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Erratum: *ETS* Related Gene mediated Androgen Receptor Aggregation and Endoplasmic Reticulum Stress in Prostate Cancer Development

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This Article contains errors in Figure 1, where panels 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F, and 1G are mislabelled. The correct Figure 1 appears below as Figure 1. The Figure legend is correct.

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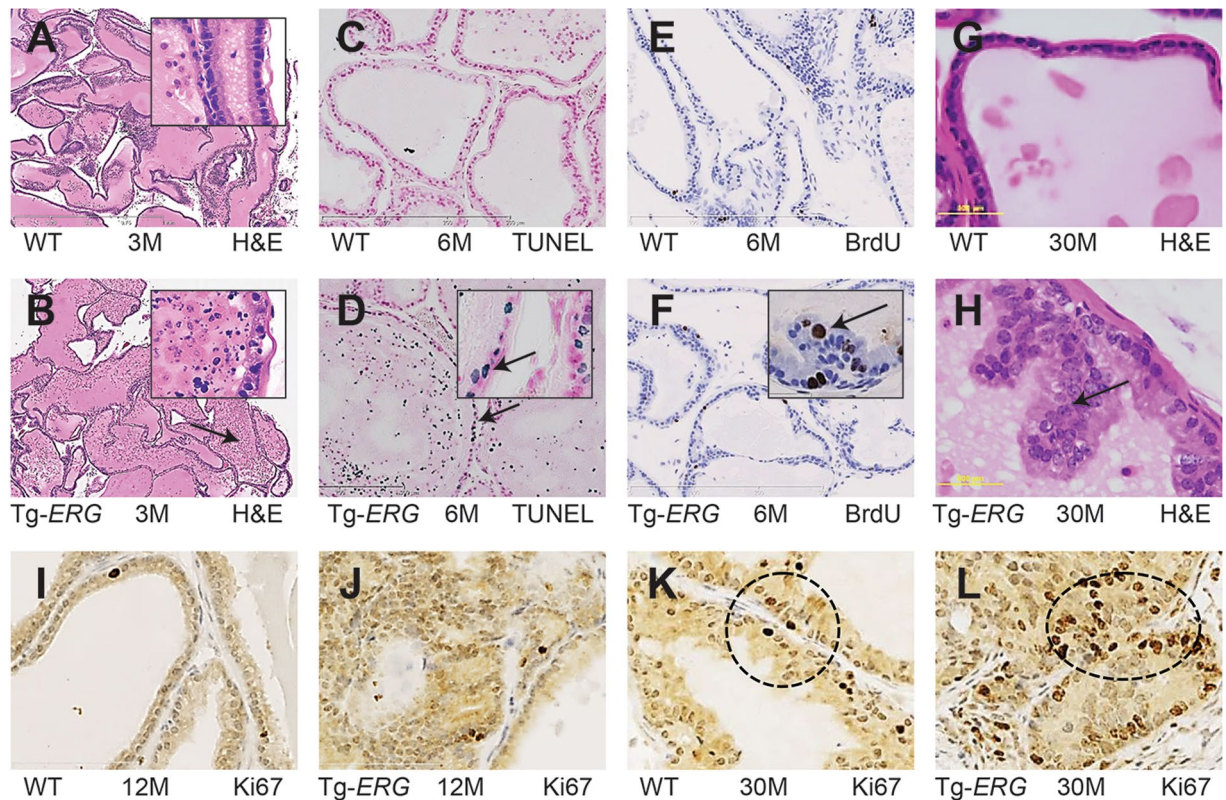


Figure 1. Morphological and histological differences in the ventral prostates of Tg-ERG mice. Hematoxylin and eosin staining of prostate glands from 3–30 months-old wild-type (A,C,G) and Tg-ERG mouse (B,D,H) prostate glands. Increased cell death is seen in 3 and 6 months-old display significant cell death (B,D). Inserts show nuclear fragmentation and sparsely organized and morphologically distinct luminal epithelial cell layer (note the arrows). TUNEL staining of wild-type (C) and Tg-ERG (D) prostates confirm the cell death due to apoptosis. Short arrow (insert) points to an intact luminal cell undergoing apoptotic cell death while long arrow points to fragmented nuclei of dead cells in the lumen. Cell proliferation analysis has shown an increase in the number of BrdU-positive cells in Tg-ERG mouse (F) than wild-type (E). Hematoxylin and eosin staining of 30 month-old transgenic mice display clustered luminal cells resembling high grade PIN lesions (H). Similarly, Ki67 immunostaining was also increased in Tg-ERG mouse (J,L) than wild-type (I,K). There is an increase in the Ki67 staining pattern in 30 month-old mouse prostates than 12 month-old prostates (I–L). Total number of mice used for each analysis is 5 (n = 5).

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