

**CORRIGENDUM**

# FHIT loss confers cisplatin resistance in lung cancer via the AKT/NF- $\kappa$ B/Slug-mediated PUMA reduction

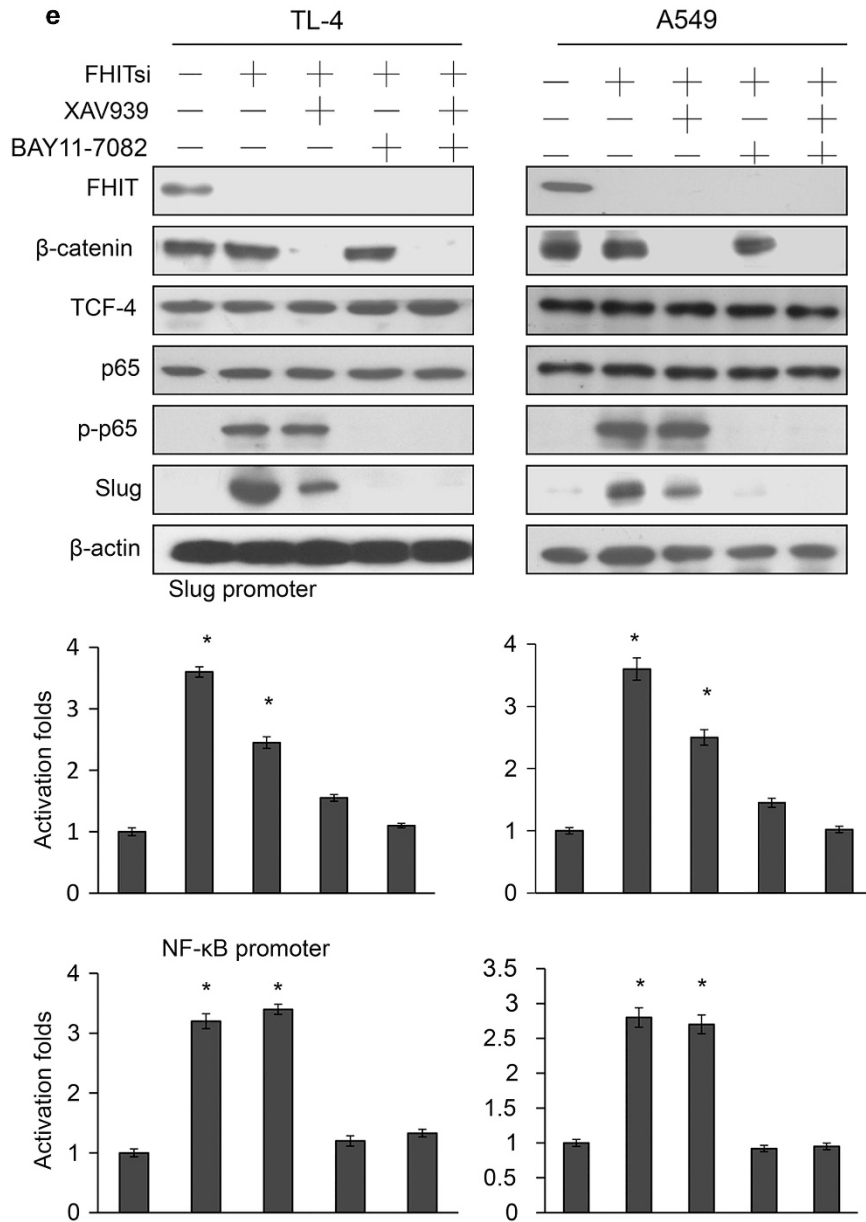
D-W Wu, M-C Lee, N-Y Hsu, T-C Wu, J-Y Wu, Y-C Wang, Y-W Cheng, C-Y Chen and H Lee

*Oncogene* (2015) **34**, 3882–3883; doi:10.1038/onc.2015.203

**Correction to:** *Oncogene* (2015) **34**, 2505–2515; doi:10.1038/onc.2014.184; published online 7 July 2014

Since the publication of the above paper, the authors found a misplacing band in Figure 2e. The correct version of the figure is

given below. The correction does not affect the validity of the data presented and does not limit the conclusions drawn in the paper. The authors apologize for this mistake.



**Figure 2.** (e) FHIT-knockdown A549 and TL-4 cells were treated with NF- $\kappa$ B (BAY11-7082) or  $\beta$ -catenin/TCF-4 (XAV939) inhibitors, and then the cell lysates were separated by SDS-PAGE for the evaluation of FHIT, TCF-4, phosphorylated p65 (p<sup>Ser476</sup>-AKT; p-p65), p65, Slug and  $\beta$ -actin protein expression by specific antibodies using western blotting. Slug promoter activity and NF- $\kappa$ B transcriptional activity were measured at 48 h post transfection by luciferase reporter assays. \* $P < 0.05$  relative to its control cells with vector or non-specific RNAi control plasmids.