


CORRECTION

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Correction: Identifying the novel key genes in renal cell carcinoma by bioinformatics analysis and cell experiments

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In this article, the author would like to correct the duplication in Figs. 4 and 6 as mentioned below.

First, the Fig. 4g and Fig. 4i are the same. Figure 4g was copied to Fig. 4i by mistake, resulting in duplication of

the two figures. Second, in Fig. 6, the wildtype and the vector of OSRC-2 were duplicated by mistake.

The correct Fig. 4i and correct graph of Vector of OSRC-2 are published with this correction.

The original article [1] has been corrected

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12935-020-01405-6>.

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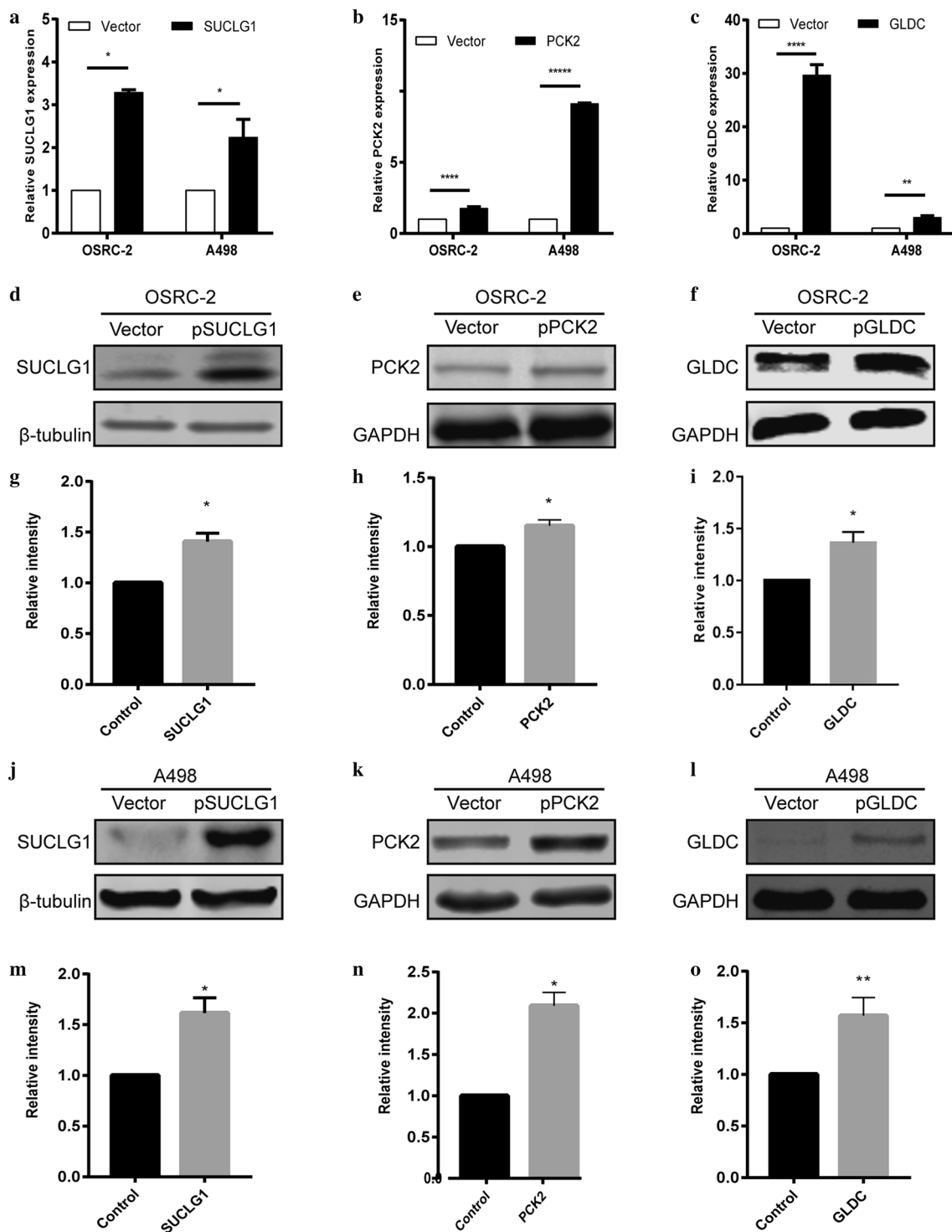


Fig. 4 RT-qPCR and western blotting validation of the expression level of SUCLG1, PCK2, GLDC in OSRC-2 and A498 cell lines. **a-c** Forty-eight hours after plasmid or vector transfection, qPCR detected the expression level of 3 genes in both OSRC-2 and A498 cell lines. **b-f** Protein expression was evaluated by Western blot. **j-l** The values of the band intensity represent the densitometric estimation of each band normalised by β -actin in (**b-f**, respectively). (* $p < 0.01$)

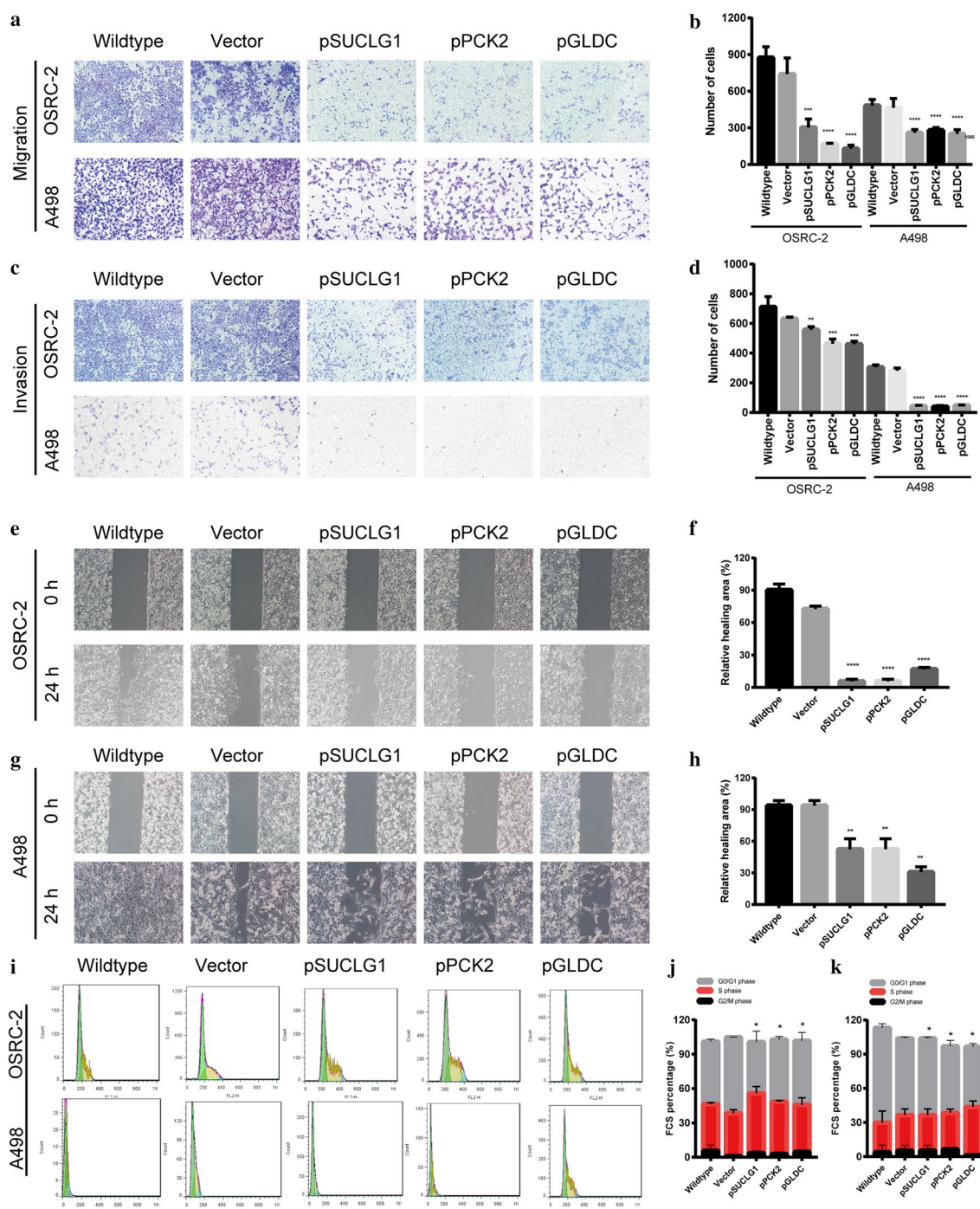


Fig. 6 Over-expression of SUCLG1, PCK2, GLDC inhibits renal carcinoma cell migration and invasion in vitro. **a** Transwell cell migration assay was performed after the overexpression in OSRC-2 and A498 cells. **b** Quantitative analysis to (a). **c** Matrigel cell invasion assay was performed after the overexpression in OSRC-2 and A498 cells. **d** Quantitative analysis to (c). **e-g** Overexpression SUCLG1, PCK2, GLDC suppressed wound healing of OSRC-2 and A498 cell line. **f-h** Quantitative description to (e) and (g). **i** Cell cycle of overexpression SUCLG1, PCK2, GLDC after transfection 48 h was analyzed by flow cytometry. Image shows a representative experiment out of three. Data was performed as mean \pm SD of three independent experiments. (* $p < 0.001$)

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