

OPEN ACCESS

APPROVED BY
Frontiers Editorial Office,
Frontiers Media SA, Switzerland

*CORRESPONDENCE
Shu ling Liu

dr_shulingliu@163.com
Ning Wu
18721516929@163.com

RECEIVED 11 September 2025 ACCEPTED 15 September 2025 PUBLISHED 24 September 2025

CITATION

Wang Lx, Liu SI and Wu N (2025) Correction: Application and development of Organ-on-a-Chip technology in cancer therapy. Front. Oncol. 15:1703677. doi: 10.3389/fonc.2025.1703677

COPYRIGHT

© 2025 Wang, Liu and Wu. This is an openaccess article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.

Correction: Application and development of Organ-on-a-Chip technology in cancer therapy

Ling xiao Wang¹, Shu ling Liu^{2*} and Ning Wu^{3*}

¹School of Gongli Hospital Medical Technology, University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai, China, ²Shanghai Pudong New Area Gongli Hospital, Shanghai, China, ³Department of Oncology, Shanghai Pudong New Area Gongli Hospital, Shanghai, China

KEYWORDS

in vitro model, biomedical engineering, drug screening, personalized medicine, organon-a-chip, cancer therapy

A Correction on

Application and development of Organ-on-a-Chip technology in cancer therapy

By Wang Lx, Liu SI and Wu N (2025). Front. Oncol. 15:1643230. doi: 10.3389/fonc.2025.1643230

A correction has been made to the section "Applications of Organoid-on-a-Chip in cancer therapy" sub-section "Drug screening and clinical translation", 3rd paragraph. The citation number was erroneously given as 25 (Moorman et al.) instead it should have been 26 (Regmi et al.). The corrected sentence appears below: "Regmi's team designed a droplet microfluidic system for high - throughput drug testing at the single -cell level. They tested the dose - dependent killing of doxorubicin on breast cancer organoids and evaluated the efficacy of tyrosine kinase inhibitors in lung cancer chips (26)."

A correction has been made to the section "Applications of Organoid-on-a-Chip in cancer therapy", sub-section "Research on tumor biological mechanisms" 3rd paragraph. The sentence and citation to reference 33 (Gjerdrum et al.) was erroneous. The corrected sentence and citation appears below:

"Similarly, Christine Trinkle's team utilized a bone metastasis model and found that in bone microenvironments containing osteoblasts, the extravasation rate of breast cancer cells is significantly increased. The CXCL5 signal enhances tumor cell migration distance, while CXCR2 signal - blocking antibodies decrease extravasation (6)."

A correction has been made to the section "Applications of Organoid-on-a-Chip in cancer therapy", sub-section "Research on tumor biological mechanisms" 4th paragraph. The reference details of reference 35 were given as "Takebe, T., & Wells, J. M. (2019). Organoids by design. Science (New York, N.Y.), 364(6444), 956–959. https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaw7567".

The correct reference details are:

"35. Strelez C, Perez R, Chlystek JS, Cherry C, Yoon AY, Halliday B, et al. Integration of Patient-Derived Organoids and Organ-on-Chip Systems: Investigating Colorectal Cancer

Wang et al. 10.3389/fonc.2025.1703677

Invasion within the Mechanical and GABAergic Tumor Microenvironment. bioRxiv [Preprint]. 2023 Sep 17:2023.09. 14.557797. doi: 10.1101/2023.09.14.557797."

An incorrect **Funding** statement was provided. The correct funder and grant number is: "Shanghai Pudong New District Science and Technology Commission, Grant Number PKJ2023-Y25".

A correction has been made to the section "Applications of Organoid-on-a-Chip in Cancer Therapy", sub-section "Research on Tumor Biological Mechanisms", Paragraph 1. There was an error in the text referencing Table 1. The paragraph has been corrected as follows:

"As OoC technology has advanced in simulating tumor microenvironments, it has become more refined in tumor biology research, primarily through two approaches: extrusion-based or photo-crosslinking-based bioprinting using bioinks to fabricate

organoids (28) and integrating microfluidic systems into chips (29). Despite partially replicating the tumor microenvironment, both have flaws (Table 1). Moreover, integrating complex vascular networks and immune cells with organoids remains a key challenge."

The original version of this article has been updated.

Publisher's note

All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.