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Author Correction: EPO does not promote interaction between the erythropoietin and beta-common receptors

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In Figure 1C, Sites 1 and 2 are incorrectly labelled. The correct Figure 1 appears below.

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Figure 1. Signalling pathways triggered by EPOR homodimers, the putative EPOR:βc IRR heterodimer and the GM-CSF:GM-CSFRα:βc dodecamer complex. **(a)** EPOR (green) can form homodimers (left) or heterodimers (middle) with the βc receptor (shades of blue). Upon stimulation with EPO (grey), the EPOR homodimer promotes erythroid cell differentiation and survival. The EPOR:βc IRR heterodimer has been hypothesised to promote tissue protection and healing in non-haematopoietic cells and may play a role in anaemic stress. The GM-CSF ternary complex (GM-CSF + GM-CSFRα + βc; shades of pink, orange and blue, respectively) forms higher order signalling complexes (e.g. βc dodecamer complex) and contributes to blood cell survival, proliferation and differentiation. The different sites of interaction in the GM-CSF ternary complex (labelled as βc dodecamer complex) are indicated in red. The cell membrane location is indicated by the horizontal blue line. **(b)** The structure of the GM-CSF:GM-CSFRα:βc hexamer complex (prepared using PDB ID: 4NKQ and 4RS1)³³ displayed in cartoon format. GM-CSF, GM-CSFRα and βc are coloured pink, orange and shades of blue respectively. For the docking studies, the βc receptor was truncated to the membrane proximal D1/D4 domains only (as indicated by*) due to the size restriction of RosettaDock. The membrane proximal D1/D4 domains are the domains in contact with the cytokine and they participate in the formation of Sites 2 and 3. **(c)** The structure of EPO:EPOR homodimer complex displayed in cartoon format (PDB ID: 1EER)³⁵. The location of the EPO:EPOR interaction surfaces, Sites 1 and 2, are indicated. EPO is coloured grey and EPOR green.

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