Correction

Correction: Regulation of tumor suppressor EAF2 polyubiquitination by ELL1 and SIAH2 in prostate cancer cells

Xinpei Yu[1,5,8,9], Junkui Ai[1], Liquan Cai[1], Yifeng Jing[1,6], Dan Wang[1], Jun Dong[1], Laura E. Pascal[1], Jian Zhang[7], Rongcheng Luo[8], Zhou Wang[1,2,3,4]

[1]Department of Urology, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, USA

[2]Department of Pathology, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, USA

[3]Department of Pharmacology and Chemical Biology, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, USA

[4]University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, USA

[5]Department of Geriatrics, Guangzhou General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command, Guangzhou, China

[6]Department of Urology, Shanghai General Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China

[7]Center for Translational Medicine, Guangxi Medical University, Nanning, Guangxi, China

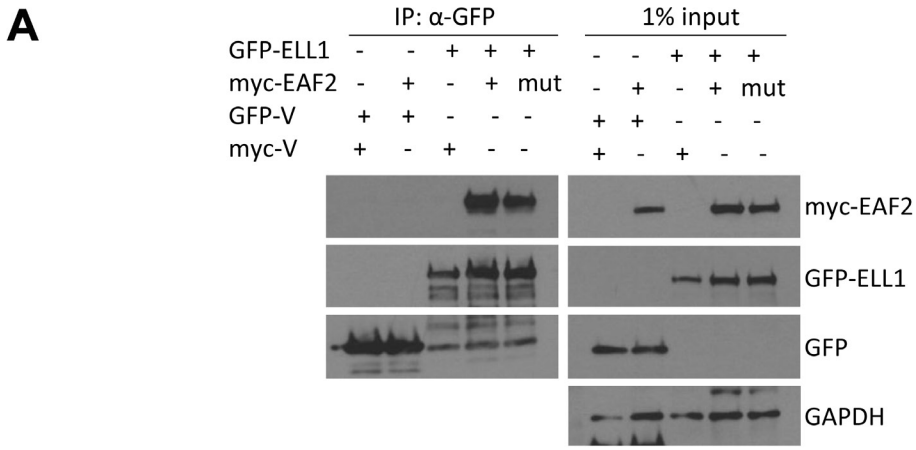
[8]Cancer Center, Traditional Chinese Medicine-Integrated Hospital, Southern Medical University, Guangzhou, China

[9]Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Geriatric Infection and Organ Function Support and Guangzhou Key Laboratory of Geriatric Infection and Organ Function Support, Guangzhou, China

Published: *December 24, 2019*

This article has been corrected: Due to errors during image assembly, the RFP-ELL1 merged image in Figure 4B is incorrect. The proper Figure 4 is shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

Original article: Oncotarget. 2016; 7:29245–29254. https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.8588



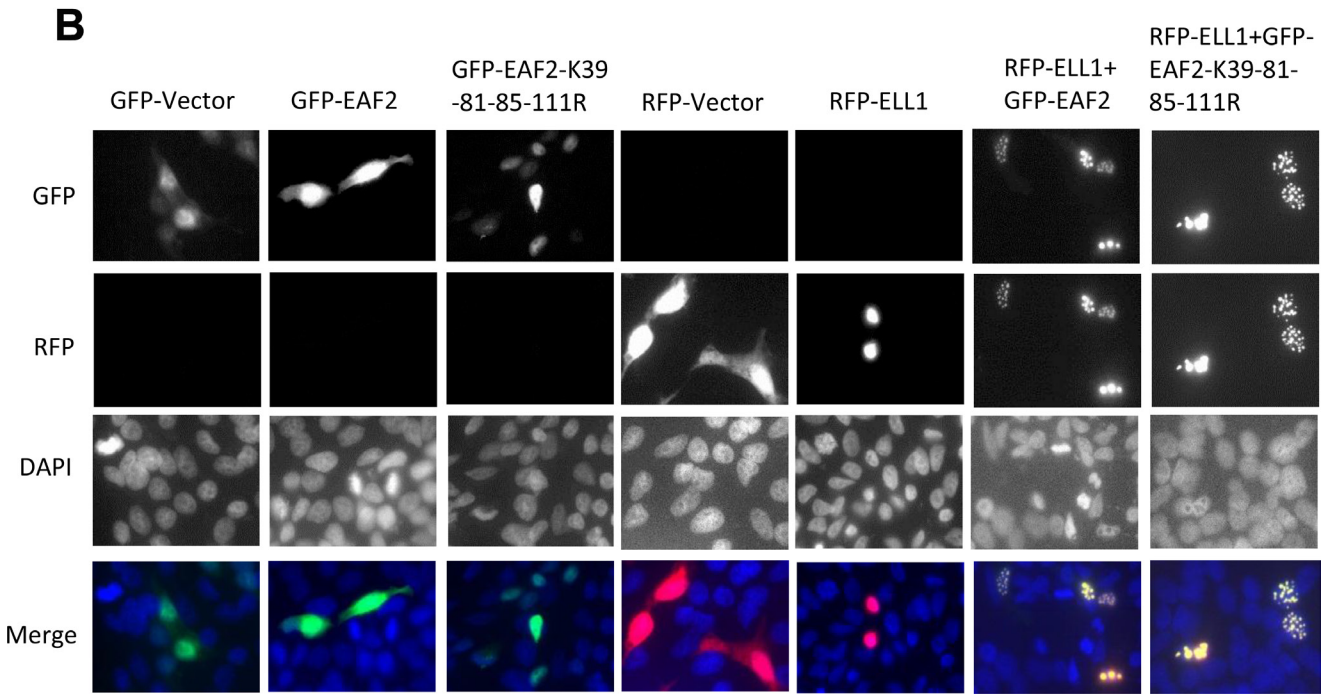


Figure 4: Mutant EAF2$^{K39\text{-}81\text{-}85\text{-}111R}$ binding and co-localization with ELL1. (**A**) HEK 293 cells were transfected with myc-EAF2, myc-EAF2$^{K39\text{-}81\text{-}85\text{-}111R}$, or empty myc expression vector together with GFP-ELL1 or empty GFP expression vector for 36 h. The cell lysates were prepared for co-immunoprecipitation using anti-GFP antibody. The precipitates and whole cell lysates (1% input) were analyzed by immunoblotting using anti-myc and anti-GFP antibodies. GAPDH in the whole cell lysates was probed as loading control. (**B**) C4-2 cells were transfected with GFP, GFP-EAF2, GFP-EAF2$^{K39\text{-}81\text{-}85\text{-}111R}$, RFP, and RFP-ELL1 expression vector alone or in the indicated combinations for 48 h. Subcellular localization was imaged with confocal microscopy. Image enlargement: 100×. Data shown are representative of three independent experiments.