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## Correction: Aqueous extract of *Cordyceps sinensis* potentiates the antitumor effect of DDP and attenuates therapy-associated toxicity in non-small cell lung cancer *via* $\text{I}\kappa\text{B}\alpha/\text{NF}\kappa\text{B}$ and AKT/MMP2/MMP9 pathways

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Correction for 'Aqueous extract of *Cordyceps sinensis* potentiates the antitumor effect of DDP and attenuates therapy-associated toxicity in non-small cell lung cancer *via*  $\text{I}\kappa\text{B}\alpha/\text{NF}\kappa\text{B}$  and AKT/MMP2/MMP9 pathways' by Xiaowei Huo *et al.*, *RSC Adv.*, 2017, 7, 37743–37754.

The authors regret that two cell lines and the units of Fig. 1C, 6A and 8A were incorrect in the original article. The corrected information is described herein.

In the Results section, subsection 'Cell viability' (p. 37748), the corrected discussion, in which 'HCT-115' and 'MDA-MB-13453' are corrected to 'HCT-116' and 'MDA-MB-453' respectively, is as follows:

As shown in Fig. 1B, both AECS1 and AECS2 dose-dependently reduced the growth and survival of A549, CoLo205, NCI-H460, HCT-116, HeLa, Hep 3B2.1-7, K562, Lewis, MDA-MB-453, B16F10, Raji, and SK-MEL-28.

An updated version of Fig. 1, in which (i) 'HCT-115' has been corrected to 'HCT-116' (Fig. 1B and C), (ii) 'MDA-MB-45' and 'MDA-MB-13453' have been corrected to 'MDA-MB-453' (Fig. 1B and C, respectively) and (iii) ' $\text{IC}_{50}$  ( $\mu\text{M}$ )' has been corrected to ' $\text{IC}_{50}$  ( $\text{mg ml}^{-1}$ )' (Fig. 1C), is presented below.

Updated versions of Fig. 6A and 8A, in which ' $\text{mg mL}^{-1}$ ' has been corrected to ' $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ', are presented below.

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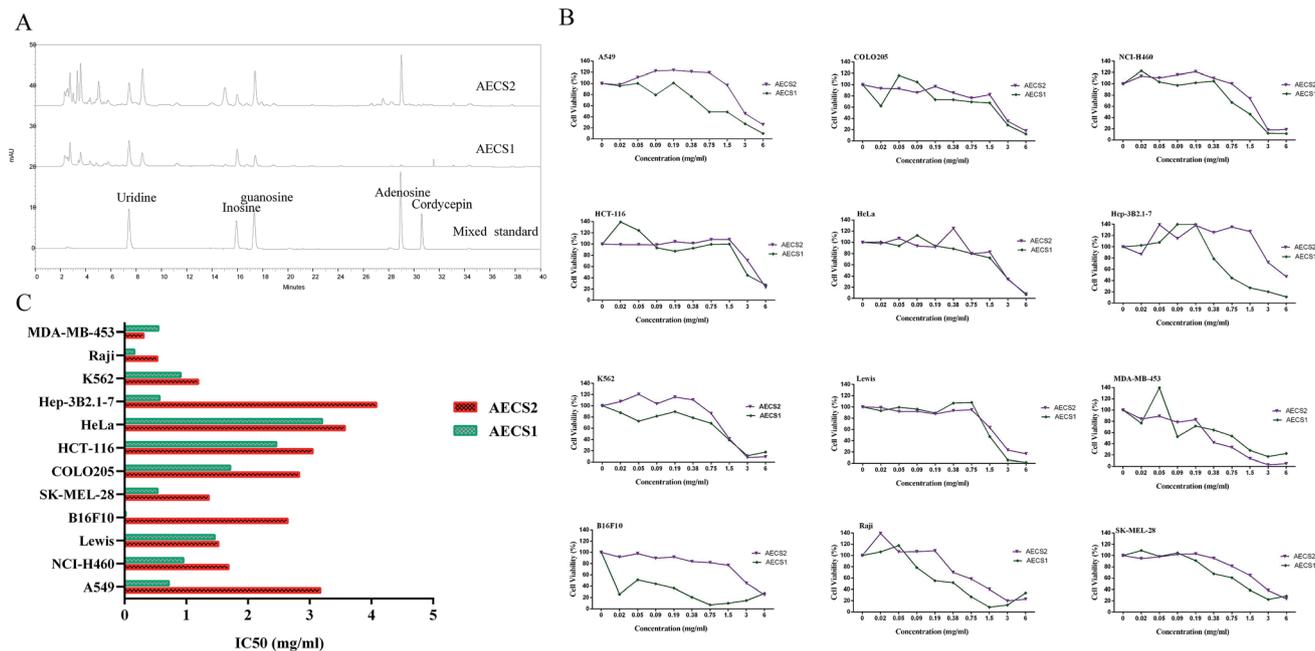


Fig. 1 (A) Chromatogram of mixed standard, A ECS1 and A ECS2. (B) Effect of A ECS1 and A ECS2 on cell viability of various cancer cells *in vitro*. Cells were treated with different concentrations of A ECS1 and A ECS2 for 24 h. Cell viability was detected by the MTT assay, the optical density of untreated control cells was taken as 100% viability. (C) IC<sub>50</sub> values for *in vitro* proliferation of each of the cell lines in panel B.

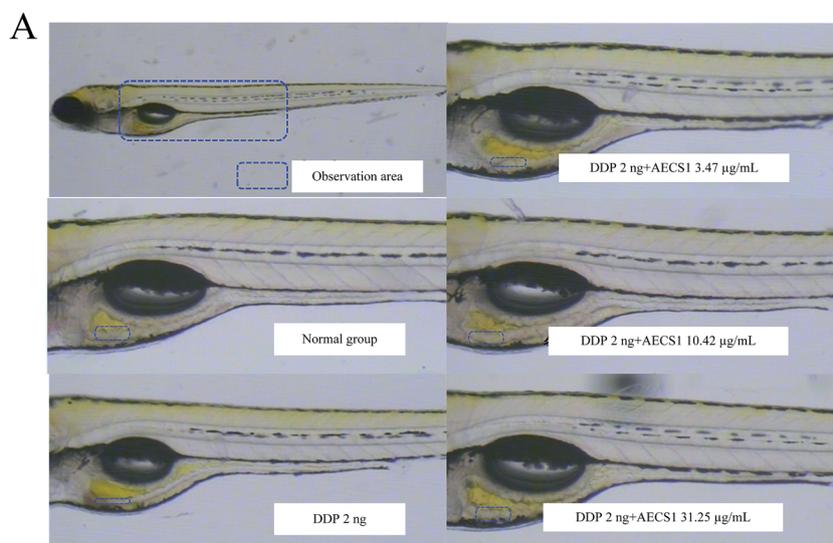


Fig. 6 Effect of A ECS1 on gastrointestinal toxicity induced by DDP in zebrafish. (A) Observation of intestinal wall in DDP-induced zebrafishes with different treatments.



A

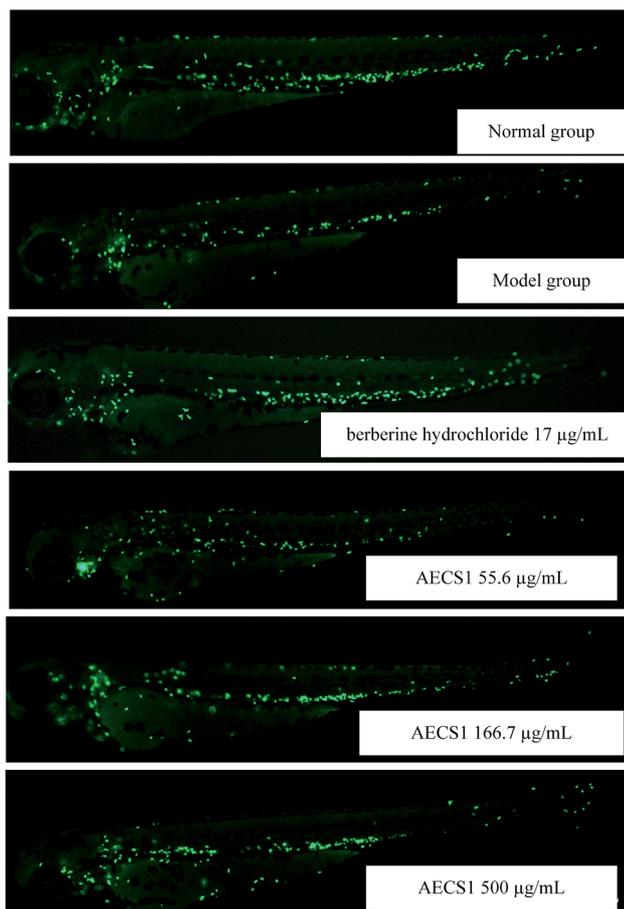


Fig. 8 Effect of AECS1 on neutropenia induced by vinorelbine tartrate in zebrafish. (A) Observation of neutrophils in vinorelbine tartrate-induced zebrafishes with different treatments. Green dots indicated neutrophils in zebrafish.

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

