Correction

Correction: Melanoma cell therapy: Endothelial progenitor cells as shuttle of the MMP12 uPAR-degrading enzyme

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This article has been corrected: In Figure 6D, the 3rd panel in the 2nd column contains an accidental overlap of the 1st panel in the 1st column. The corrected Figure 6, produced using the original data, is shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

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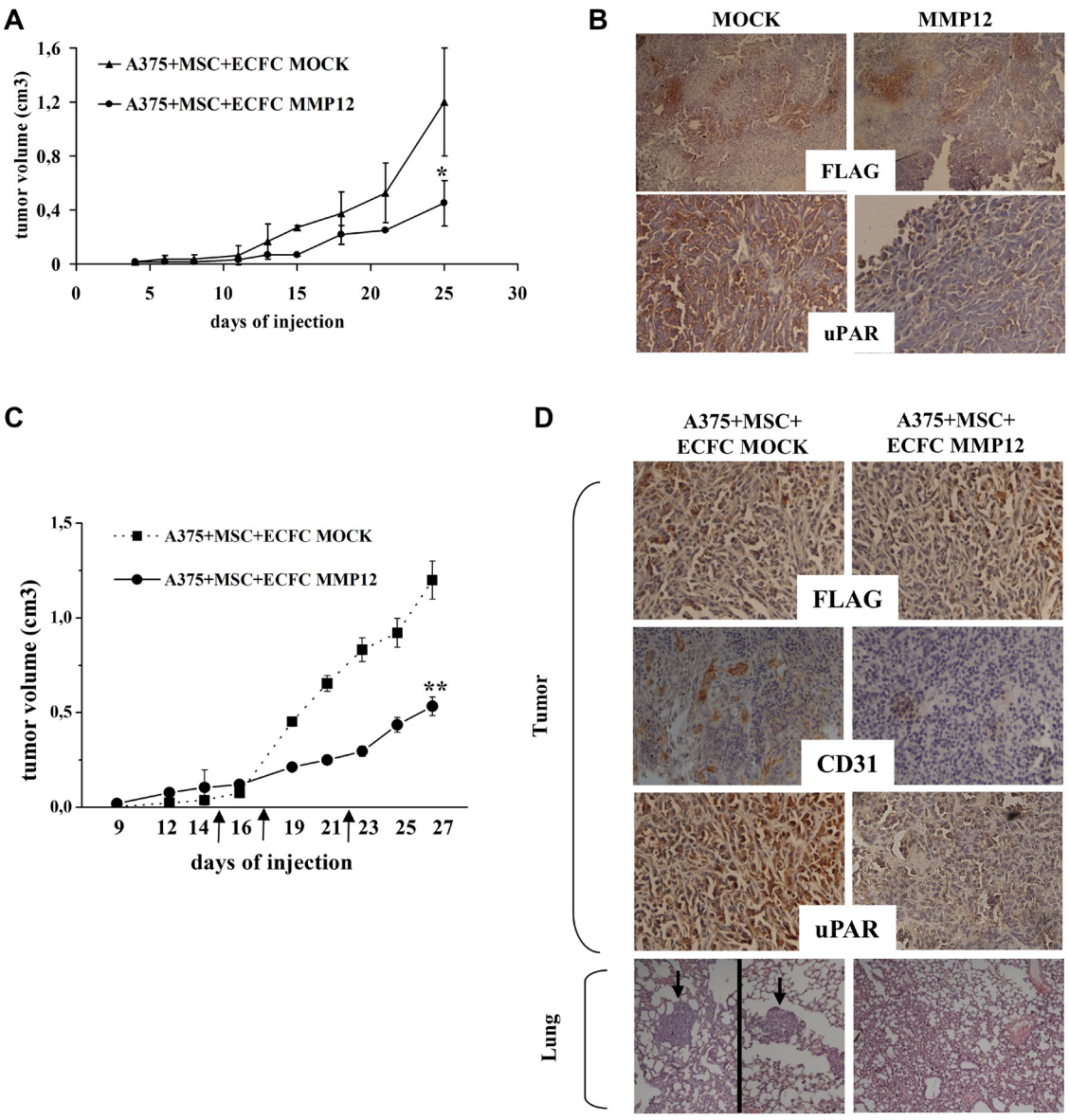

Figure 6: The *in vivo* effect of MMP12-engineered ECFC on tumor growth and metastasis. (**A**) Melanoma tumors were obtained by subcutaneous injection of 1×10^6 viable A375 cells together with 0.5×10^6 MSCs in the flanks of 6-week-old nude nu/nu (CD-1) and, when tumor mass was evident, mice were treated by i.v. injection with ECFC-MOCK or ECFC-MMP12, as described in materials and methods. The days of injection are depicted on the chart using big arrows. Effect of ECFC-MMP12 on *in vivo* tumor growth. Mixture of A375 melanoma cells and MSC were co-injected together with ECFC-MOCK or ECFC-MMP12 in nude mice. Tumor development was monitored for 25 days, by measuring tumor diameter, and then mice were sacrificed. *Asterisks indicate* significant difference ($^{*}P < 0.05$) from control. (**B**) uPAR and Flag levels assessed by immunohistochemistry in tumor tissue from mice treated as indicated in A and collected at the end of the experiment, as described in results section. These results are representative of 3 different experiments performed in triplicate that gave similar results (magnification: ×100 in the upper panels and ×400 in the lower panels). (**C**) Tumor growth curve was obtained by measuring tumor diameters at regular intervals. Eight mice were used for each experimental condition Statistical analysis was carried out by Student's *t*-test and significant differences between the two groups were indicated by the *asterisks* ($^{**}P < 0.001$ from control ECFC-MOCK). (**D**) Histological analysis of the tumors and lungs recovered at autopsy as described in the text. Tumor slides were performed according to standard procedures and incubated with a primary antibody against CD31, uPAR and FLAG (see Materials and Methods) followed by a peroxidase-conjugated IgG preparation; 3,39-diaminobenzidine was used as the chromogen for development. Slides werecounterstained with aqueous Meyer hematoxylin, mounted with glycerol for visual inspection and esamined under bright field microscope. Lungs were stained with hematoxylin–eosin. Metastases (depicted using big arrows) in the image of mouse injected with ECFC MOCK come from two different slides of the same lung. Pictures are representative of four randomly chosen microscopic fields (magnification: ×400).