

## Correction

## Correction: Hong et al. Anti-Proliferative and Pro-Apoptotic Effects of Licochalcone A through ROS-Mediated Cell Cycle Arrest and Apoptosis in Human Bladder Cancer Cells. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 2019, 20, 3820

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In the original publication [1], there was a mistake in Figures 3A and 5A as published. Figures 3A and 5A contain Western blotting image errors. In Figures 3A and 5A, Western blotting image for p21 and Bcl-2 are recognized as the same image with left and right side rotated. The error was recently recognized and verified, and we would like to correct the error. The corrected Figures 3A and 5A appear below. The authors state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. This correction was approved by the Academic Editor. The original publication has also been updated.



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**Figure 3.** Effects of LCA on the levels of cell cycle regulatory genes in T24 cells. (**A**) After treatment with LCA for 48 h, total cell lysates were prepared. Equal amounts of cellular proteins were separated in sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)-polyacrylamide gels, and transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membranes. The membranes were probed with the indicated antibodies, and the proteins were visualized using an enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) detection system. Actin was used as an internal control for Western blot assays. (**B**) Cells were incubated without or with 40  $\mu$ M LCA for 48 h, and then equal amounts of proteins were immunoprecipitated with the anti-Cdc2 or Cdk2 antibody. Western blotting using immunocomplexes was performed using anti-p21, Cdc2, or Cdk2 antibody, and an ECL detection system. Note: IP = immunoprecipitation.



**Figure 5.** Effects of LCA on the values of mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP), and expression of Bcl-2 family members and cytochrome c in T24 cells. T24 cells were treated with different concentrations

of LCA for 48 h. (**A**) Cell lysates were prepared, and Western blotting was then per-formed using the indicated antibodies. (**B**,**C**) Cells were collected and stained with 5,5',6,6'-tetrachloro-1,1',3,3'-tetraethyl-imidacarbocyanine iodide (JC-1) dye, and were then analyzed by a flow cytometer to evaluate the changes in MMP. (**B**) Representative profiles. (**C**) Each bar represents the percentage of cells with JC-1 aggregates (mean  $\pm$  SD of triplicate determinations, \*\* p < 0.001, \*\*\* p < 0.0001, when compared to control). (**D**) Cytosolic and mitochondrial proteins were prepared and analyzed for cytochrome c expression by Western blot analysis. Equal protein loading was confirmed by the analysis of cytochrome oxidase subunit VI (COX VI) and actin in each protein extract. Note: M.F. = mitochondrial fraction; C.F. = cytoplasmic fraction.

## Reference

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