

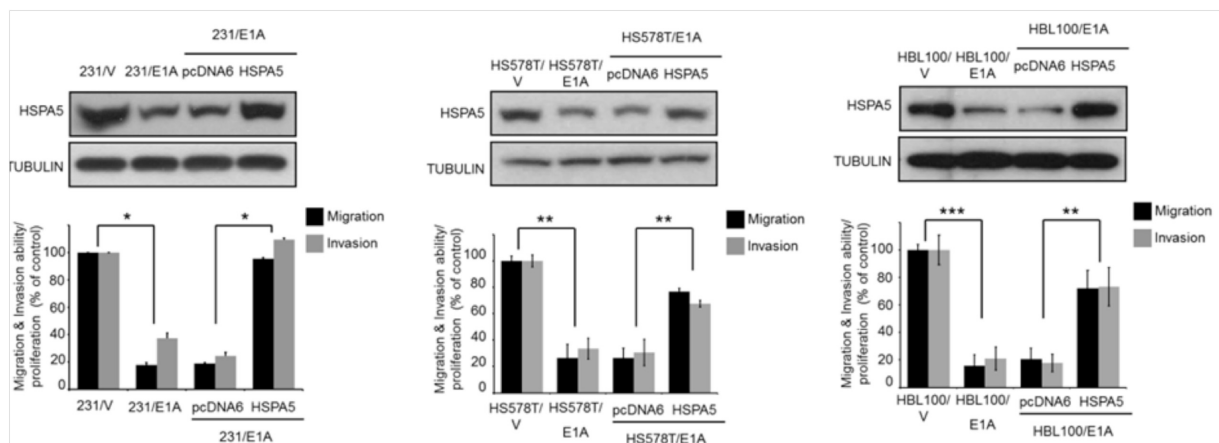
## Correction: De-acetylation and degradation of HSPA5 is critical for E1A metastasis suppression in breast cancer cells

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**Present:** Due to an error made during the assembly of Figure 1A. The data of migration and invasion ability of HS578T groups and HBL100 groups are exist in the same excel file and we misplaced the histogram of HS578T groups as the HBL100 groups histogram, caused the inadvertently duplication during the preparation and assembly of Figure 1A. We apologize for our careless mislabelling and this error has been corrected now. The experimental results and conclusions of this article are not affected by this modification. We deeply regret this error and apologize to the scientific community for the necessity to correct the article.

**Correct:** Correct Figure 1A is provided below. The authors sincerely apologize for this error.

Original article: Oncotarget. 2014; 5(21):10558-70. doi: 10.18632/oncotarget.2510.



**Figure 1: HSPA5 repression is required for E1A-mediated metastasis suppression.** (A) Three breast cancer cell lines were stably transfected with control vector (231/V, HS578T/V, HBL100/V) or E1A-expressing vector (231/E1A, HS578T/E1A, HBL100/E1A) with pcDNA6 or HSPA5 constructs. The expression of HSPA5 was analyzed by Western blot assay; cell migration and invasive ability were measured by transwell migration and matrigel invasion assay. Percentage of cell migration and invasion/proliferation is shown relative to control vector group. Data shown are mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. of three independent experiments performed in triplicate. \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$  by *t*-test.