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Correction: Unveiling the NEFH+ malignant cell subtype: insights from single-cell RNA sequencing in prostate cancer progression and tumor microenvironment interactions

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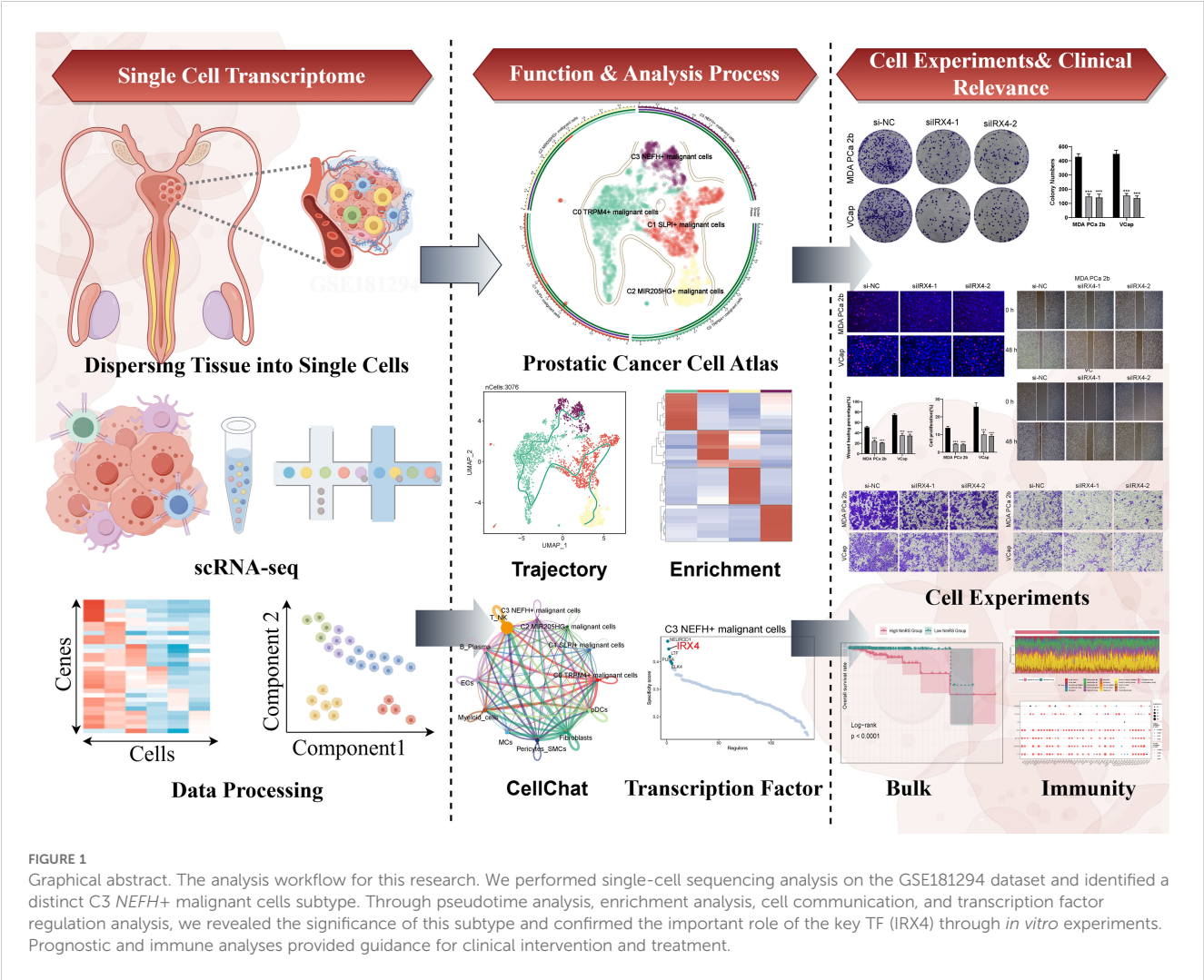
There was a mistake in **Figure 1** and **Figure 7I** as published. This error occurred
because placeholder images were used during the typesetting process to maintain layout
consistency. Due to an oversight, the first placeholder image in the upper left corner of
Figure 7I was not replaced with the correct image in time. In addition, since the **Figure 1**
includes a schematic diagram of this figure, it also needs to be updated accordingly. The
corrected **Figure 1** and **Figure 7** appears below.

The original version of this article has been updated.

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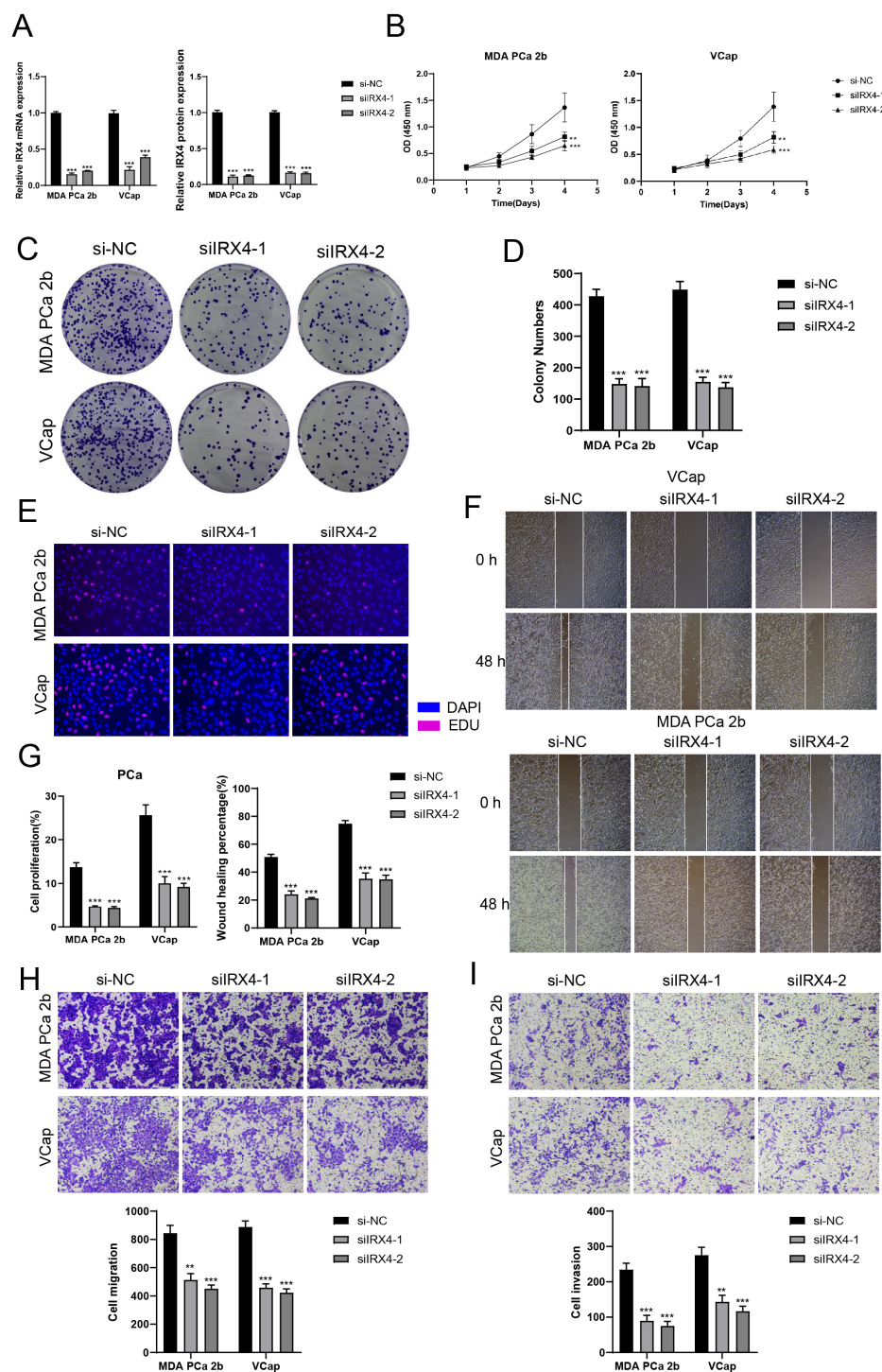


FIGURE 7

In vitro experiments confirmed the effects of IRX4 knockdown. (A) Decreased mRNA and protein expression levels after IRX4 knockdown. (B) CCK-8 assay showed a significant decrease in cell viability after IRX4 knockdown compared to the control group. (C, D) Colony formation assay demonstrated a significant decrease in colony numbers after IRX4 knockdown. (E) EDU staining experiment confirmed the inhibitory effect of IRX4 knockdown on cell proliferation. (F) Wound healing assay showed that IRX4 knockdown inhibited cell migration. (G) Bar graph displayed a significant decrease in cell proliferation and migration abilities after IRX4 knockdown. (H, I) Transwell assay showed that IRX4 knockdown suppressed the migration and invasion abilities of tumor cells in MDA PCA 2b and VCap cell lines. ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.