Correction

Correction for: Calycosin stimulates the proliferation of endothelial cells, but not breast cancer cells, via a feedback loop involving RP11-65M17.3, BRIP1 and ERα

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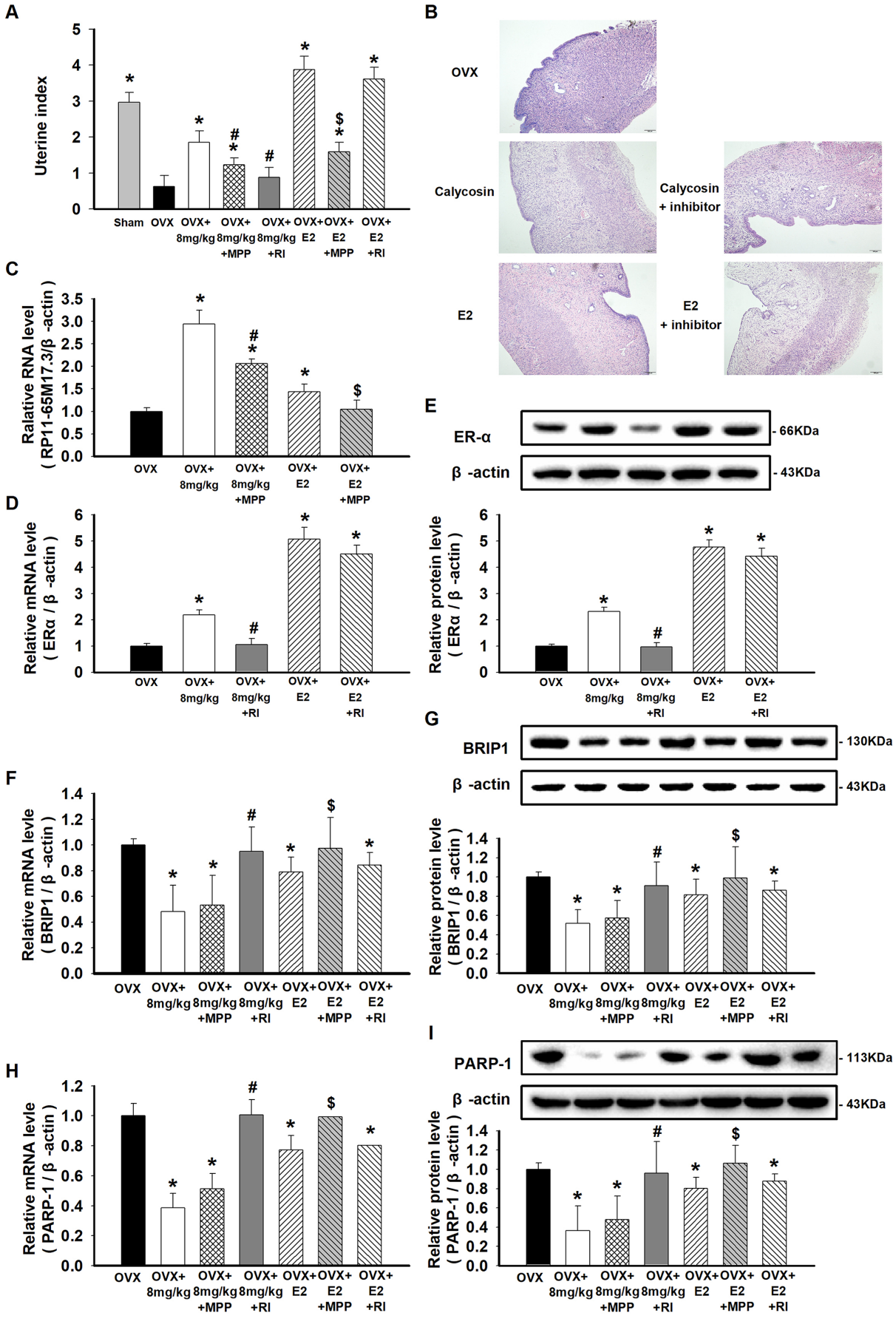
This article has been corrected: In the new **Figure 5**, the authors replaced **Figure 5B**, where they accidently mislabeled the "E2" and "E2+inhibitor" groups and mistakenly used partially duplicated pictures. The new **Figure 5B** contains a new image for the "E2+inhibitor" group from the original set of experiments. The authors also provided all the original HE staining pictures for this manuscript. This correction does not change the content of the publication and does not affect the conclusion of this research.

New **Figure 5** is presented below.

Figure 5. Effects of calycosin on OVX rats and the activation of the RP11-65M17.3-ERα loop in aortic ECs. (**A**) OVX rats were treated for 20 days with calycosin (0 or 8 mg/kg), 8 mg/kg calycosin and 5 mg/kg MPP, 8 mg/kg calycosin and RP11-65M17.3 shRNA, 20 μg/kg E_2, 20 μg/kg E_2 and 5 mg/kg MPP, 20 μg/kg E_2 and RP11-65M17.3 shRNA. The uterine index was calculated by the percentage of the uterus weight relative to the body weight. (**B**) The uterine tissues were stained with HE. (**C**–**I**) The levels of RP11-65M17.3, ERα, BRIP1 and PARP-1 in aortic ECs were determined using qRT-PCR or Western blotting. Representative data from three independent experiments are shown. $^{*}p < 0.05$ vs. OVX; $^{\#}p < 0.05$ vs. 8 mg/kg calycosin; $^{\$}p < 0.05$ vs. 20 μg/kg E_2.


A
Uterine index
Sham
OVX
OVX+ 8mg/kg
OVX+ 8mg/kg +MPP
OVX+ 8mg/kg +RI
OVX+ E2
OVX+ E2 +MPP
OVX+ E2 +RI
B
OVX
Calycosin
Calycosin + inhibitor
E2
E2 + inhibitor
C
Ralative RNA level (RP11-65M17.3/β -actin)
D
Relative mRNA levle (ERα / β -actin)
E
ER-α
β -actin
66KDa
43KDa
Relative protein levle (ERα / β -actin)
F
Relative mRNA levle (BRIP1 / β -actin)
G
BRIP1
β -actin
130KDa
43KDa
Relative protein levle (BRIP1 / β -actin)
H
Relative mRNA levle (PARP-1 / β -actin)
I
PARP-1
β -actin
113KDa
43KDa
Relative protein levle (PARP-1 / β -actin)