## **Cellular Physiology** and Biochemistry Published online: 31 October 2025

Cell Physiol Biochem 2025;59:751

DOI: 10.33594/000000824

© 2025 The Author(s) Published by Cell Physiol Biochem Press GmbH&Co. KG. Duesseldorf www.cellphysiolbiochem.com

This article is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY). This means that any user shall be free to copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format, also for commercial purposes, provided proper credit is given to the Authors as well as the original publisher.

## **Erratum**

In the article, 'RA190, a Proteasome Subunit ADRM1 Inhibitor, Suppresses Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma by Inducing NF-KB-Mediated Cell Apoptosis', Cell Phys Biochem (2018) 47 (3): 1152–1166, https://doi.org/10.1159/000490210 by Yu et al.,

After publication the authors found inadvertent overlap between Fig. 3c and Fig. 5b due to image misplacement. The authors stated that error primarily occurred due to repeated adjustments in the manuscript structure and thought process during preparation, which led to extensive reorganization of the data, resulting in the misapplication of similar images to Figure 3C. The authors have verified the data through a re-examination of raw data in Fig. 5b and have identified the incorrect use of images in panels RBE/shNC and RBE/shA1 in Fig. 3c and provided the original data for Figures 3 and 5 for the journal to review. The correct version of Fig.3 is shown below.

Fig. 3. The growth-suppressive effect of ADRM1 silencing on ICC cells in vitro and in vivo. (A) Knockdown efficiency was determined. Cells were subjected to immunoblotting analysis of the expression of ADRM1. (B) ADRM1 silencing by shRNA inhibited the proliferation of RBE and QBC939 cells. Cell proliferation was detected by cell counting kit-8 assay. (C) Silencing of ADRM1 suppressed colony formation of RBE and QBC939 cells. These results were representative of three independent experiments. (D-E) ADRM1 knockdown inhibited the growth of QBC939 cells in vivo. Representative image of xenograft

