



Corrigendum: β-Sitosterol and Gemcitabine Exhibit Synergistic Anti-Pancreatic Cancer Activity by Modulating Apoptosis and Inhibiting Epithelial–Mesenchymal Transition by Deactivating Akt/GSK-3β Signaling

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A Corrigendum on

β-Sitosterol and Gemcitabine Exhibit Synergistic Anti-Pancreatic Cancer Activity by Modulating Apoptosis and Inhibiting Epithelial–Mesenchymal Transition by Deactivating Akt/GSK-3β Signaling *by Cao, Z. Q., Wang, X. X., Lu, L., Xu, J. W., Li, X. B., Zhang, G. R., et al. (2019). Front. Pharmacol. doi: 10. 3389/fphar.2018.01525*

In the original article, there was a mistake in **Figures 2,3,6 and 7** as published. The incorrect images were erroneously inserted.

Firstly, the label of S and G2/M were marked reversed in Figures 2A,B and 6. Besides, one picture was mistakenly showed in **Figure 6**.In addition, due to the carelessness of the picture combination and image processing, in **Figure 3A** and **Figure 7A,D**, some pictures were mistakenly placed. The corrected **Figures 2,3,6 and 7** appears below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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****p* < 0.001).

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(250 μ M/L) and PER (10 μ M/L). The expressions of Akt, p-Akt, GSK-3 β , p-GSK-3 β , Snail, vimentin, and E-cadherin in MIA-PaCa-2 and BXPC-3 cells were tested by western blotting, the relative protein levels of p-Akt/Akt, p-GSK-3 β /GSK-3 β , Snail, vimentin, and E-cadherin were shown in the histograms. All data are depicted as mean \pm SD (n = 3; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001). (**M–O**) MIA-PaCa-2 and BXPC-3 cells were treated with just culture medium, BS (250 μ M/L), or both BS (250 μ M/L) and LiCL (20 mM/L). The expressions of GSK-3 β , Snail, vimentin, and E-cadherin in MIA-PaCa-2 and BXPC-3 cells were treated by western blotting, the relative protein levels of p-GSK-3 β , Snail, vimentin, and E-cadherin in MIA-PaCa-2 and BXPC-3 cells were tested by western blotting, the relative protein levels of p-GSK-3 β , Snail, vimentin, and E-cadherin in the histograms. All data are depicted as mean \pm SD (n = 3; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001).

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FIGURE 7 | Combination of β -sitosterol (BS) and gemcitabine (GEM) synergistically decrease migration and invasion and downregulate the expression of epithelial–mesenchymal transition (EMT) markers and AKT/GSK-3 β signaling pathways in pancreatic cancer cells. (A–C) For transwell migration assays, MIA-PaCa-2 and BXPC-3 cells were treated with BS (250 μ M/L) and GEM (50 μ M/L) alone and in combination for 48 h. The number of cells were counted under a microscope (200× magnification). Quantification results are shown for migration of MIA-PaCa-2 and BXPC-3 cells. All data are depicted as mean \pm SD (n = 3; *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; $\#_p < 0.05$; *#p < 0.01; $\#_p < 0.05$; **p < 0.01; $\#_p < 0.01$; $\#_p < 0.05$; **p < 0.01; $\#_p < 0.05$; **p < 0.01; $\#_p < 0.05$; **p < 0.01; $\#_p < 0.01$; $\#_p < 0.05$; **p < 0.01; $\#_p < 0.01$; $\#_p < 0.01$; $\#_p < 0.01$; $\#_p < 0.05$; **p < 0.01; $\#_p < 0.05$; **p < 0.01; $\#_p < 0.01$; $\#_p < 0.01$