

CORRECTION

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Correction: Leveraging the germ layer development patterns to predict prognosis and identify MEST as a novel therapeutic target in glioma

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Correction: *Cancer Cell Int* (2026) 26:68
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12935-025-04163-5>

In this article [1], Fig. 1 has been updated after removing *Drosophila*-related data. For completeness and

transparency, the incorrect and correct versions of Fig. 1 are displayed below.

The original article has been corrected.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12935-025-04163-5>

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Incorrect Fig. 1:

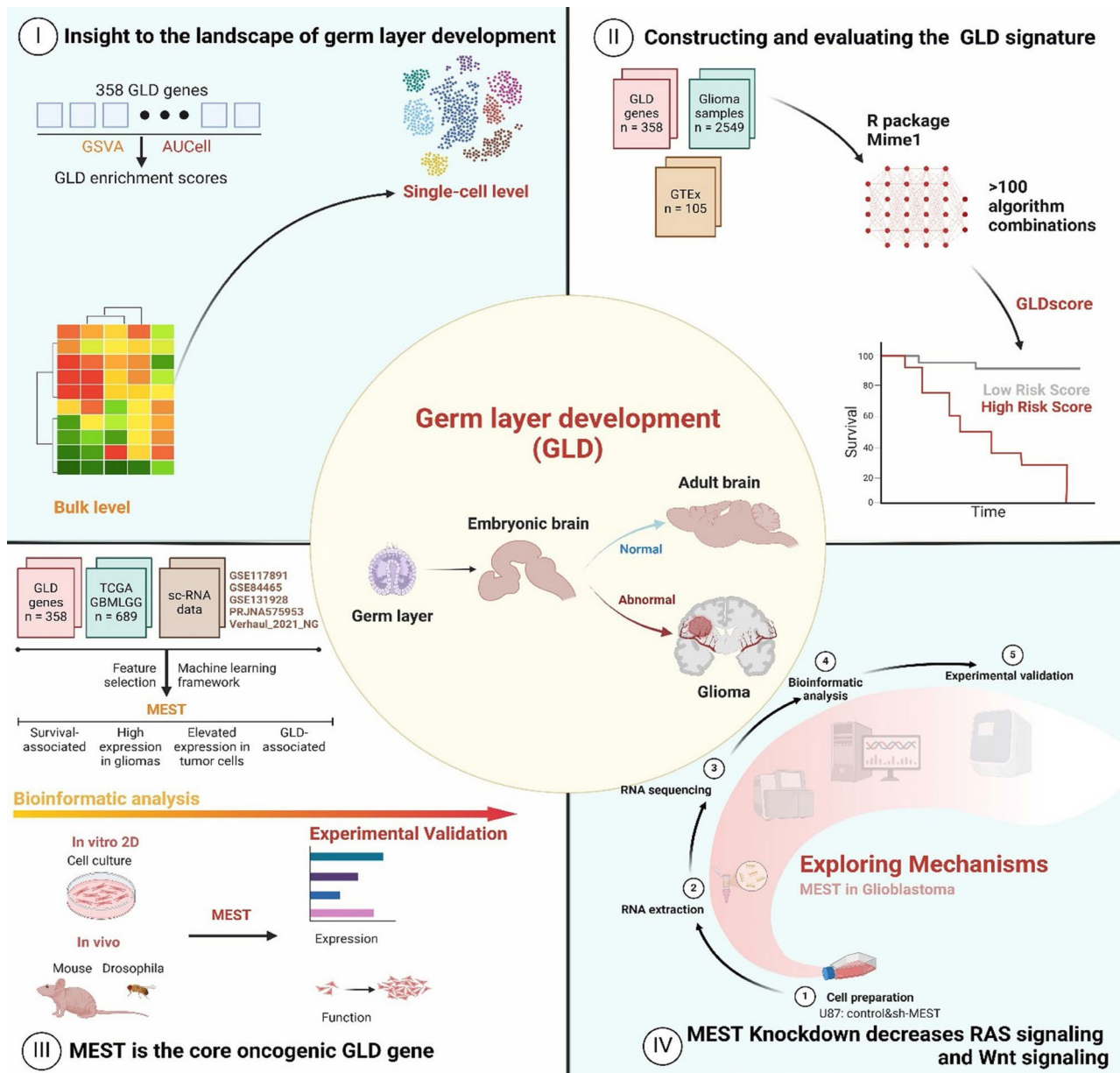


Fig. 1 The graphic abstract of this study. Using rigorous bioinformatics, we have provided a comprehensive description of the landscape of GLD in gliomas. Additionally, we have established a prognostic model capable of accurately predicting GLD-related outcomes. Furthermore, we have identified the core gene MEST and have conducted extensive research to elucidate its pivotal role in glioma progression through in vivo and in vitro experiments

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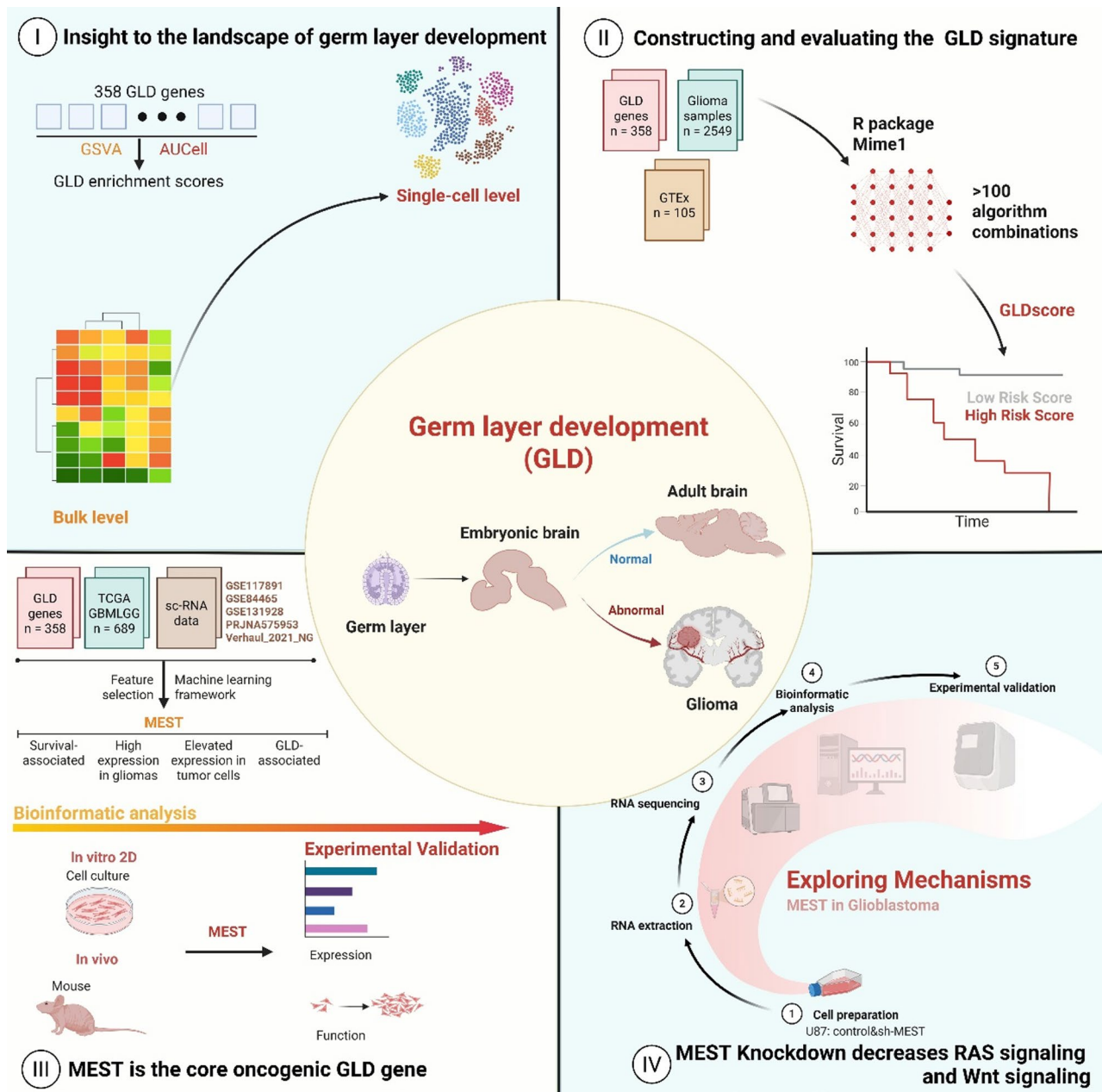


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Reference

1. Zhang W, Xia S, Xiao Y, et al. Leveraging the germ layer development patterns to predict prognosis and identify MEST as a novel therapeutic target in glioma. *Cancer Cell Int.* 2026;26:68.