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CORRIGENDA

Human diploid fibroblasts are resistant to MEK/ERK-mediated disruption of the actin cytoskeleton and invasiveness stimulated by Ras

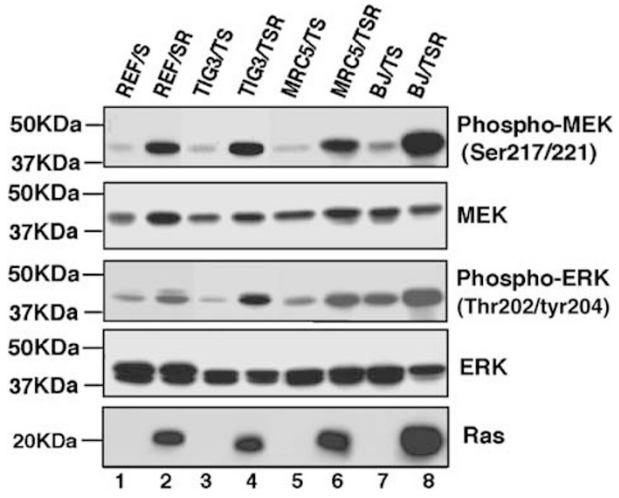
Taiko Sukezane, Chitose Oneyama, Kyoko Kakumoto, Kana Shibutani, Hidesaburo Hanafusa and Tsuyoshi Akagi

Oncogene (2005) **24,** 8216. doi:10.1038/sj.onc.1209223

Correction to: *Oncogene* 2005; **24**: 5648–5655. doi:10.1038/sj.onc.1208724; published online 20 June 2005

Since publication of the above manuscript, the authors have identified an error on page 5652. In the left-hand column the sentence commencing in the seventh line from the bottom should read 'Therefore, we examined the activation status of MEK and ERK in TIG3/TSR by immunoblotting with antibodies specific for phosphorylated Ser217/221 of MEK and phosphorylated Thr202/tyr204 of ERK.'

The authors also identified errors in Figure 6. The revised version of the Figure is given here.



Erythropoietin-mediated activation of JAK-STAT signaling contributes to cellular invasion in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma

Stephen Y Lai, Erin E Childs, Sichuan Xi, Francesca M Coppelli, William E Gooding, Alan Wells, Robert L Ferris and Jennifer R Grandis

Oncogene (2005) **24,** 8216. doi:10.1038/sj.onc.1209224

Correction to: *Oncogene* 2005; **24**: 4442–4449. doi: 10.1038/sj.onc.1208635; published online 18 April 2005

Since publication of the above manuscript, the authors have identified an unintentional omission in the References, and wish to state the following:

Another paper describing the expression and invasion promoting ability of erythropoietin (EPO) and its receptor (EPOR) in head and neck cancer cells was recently published: Mohyeldin A, *et al*. Erythropoietin signaling promotes invasiveness of human head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. *Neoplasia* 2005; **7**(5):537–543.