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ERRATUM

Lenalidomide inhibits osteoclastogenesis, survival factors and bone-remodeling markers in multiple myeloma

I Breitkreutz, MS Raab, S Vallet, T Hideshima, N Raje, C Mitsiades, D Chauhan, Y Okawa, NC Munshi, PG Richardson and KC Anderson

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Correction to: *Leukemia* (2008) **22,** 1925–1932; doi:10.1038/leu.2008.174; published online 3 July 2008

Owing to a typesetting error, Figure 2b of the above article was published incorrectly.

The correct figure is reproduced here.

The publisher apologizes for this error and any inconvenience it may have caused.

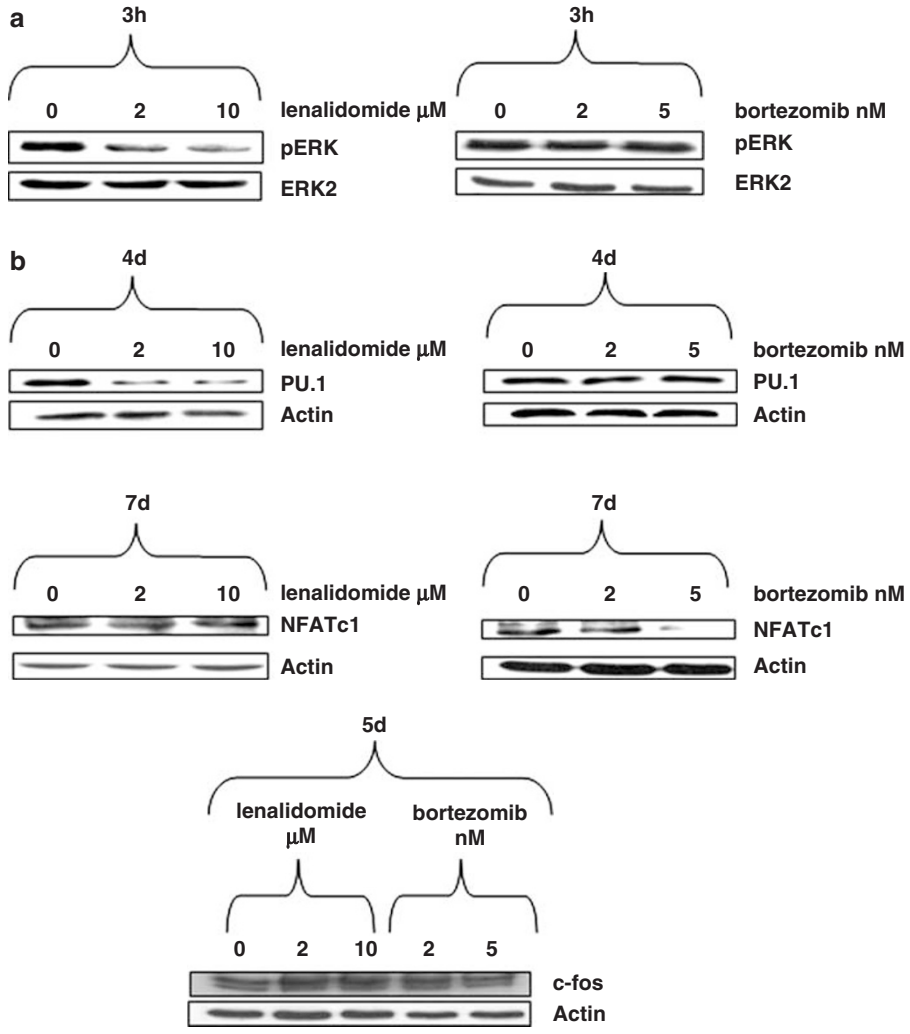

Figure 2 Effect of lenalidomide and bortezomib on transcription factors during osteoclastogenesis. (**a**) Lenalidomide (100% at 0 μM, 60.2% at 2 μM and 48.8% at 10 μM), but not bortezomib, resulted in a dose-dependent inhibition of extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) phosphorylation in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) incubated with macrophage colony-stimulating factor (M-CSF) and receptor activator of NF-κB ligand (RANKL) for 3 h. (**b**) Lenalidomide, but not bortezomib, resulted in a decrease of PU.1 after incubation of PBMCs for 4 days in the presence of RANKL and M-CSF. Conversely, bortezomib, but not lenalidomide, downregulated NFATc1. C-fos was not downregulated by either agent at 5 days.