Correction

PHARMACOLOGY

Correction for “CXCR4/YY1 inhibition impairs VEGF network and angiogenesis during malignancy,” by Filomena de Nigris, Valeria Crudele, Alfonso Giovane, Amelia Casamassimi, Antonio Giordano, Hermes J. Garban, Francesco Cacciatore, Francesca Pentimalli, Diana C. Marquez-Garban, Antonella Petrillo, Letizia Cito, Linda Sommese, Andrea Fiore, Mario Petrillo, Alfredo Siani, Antonio Barbieri, Claudio Arra, Franco Rengo, Toshio Hayashi, Mohammed Al-Omran, Louis J. Ignarro, and Claudio Napoli, which was first published July 26, 2010; 10.1073/pnas.1008256107 (*Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 107:14484–14489).

The authors wish to note the following: “Concerns about the presentation of data in some of the figures in our paper were brought to our attention. During the process of data checking by international ALCOA parameters, we detected mistakes during figure preparation of some in vitro results in Figs. 3*B* and 5*A* and *C* and Fig. S3. We have been able to find many original autoradiographs to confirm the results reported in our paper. We apologize for the inconvenience for these honest errors, which, importantly, do not affect the main results of the study.

“In Fig. 3*B*, the first two bands of the VEGFB box look very similar, but at higher resolution, the bands are different. The original autoradiograph was found and the bands were presented in a horizontally inverted form during image assembly. In the VEGFC box, the first, second, and fourth bands look identical. During image assembly (cut and flipping the image) a copy of band 1 was inadvertently used instead of the correct image of band 4.

“In Fig. 5*A*, we admit similarity of the bands in the ERK 1/2 gel; however, we recovered another experiment performed at the same time as data reported in the paper showing that, in our experimental conditions, ERK protein expression did not change during the time-course experiment.

“In Fig. 5*C*, we admit to poor quality resolution of the published image and the appearance of two similar though irrelevant bands in the first two lanes. We apologize for the mistake due to erroneous duplication of bands during figure assembly. Data from other experiments performed at the time confirm the results and are used in the corrected figure.

“In Fig. S3, we inadvertently duplicated the panel of VEGFB for VEGFD and GADPH, but have found the correct original images, which confirmed our results.”

The editors have reviewed the data from the authors and the corrected Fig. 3, Fig. 5, and Fig. S3, and their legends, appear below.

Fig. 3. Effect of T22 peptide and YY1 silencing on VEGF expression. (A) Media (100 μ L/sample) from cultured cells were analyzed by a specific VEGFR2 inhibition assay. Data are presented as percentage of control activation. The mean $\pm$ SD of data from three independent experiments is shown. $^5P < 0.001$ vs. SaOS. (B) Representative Western blots of total protein extracts from SaOS cells and shYY1 cells, untreated or treated with T22 peptide, revealed with VEGFA, -B and -C antibodies. (C) Real-time PCR quantification of VEGF transcripts performed on total RNA extracts from untreated SaOS cells, SaOS cells treated with T22 peptide, untreated shYY1 cells, and shYY1 cells treated with T22 peptide and normalized with GAPDH. SaOS transcripts were considered equal to 1, and the relative fold of the other transcripts was reported. Data shown are the mean $\pm$ SD from three independent experiments. $^*P < 0.01$, $^{\#}P < 0.05$, and $^5P < 0.001$ vs. SaOS.

Fig. 5. T22 peptide blocks YY1 activity by impairing its serine phosphorylation via AKT. (A and B) Western blots of total protein extracts from SaOS and shYY1 cells treated with T22 peptide at different time points revealed with specific antibodies, as indicated. Tubulin was used as loading control. (C) VEGFA protein expression in SaOS cells after treatment with T22 peptide and LY294002 inhibitor as indicated in figure. (D) Total protein extracts from SaOS cells untreated or treated with 100 nM T22 peptide and LY294002 inhibitor were immunoprecipitated with YY1 and immunoblotted with p-serine antibodies or immunoprecipitated with p-serine and immunoblotted with YY1. (E) Immunofluorescence of YY1 protein in SaOS cells and in SaOS cells treated with AKT inhibitor for 15 min (20× magnification, confocal microscope). DAPI was used for nuclear staining. (a) SaOS cells stained with YY1 antibodies. (b) SaOS nuclei stained with DAPI. (c) Merge. (d) SaOS cells treated with LY294002 for 15 min (*Materials and Methods*) stained with YY1 antibodies. (e) SaOS nuclei stained with DAPI. (f) Merge. (F) Immunofluorescence of YY1 protein in untreated SaOS cells and in SaOS cells treated with T22 peptide for 4 h (20× magnification). (a) SaOS cells stained with YY1 antibodies. (b) SaOS nuclei stained with DAPI. (c) Merge. (d) SaOS cells stained with YY1 antibodies after treatment with T22 peptide. (e) SaOS nuclei stained with DAPI. (f) Merge.

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