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# Corrigendum: Tilianein extracted from *Dracocephalum moldavica* L. induces intrinsic apoptosis and drives inflammatory microenvironment response on pharyngeal squamous carcinoma cells via regulating TLR4 signaling pathways

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## A Corrigendum on

Tilianein extracted from *Dracocephalum moldavica* L. induces intrinsic apoptosis and drives inflammatory microenvironment response on pharyngeal squamous carcinoma cells via regulating TLR4 signaling pathways

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In the published article, there was an error in [Figure 5](#) as published. In the originally published version of this article, in [Figure 5C](#), the image for the 10  $\mu$ M tilianein transfected with NC siRNA group in the cell colony formation assay was incorrect. It inadvertently used the same image as the 100  $\mu$ M tilianein transfected with p65 siRNA group. The image for the 10  $\mu$ M tilianein transfected with NC siRNA group in [Figure 5C](#) has been corrected with the actual image.

The corrected [Figure 5](#) and its caption appear below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this change has no impact on the results and conclusions of the article. The original article has been updated.

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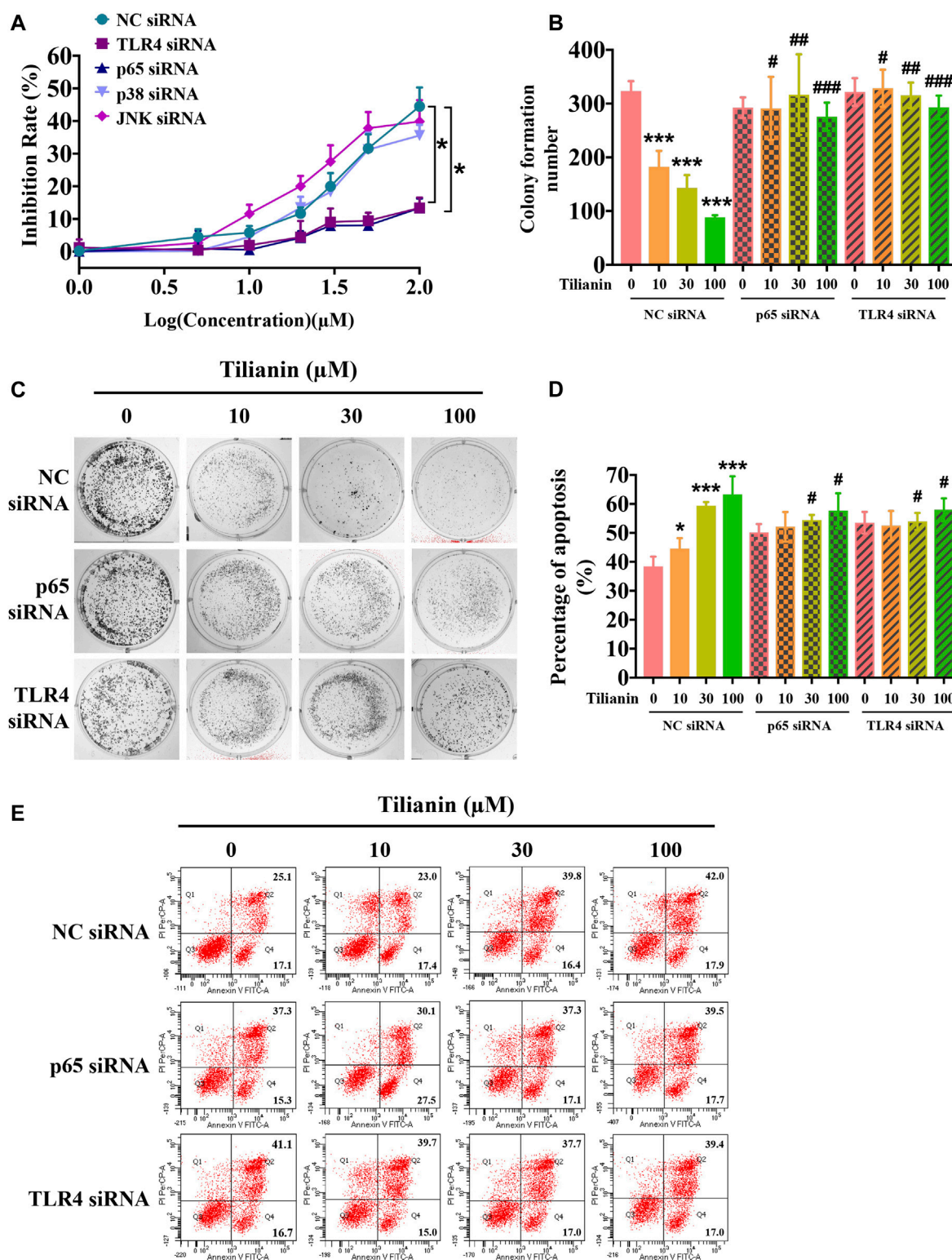


FIGURE 5

TLR4 and p65 contribute to the cytotoxic effects of tilianin on FaDu cells. (A) Tilianin treatment does not decrease cell viability of FaDu cells after silencing of TLR4 and p65 by siRNA. (B) Colony numbers calculated by image J. software. (C) Tilianin treatment does not inhibit cell colony formation in the presence of TLR4 siRNA and p65 siRNA. (D) The percentage of apoptosis analyzed by BD FACSCanto II. (E) Tilianin treatment does not induce cell apoptosis after treatment of FaDu cells with TLR4 siRNA and p65 siRNA. Results are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  SD,  $n = 6$ . \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$  vs. control. # $p < 0.05$ , ## $p < 0.01$ , ### $p < 0.001$  vs. tilianin.