

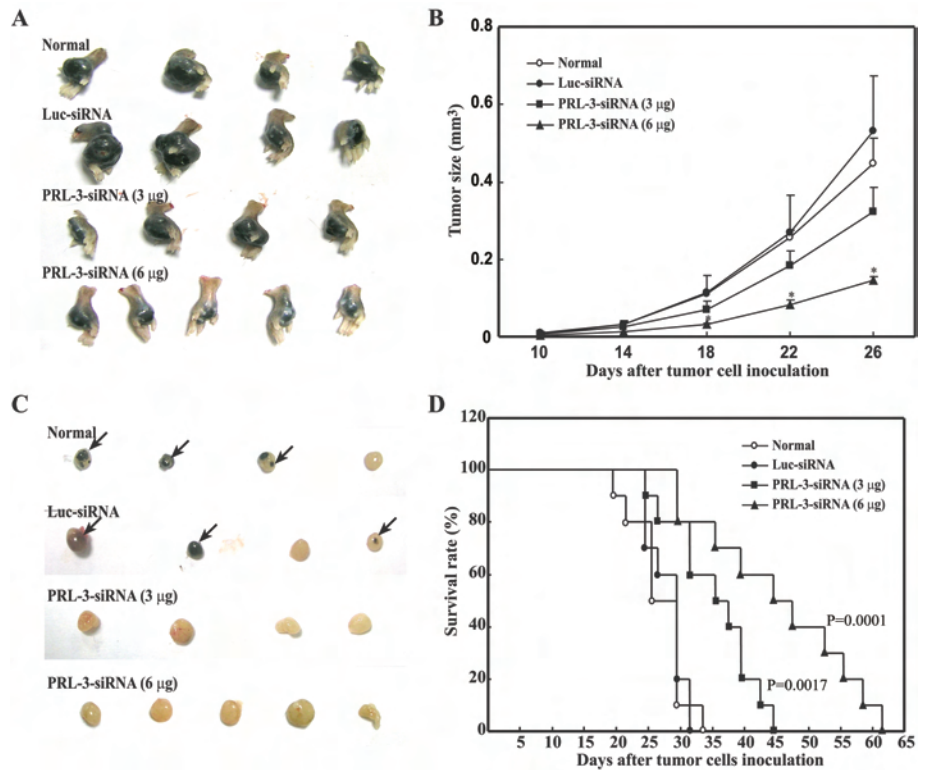
## ERRATUM

# PRL-3 siRNA Inhibits the Metastasis of B16-BL6 Mouse Melanoma Cells In Vitro and In Vivo

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Figure 5 for this article was incorrectly presented in a recent issue (13[3-4], March-April 2007). A revised image appears to the right.



**Figure 5.** Effect of PRL-3 siRNA on the spontaneous metastasis of B16-BL6 melanoma cells in vivo. B16-BL6 cells ( $20 \mu\text{L}$ ,  $2.5 \times 10^6$  cells/mL) were injected subcutaneously into right footpads of C57BL/6J mice (100% of injected mice formed tumors). Ten days after injection, the mice were distributed into four groups according to tumor size. The tumors were injected with PBS, Luc siRNA, and PRL-3 siRNA (3 or 6  $\mu\text{g}$ ) four times every 4 days. (A) After 26 days, mice were killed, and the footpads inoculated with B16-BL6 cells were resected. (B) Time course of tumor growth. Tumor volumes were measured every 4 days from day 10 to 26 after inoculation. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM of five mice in each group. A significant difference was shown compared with the PBS control group. \* $P < 0.05$  vs. Luc siRNA control. (C) Draining popliteal lymph node from injected footpads. The arrow indicates the spontaneous metastatic B16-BL6 tumor. (D) Survival curve of mice ( $n = 10$ ) treated with PBS, Luc-siRNA, or PRL-3 siRNA (3 or 6  $\mu\text{g}$ ). Results were evaluated by the Kaplan-Meier method. The differences between the Luc-siRNA control group and the two treatment groups are statistically significant, \* $P < 0.01$ .