Correction

Fibrillin-1, induced by Aurora-A but inhibited by BRCA2, promotes ovarian cancer metastasis

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This article has been corrected: Due to incorrect data transfer from different researchers and figure editing, a few accidental image duplications took place: In Figure 2A (cell invasion), duplicate images were shown for the OVCA420/Aur A cDNA and OVCA420/BRCA2 shRNA cells. In Figure 3E (cell migration and invasion), duplicate images were shown between OVCA429/FBN1 siRNA (migration) and OVCA420/Aur A cDNA/siRNA Control (invasion) cells, and image duplication also occurred between OVCA420/Aur A cDNA/FBN1 siRNA (migration) cells and OVCA420/BRCA2 shRNA/FBN1 siRNA (migration) cells. In Figure 4B, the protein bands of β-actin were duplicated between OVCA429 (siRNA control and Slug siRNA) and OVCA420/Aur A cDNA (siRNA control and Slug siRNA) cells. The corrected figures 2, 3 and 4, obtained using the original data, are shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

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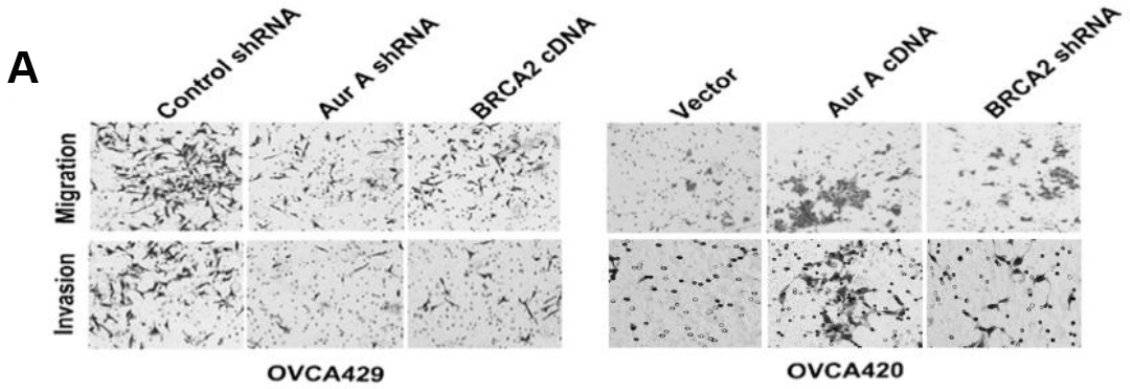

Figure 2: Regulation of cell invasion and migration by Aur A or BRCA2. (**A**) Detection of cell migration and invasion by using a high throughput screening multi-well insert 24-well two-chamber plates. (**B**) Quantitative analysis of invaded cells ($P < 0.05$). Error bars = 95% CIs. (**C**) Detection of migration by scratching assay. (**D**) Quantitative analysis of migration speed using migration index ($P < 0.05$). Error bars = 95% CIs.

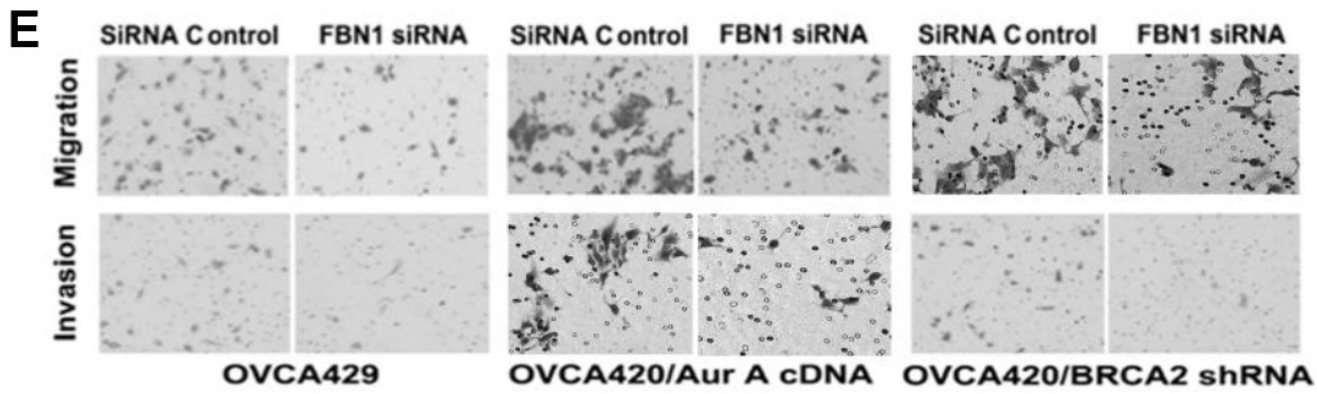

Figure 3: Regulation of cell invasion and migration by FBN1. (**A**) Detection of FBN1 and SLUG in OVCA429, OVCA429/Aur A shRNA, OVCA429/BRCA2 cDNA, OVCA420, OVCA420/Aur A cDNA, and OVCA420/BRCA2 shRNA cells. (**B**) Detection of the silencing efficiency of FBN1 in OVCA429 cells with three siRNAs by Western blotting. (**C**) Interruption of FBN1 expression in OVCA429, OVCA420/Aur A and OVCA420/BRCA2 shRNA cells with shRNA altered the expressions of multiple proteins regulated by Aur A and BRCA2. β-actin was used as a loading control. (**D**) Detection of cell migration and invasion by using a high throughput screening multi-well insert 24-well two-chamber plates. (**E**) Detection of migration speed of FBN1-silencing cells by scratch assay. (**F**) Quantitative analysis of migrated and invaded cells ($P < 0.05$). Error bars = 95% CIs.

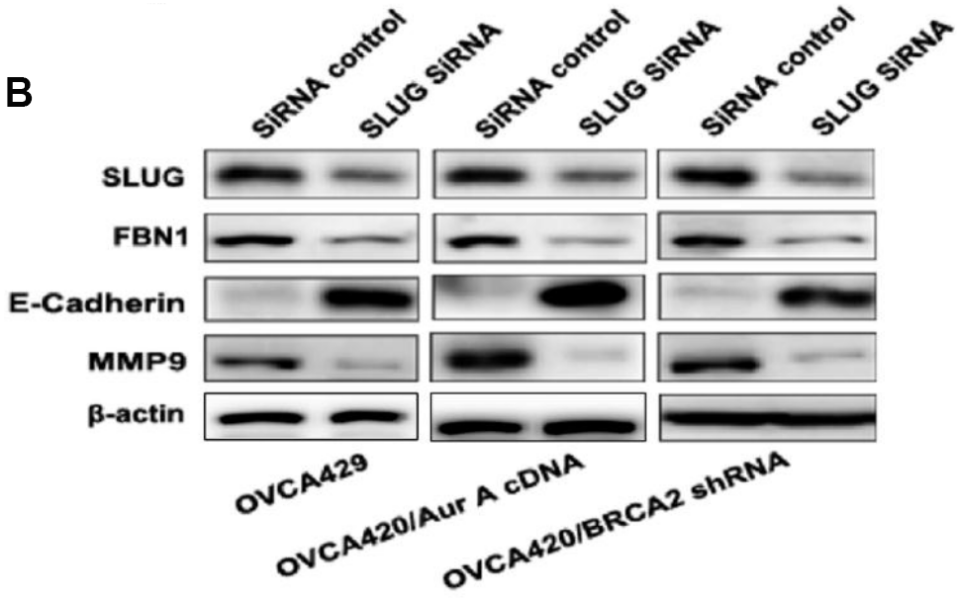

Figure 4: Upregulation of FBN1 by SLUG and effects of FBN1 on tumorigenesis. (**A**) Knockdown of SLUG with three siRNA detected by Western blotting in OVCA429. (**B**) Knockdown of SLUG with SiRNA detected by Western blotting in OVCA429, OVCA420/Aur A cDNA and OVCA420/BRCA2 shRNA cells and immunoblotting analysis of metastasis-associated proteins. (**C**) Detection of p53, SLUG and FBN1 in SKOV3 cells induced by p53 cDNA. (**D**–**F**) In vivo tumorigenesis examined by animal assays. (**G**) Dissection of xenograft tumors. (**H**) Quantitative analyses of the numbers of the nodules formed in animals ($P < 0.025$ or $P < 0.05$). Error bars = 95% CIs. (**I**) Quantitative analyses of the weights of the nodules dissected from mice ($P < 0.025$ or $P < 0.05$). Error bars = 95% CIs. β-actin was used as the loading control.