Journal of Experimental & Clinical Cancer Research

CORRECTION

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Correction: Tobacco smoke induced hepatic cancer stem cell-like properties through IL-33/p38 pathway

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Correction: *J Exp Clin Cancer Res* 38, 39 (2019)
https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-019-1052-z

Following publication of the original article [1], an overlapping of images was identified Fig. 1e and Fig. 5b.

The images of Oct4 in TS and TS + DMSO groups were replaced and the correct Fig. 5 is given as below:

The correction does not affect the overall results or conclusion of the article.

Published online: 06 June 2023

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The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-019-1052-z.

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Reference

1. Xie C, Zhu J, Wang X, et al. Tobacco smoke induced hepatic cancer stem cell-like properties through IL-33/p38 pathway. J Exp Clin Cancer Res. 2019;38:39. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13046-019-1052-z.

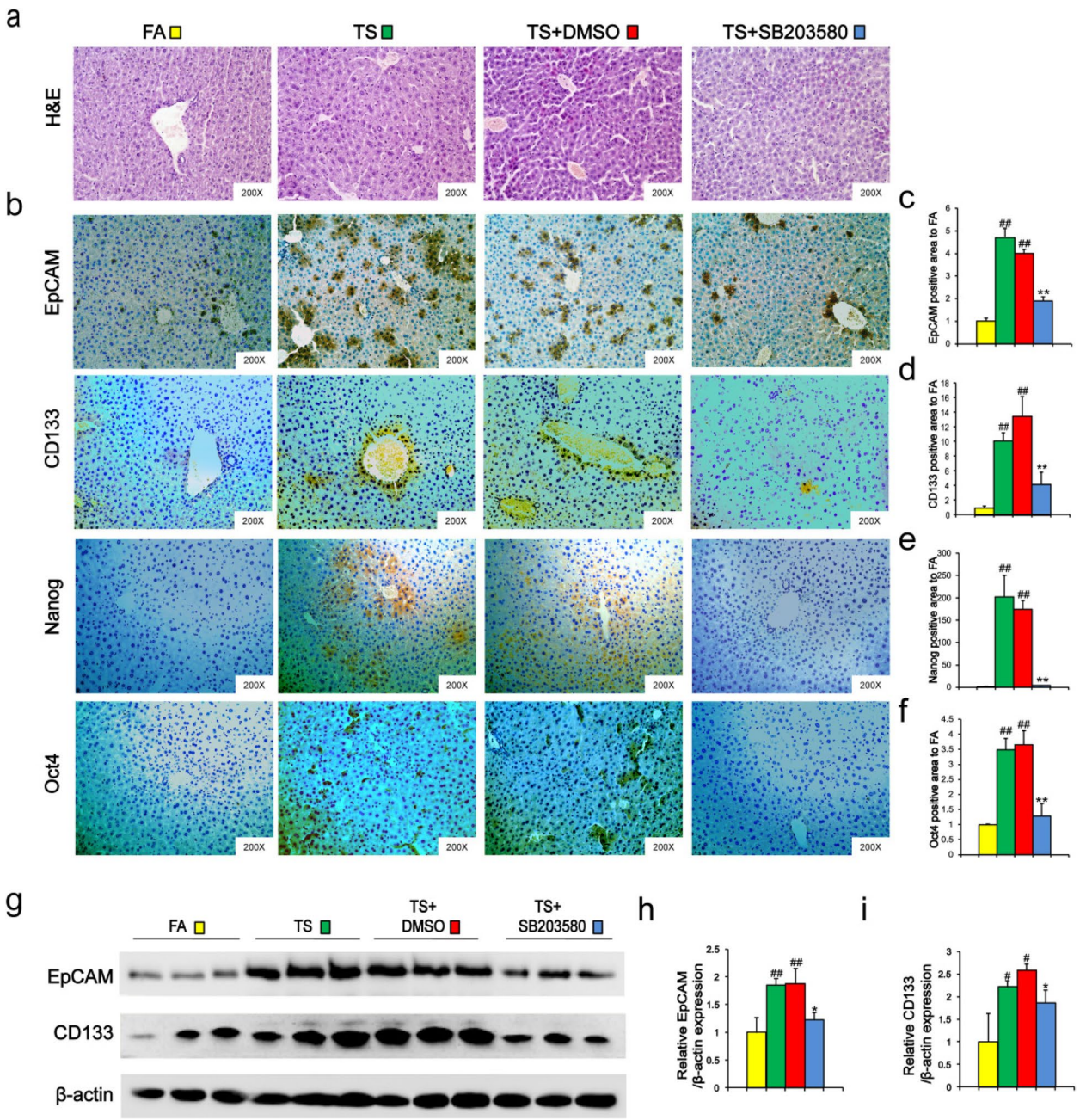

Fig. 5 p38 suppression reversed long term TS exposure-triggered CSC-like properties. Mice exposed to TS were treated with or without p38 MAPK inhibitor (SB 203580) for 12 weeks, and representative micrographs of liver tissue were stained with H&E (**a**). **b** Immunohistochemical staining for EpCAM, CD133 and Nanog, Oct4 in liver tissues. **c-f** Fold changes of EpCAM (**c**), CD133 (**d**), Nanog (**e**) and Oct4 (**f**)—positive area in TS group compared with FA group. **g** Western blotting of EpCAM and CD133 in liver tissues. β-actin was served as the loading control. **h-i** The indicated proteins relative to β-actin were assessed by densitometric analysis; six animal samples per group were used for the densitometric analysis. Data are expressed as mean ± SD. The significance was assessed with one-way ANOVA test. # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$, compared with FA control; * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with TS + DMSO group. FA = filtered air; TS = tobacco smoke