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Correction: TPL inhibits the invasion and migration of drug-resistant ovarian cancer by targeting the PI3K/AKT/NF-κB-signaling pathway to inhibit the polarization of M2 TAMs

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A Correction on

TPL inhibits the invasion and migration of drug-resistant ovarian cancer by targeting the PI3K/AKT/NF-κB-signaling pathway to inhibit the polarization of M2 TAMs

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There was a mistake in **Figure 3** as published. In **Figure 3C**, there are instances of duplicated areas between some images due to carelessness. Specifically, these occur between: Migration-C and Invasion-Co-C; Invasion-C and Migration-12.5nM TPL; Invasion-C and Invasion-6.25nM TPL; Invasion-Co-C and Invasion-12.5nM TPL; Invasion-6.25nM TPL and Migration-25nM TPL; Invasion-6.25nM TPL and Migration-12.5nM TPL. The corrected **Figure 3** appears below.

The original version of this article has been updated.

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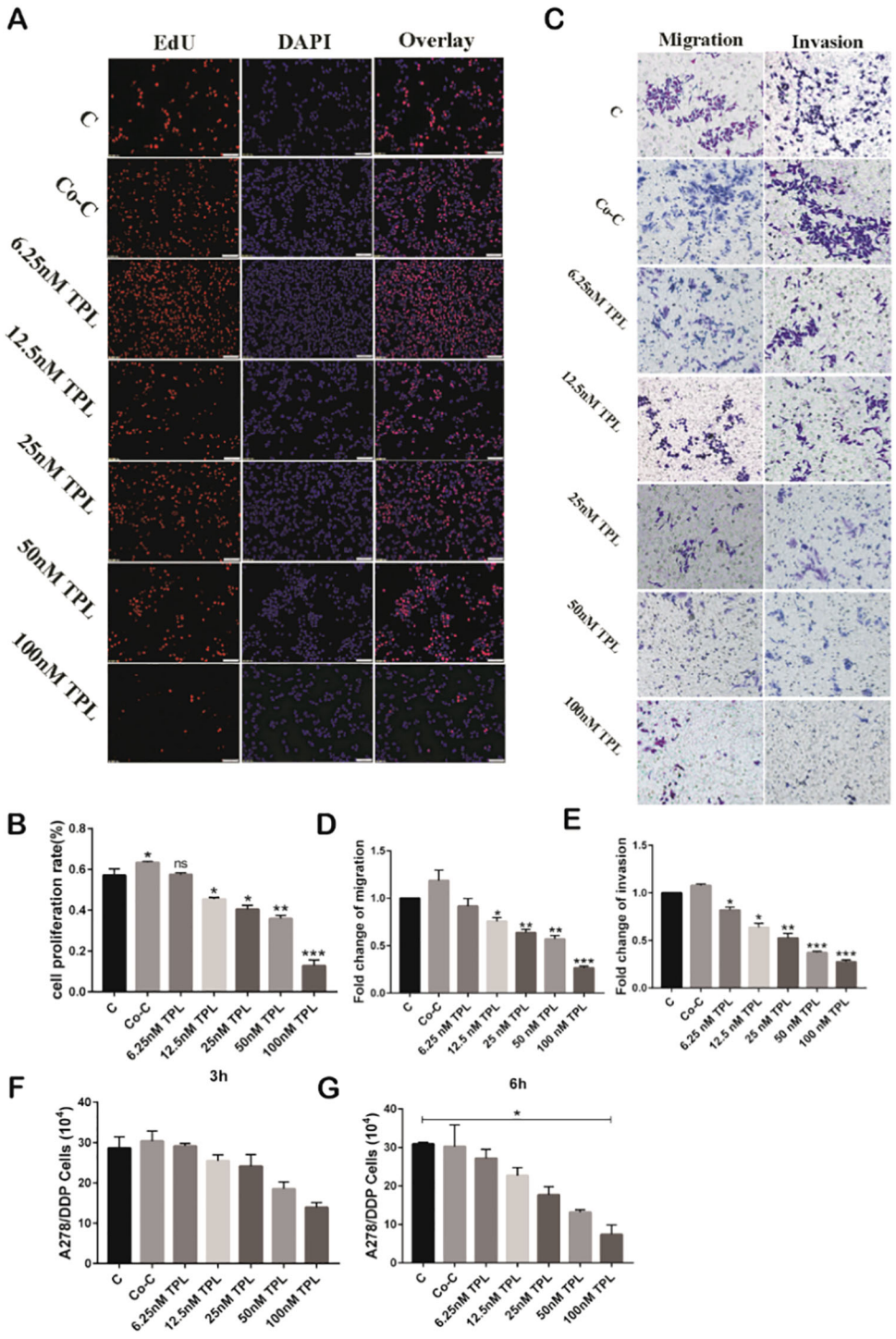

FIGURE 3
Tumor-associated macrophage (TAM) cell supernatant slightly improves the proliferation, migration, and invasiveness of A2780/DDP cells, but triptolide (TPL) reverses these effects. **(A)** TPL was diluted to varying concentrations with TAM cell supernatant, and then added to A2780/DDP cells; cell proliferative ability was measured 24 h later. **(B)** Quantitative analyses of the proliferative capacity of A2780/DDP cells are shown in **(A)**. **(C)** Representative transwell migration and invasion assay of A2780/DDP cells after treatment with TPL. **(D, E)** Quantification of migratory and invasive capacities of A2780/DDP in **(C)**. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, and ***P < 0.001. **(F, G)** Representative extracellular matrix-adhesion experiment using A2780/DDP cells treated with different concentrations of TPL for 3 or 6 h. *P < 0.05. ns, no significance.