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Author Correction: Spatiotemporal regulation of liver development by the Wnt/ β -catenin pathway

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This article contains an error in Figure 1B and the corresponding Supplementary Figure S3. A mistake in the labelling of the original autoradiograph resulted in the wrong image being included as the control blot in these Figures. A corrected Figure 1 and Supplementary Figure S3 appear below as Figure 1 and Figure 2 respectively.

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Figure 1. Timecourse of CPSI and GS protein expression levels and immunohistochemistry in developing mouse liver. (A) Western blot analysis to detect CPSI and GS protein in embryonic liver using GAPDH as a loading control. (B) Western blot analysis of cytoplasmic and nuclear protein fractions isolated from embryonic liver to show activation status of β -catenin using GAPDH and LaminB1 as loading controls. (C) Immunohistochemical staining for β -catenin in embryonic liver sections taken from the gestational stage indicated. The magnification is $\times 400$, scale bars –100 μm . (D) Immunofluorescent co-staining for CPSI (red) and GS (green) with DAPI counterstain (blue) in adult, embryonic and postnatal liver sections taken from the gestational/post gestational stage indicated. The magnification is $\times 200$ (inset is $\times 400$), scale bars –50 μm .

Figure 2. Scanned images of original autoradiographs showing Western Blot analysis for β -Catenin, GAPDH and LaminB1 in embryonic liver samples taken at the time points indicated (see Figure 1B).

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