




OPEN **Author Correction: PyMT-1099,  
a versatile murine cell model  
for EMT in breast cancer**

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Correction to: *Scientific Reports* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-30640-1>, published online 14 August 2018

In Figure 2C, the merge image of immunofluorescent staining of NMuMG (E9) at 7 days is incorrect. The correct Figure 2 appears below as Figure 1.

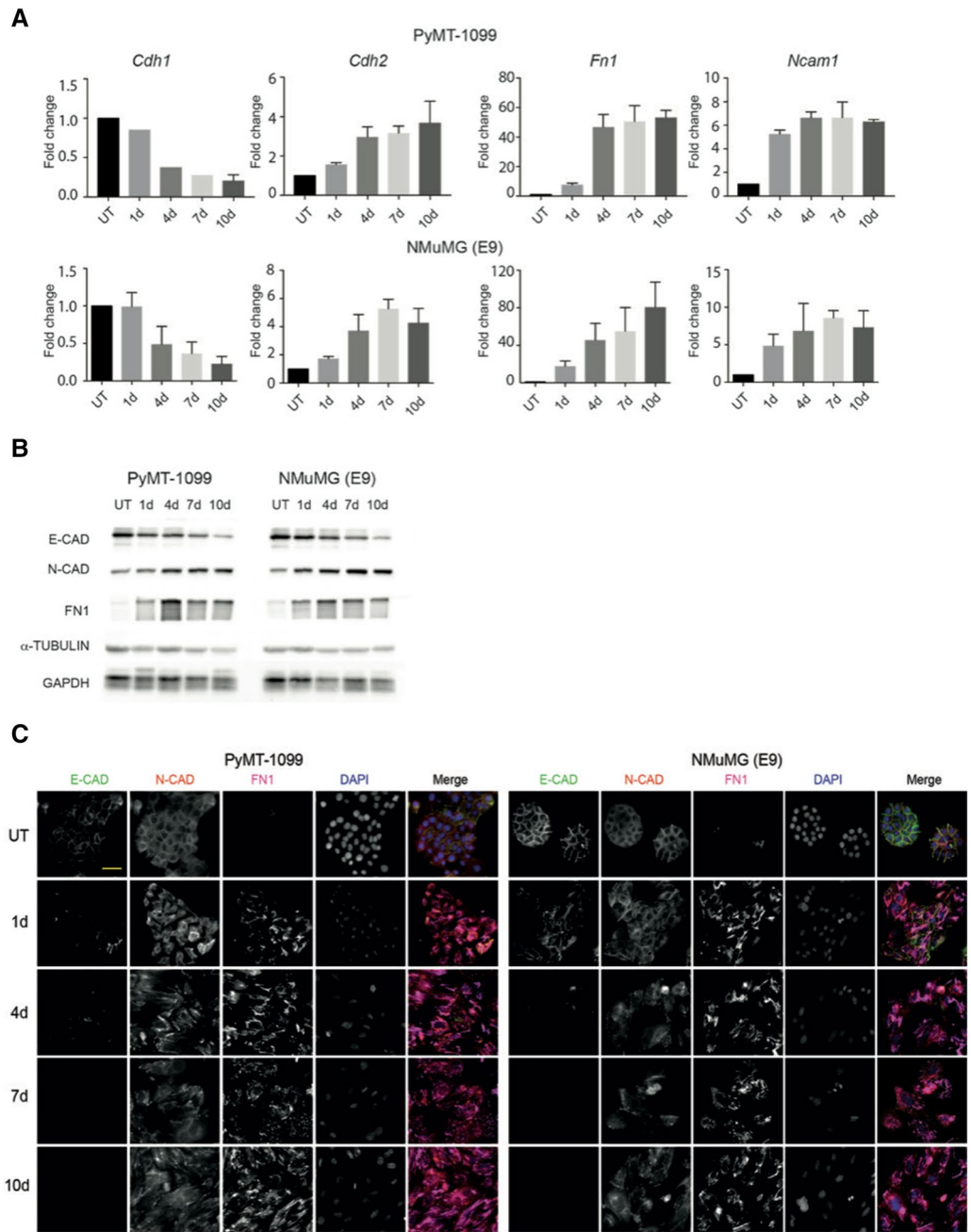
Additionally, the accession number under the ‘Data Availability’ section was incorrectly provided:

“The datasets generated and/or analyzed during the current study are deposited at Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO, accession numbers: GSE112797 (NMuMG (E9) EMT RNA-Seq data); GSE117474 (NMuMG (E9) MET RNA-Seq data); GSE1145722 (PyMT-1099 EMT and MET RNA-Seq data).”

should read:

“The datasets generated and/or analyzed during the current study are deposited at Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO, accession numbers: GSE112797 (NMuMG (E9) EMT RNA-Seq data); GSE117474 (NMuMG (E9) MET RNA-Seq data); GSE114572 (PyMT-1099 EMT and MET RNA-Seq data).”

Published online: 07 July 2020



**Figure 1.** TGFβ-induced EMT in PyMT-1099 and NMuMG cells. PyMT-1099 (top of panel) and NMuMG (E9) (bottom of panel) cells were in parallel treated with TGFβ for 0 (UT), 1, 4, 7 or 10 days. **(A)** RNA isolated from the cells was subjected to quantitative RT-PCR analyses of EMT markers. Graphs represent the relative RNA expression levels of epithelial marker, *Cdh1* and mesenchymal markers *Cdh2*, *Fn1* and *Ncam1* normalized the housekeeping gene *Rpl19*; n = 3. **(B)** Immunoblotting analyses was performed to assess the protein expression levels of epithelial marker E-CAD and mesenchymal markers N-CAD and FN1. α-TUBULIN was used as the loading control; n = 3. All samples were run in parallel on the same gel. Uncropped immunoblot scans from main blots are displayed in Fig. S5. **(C)** Immunofluorescence analysis was performed to assess the expression and/or localization of EMT markers E-CAD, N-CAD and FN1; n = 3. DAPI was used as a nuclear counterstain. Scale bar, 50 μm.



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