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Correction: Vitamin D activates FBP1 to block the Warburg effect and modulate blast metabolism in acute myeloid leukemia

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The original article [1] contained a typographical error in Fig 1F as well as some revision highlights in the supplementary material. These errors have since been corrected.

Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at https://doi.org/10.1186/s40364-022-00379-z.

Additional file 1.

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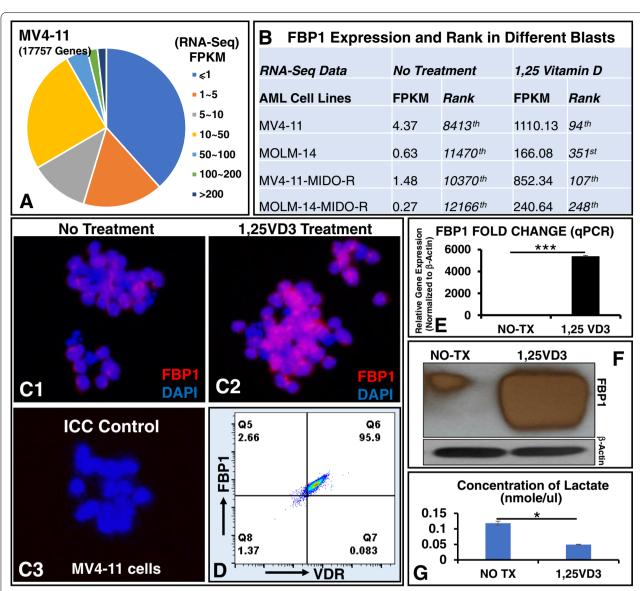


Fig. 1 1,25 vitamin D induced FBP1 expression and reduced lactate production. **A** Pie distribution of RNA-seq FPKM-based gene expression in MV4–11 cells; **B** The FBP1 expression (FPKM) increased sharply from the low rank in non-treated (NO-TX) group to the high rank in 80 nM 1,25VD3-treated groups in different experimental groups of MV4–11, MOLM-14 cells, MV4–11-MIDO-R and MOLM-14-MIDO-R cells (MV4–11 or MOLM-14 resistant to midostaurin). MIDO: midostaurin (80 nM); **C**1–3 40x Images from Immunocytochemistry (ICC) to compare FBP1 protein before or after 1,25VD3 treatment; ICC control: 2nd antibody was applied without the primary antibody; **D** Representative FC plots showing the co-expression of FBP1 and VDR in 1,25VD3-treated MV4–11 cells; The Supplementary Figure 2 showing the FC plot of FITC-isotype control; **E** MV4–11 cells were treated with 80 nM 1,25VD3 for 48 h, then harvested and analyzed by RT-qPCR for expression of human FBP1 (Fold Change); **F** Treated MV4–11 cells were analyzed by WB for protein expression of human FBP1; **G** Treated MV4–11 cells were analyzed by Lactate Assay; Cumulative data of the concentration of intracellular lactate; Where applicable, data are means \pm SEM and were analyzed by student "t" test. *p < 0.005, ****p < 0.005, ***p < 0.005, *