

## CORRIGENDUM

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**High glucose promotes tumor cell proliferation and migration in lung adenocarcinoma via the RAGE-NOXs pathway**

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Following the publication of the above article, the authors have realized that the Materials and methods section and Figs. 1, 3 and 4 contained certain errors. In the Materials and methods section, the high glucose concentration was reported incorrectly as being 25 mmol/l; this should have been stated as 15 mmol/l. Furthermore, the normal concentration of glucose should have been reported as 5 mmol/l rather than 5.5 mmol, and the glucose concentration gradient should have been written as 0, 5, 10, and 15 mmol/l, and not as 0, 5, 10, and 25 mmol/l.

Secondly, the authors have corrected some miscalculations associated with the bar charts featured in Figs. 1, 3, and 4, and the revised versions of these figures are shown here.

All these corrections were approved by all authors. The authors regret that these errors were included in the paper, even though they did not substantially alter any of the major conclusions reported in the study, and apologize to the readership for any inconvenience caused.

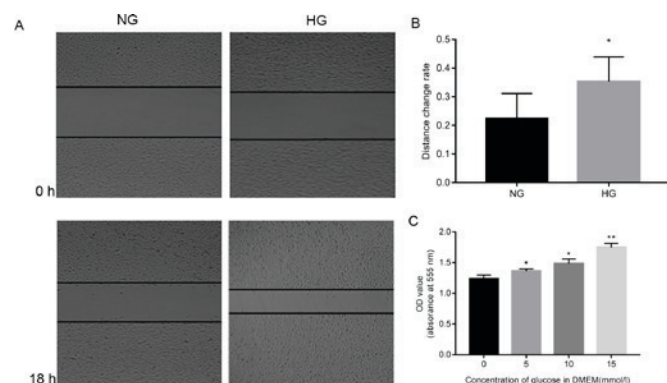


Figure 1. Effects of glucose on migration and proliferation. (A and B) Cell migration could be promoted by HG compared with in cells cultured under NG conditions. (C) MTT results of A549 cells treated with various concentrations of glucose (0, 5, 10 and 25 mmol/l). Increasing concentrations of glucose promoted the proliferation of A549 cells. \* $P < 0.05$  vs. the NG group. DMEM, Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium; HG, high glucose; NG, normal glucose; OD, optical density.

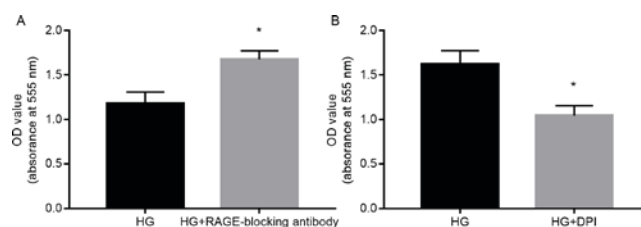


Figure 3. Results of an MTT assay demonstrated that (A) RAGE-blocking antibody promoted HG-induced proliferation of A549 cells, whereas (B) DPI inhibited HG-induced proliferation of A549 cells. \* $P < 0.05$  vs. the HG group. DPI, diphenyl iodonium chloride; HG, high glucose; OD, optical density; RAGE, receptor for advanced glycation end-products.

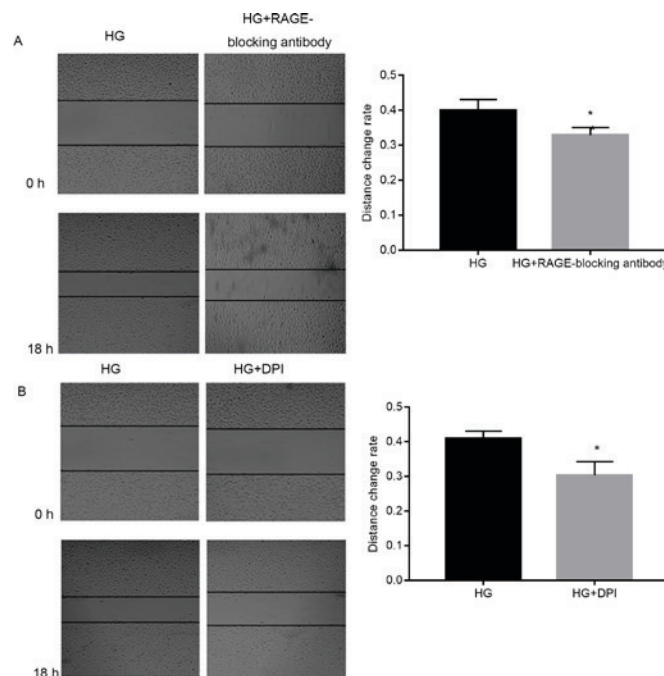


Figure 4. Results of a wound-healing assay indicate that (A) RAGE-blocking antibody may inhibit HG-induced migration of A549 cells. (B) DPI also inhibited HG-induced migration of A549 cells. \* $P < 0.05$  vs. the HG group. HG, high glucose; DPI, diphenyl iodonium chloride; RAGE, receptor for advanced glycation end-products.



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