



CORRECTION OPEN

# Correction: The Hippo signalling pathway and its implications in human health and diseases

Minyang Fu, Yuan Hu, Tianxia Lan, Kun-Liang Guan, Ting Luo and Min Luo

*Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy* (2024)9:5; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41392-023-01682-3>

Correction to: *Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy* (2022) 7:376; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41392-022-01191-9> Published: 08 November 2022

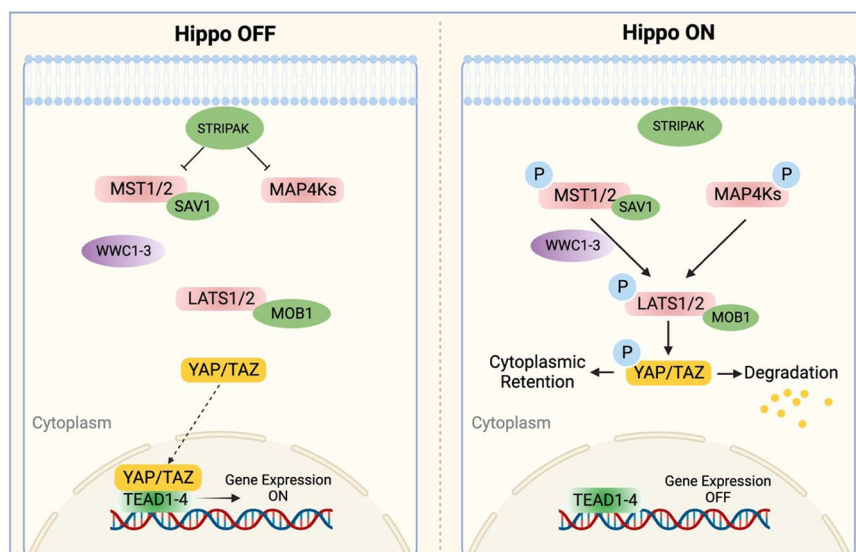
After online publication of the article<sup>1</sup>, the authors noticed that inadvertent mistakes occurred in Figs. 2 and 3 that need to be corrected. In Fig. 2, one of the components of Hippo signalling pathway, TAZ, was miswritten as YAZ. The same miswriting was also occurred in 'Mechanical cues' section in main text (When myoblasts are in an elongated rectangular shape, the ratio of cytoplasmic to nuclear YAP/YAZ is increased). All the 'YAZ' should be corrected as 'TAZ'. In Fig. 3, the 'Annexin A<sub>2</sub>' in panel d should

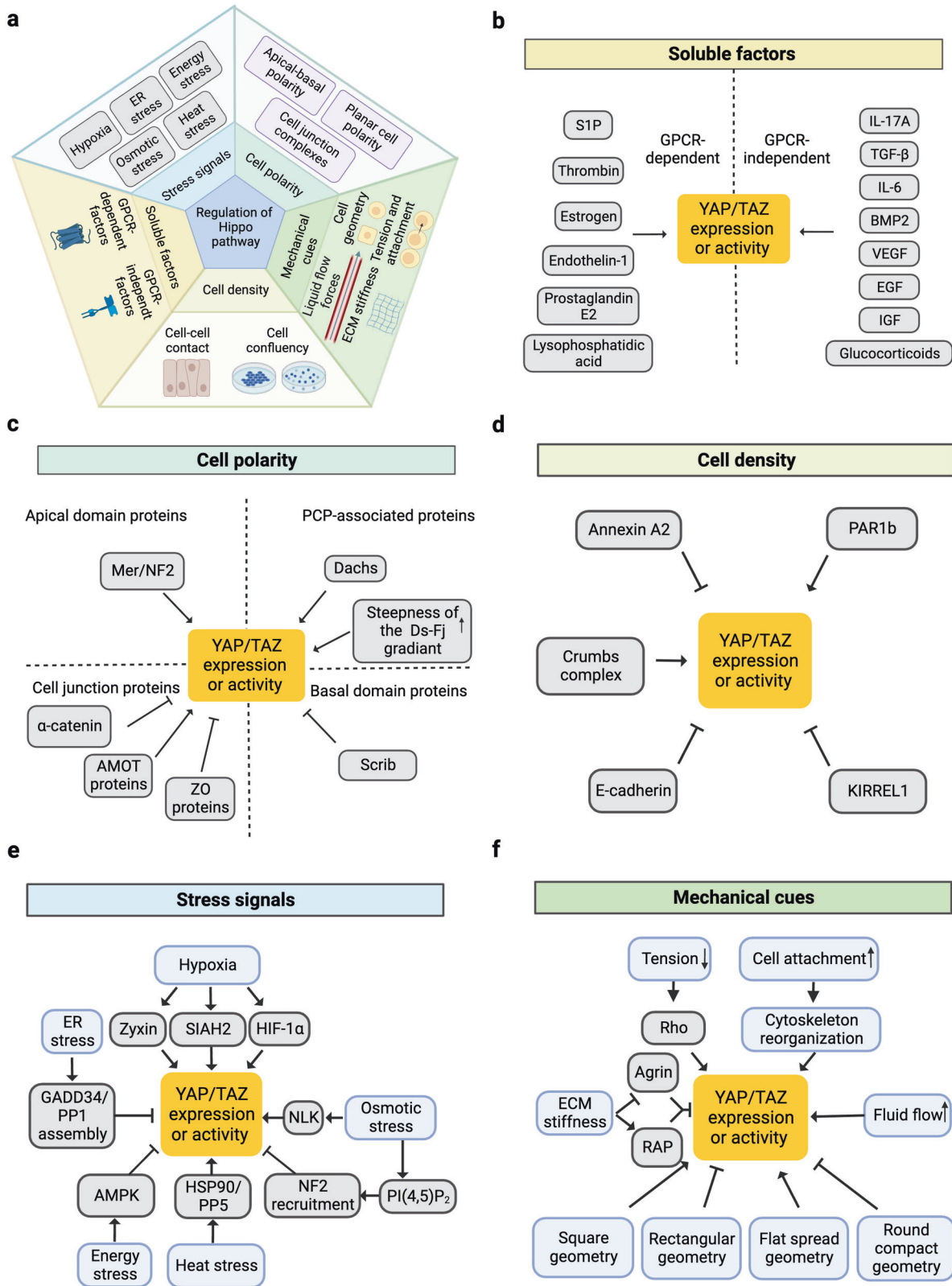
be corrected as 'Annexin A2', and HIF- $\alpha$  in panel e should be corrected as 'HIF-1 $\alpha$ '. The correct figure is provided as follows. The key conclusions of the article are not affected by these corrections. The original article has been corrected.

The authors apologize for any inconvenience caused to the journal and readers.

Fig. 2 The core Hippo pathway in mammals.

STRIPAK complex in the upstream regulates both MST1/2 and MAP4Ks. MAP4Ks or MST1/2 and its scaffold protein SAV1 could phosphorylate LATS1/2 and its scaffold MOB1 with the help of WWC1-3. The phosphorylated MOB1 can also directly promote the activation of LATS1/2 by inducing the conformational change of





LATS1/2. The activated LATS1/2 phosphorylated and inactivated YAP/TAZ, preventing it from translocating into the nucleus and binding to transcription factors TEAD1-4

Fig. 3 Regulation of the Hippo pathway by upstream signals.

(a) Five subgroups of upstream signals including cell polarity, mechanical cues, cell density, soluble factors, and stress signals are responsible for the regulation of Hippo pathway. (b–f) The detailed upstream signals of Hippo pathway in every subgroup.

## REFERENCES

1. Fu, M. et al. The Hippo signalling pathway and its implications in human health and diseases. *Signal Transduct. Target. Ther.* **7**, 376, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41392-022-01191-9> (2022).



**Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2023