and analyzed by flow cytometer for **d** Vimentin and **e** Cadherin-E expression. All p values were compared to CT-26 cells co-cultured with CM of IL-4-treated RAW 264 as well as compared to MC-38 cells directly co-cultured with IL-4-treated RAW 264 by analysis of variance and Bonferroni's test $^{**}p < 0.01$, $^{***}p < 0.001$ versus M2-TAM CM or M2-TAM