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Author Correction: Functional analysis of the *Drosophila* RhoGAP Cv-c protein and its equivalence to the human DLC3 and DLC1 proteins

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This Article contains errors.

As a result of an error during figure assembly, Figure 5H is a reverse duplication of Figure 2L. The corrected Figure 5 is shown below as Figure 1.

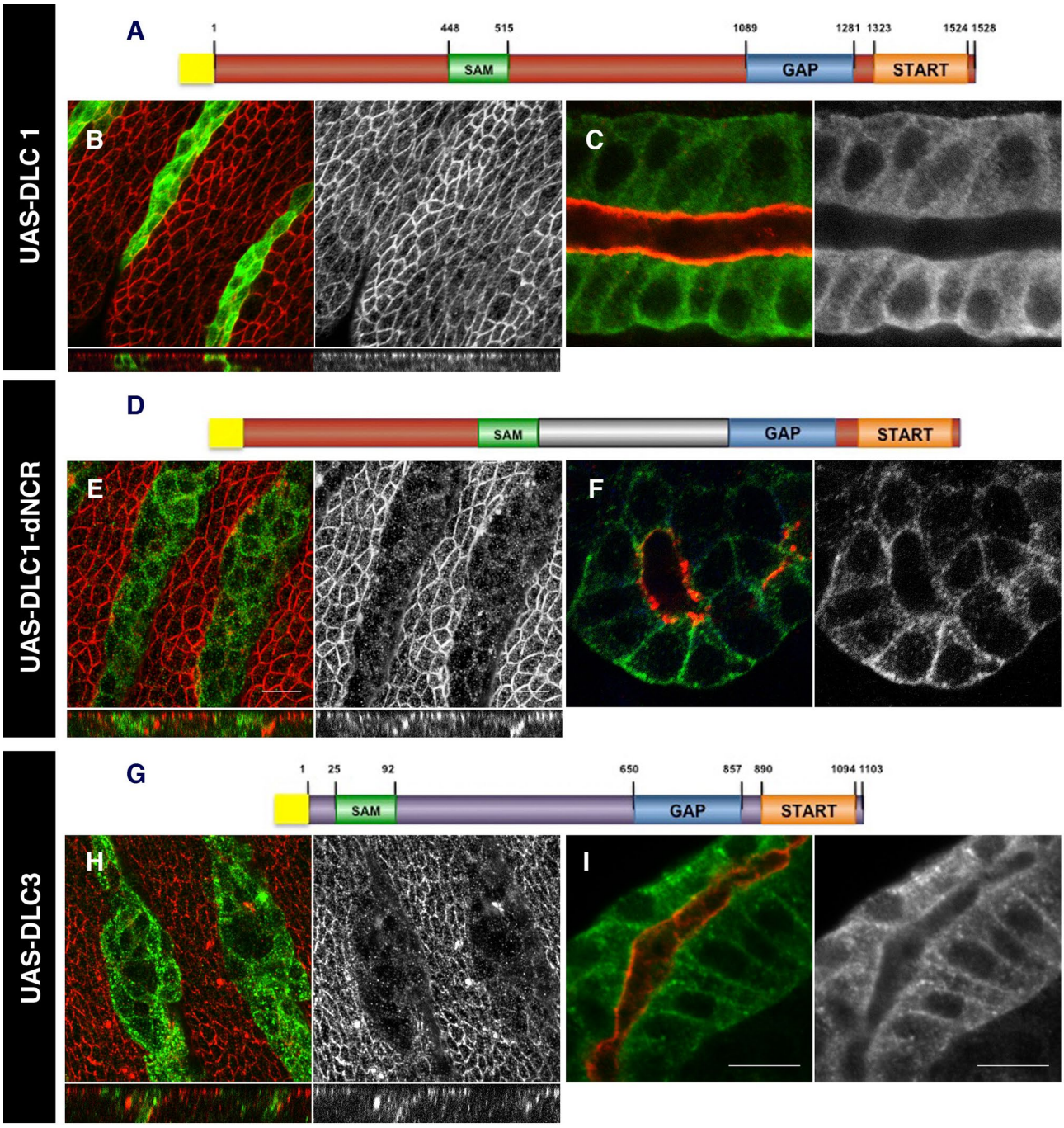

Figure 1. DLC function in *Drosophila*. Expression of DLC1 and DLC3 proteins in the epidermis (**B**,**E** and **H**) and the salivary glands (**C**,**F** and **I**) of *Drosophila* embryos. (**A**–**C**) Expression of a Myc tagged DLC1 (**A**) does not interfere with apical polarity in epithelial cells (**B**) and localizes in the cytosol (**C**). (**D**–**F**) Substitution of the human non-conserved central region with the non-conserved central region of *Drosophila* (dNCR, grey in **D**) confers activity to the DLC1 chimeric protein (**E**) and localizes to the basolateral membrane (**F**). (**G**–**I**) Expression of a Myc tagged DLC3 protein (**G**) causes apical polarity defects (**H**) and the protein can be detected at the basolateral membrane (**I**). (**B**,**C**,**E**,**F**, and **H**,**I**) DLC proteins are detected with anti-myc (green); aPKC is shown in red. Above the panels we show a scheme of the DLC variant expressed with the Myc-tag represented as a yellow box and the conserved SAM, GAP and START domains as green, blue and orange boxes. Non-conserved regions (NCR) are represented in grey for Cv-c, brown for DLC1 and purple for DLC3. In B,E,H confocal Z-sections are shown below the panels. Scale bar: 10 μm.