Correction

Correction: The anti-HER3 (ErbB3) therapeutic antibody 9F7-F11 induces HER3 ubiquitination and degradation in tumors through JNK1/2- dependent ITCH/AIP4 activation

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Published: October 11, 2024

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This article has been corrected: Due to errors during figure assembly, the pHER3 WB of BxPC3 cells in Figure 6A has been accidentally duplicated in the pHER3 line of Figure 6B. The corrected Figure 6, obtained using original data, is shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

Original article: Oncotarget. 2016; 7:37013-37029. https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.9455



Figure 6: ITCH silencing inhibits 9F7-F11-mediated HER3 degradation and ubiquitination in cancer cells. Pancreatic BxPC3 (A) and prostatic DU145 (B) cancer cells were transfected with 10 nM Scramble Control siRNA (siSC) or the anti-*ITCH/AIP4* siRNA (siITCH) for 72 hr, serum-starved and then incubated with 50 µg/mL 9F7-F11 or with 100 ng/mL NRG-1 β for 4 hr. ITCH, HER3, AKT, ERK1/2, NEDD4 and Nrdp1 protein expression and ITCH, HER3, AKT and ERK1/2 phosphorylation were assessed in whole cell lysates (WCL) by western blotting. Band signal intensity (SI) was quantified with ImageJ, and β -tubulin was used as loading control. (C) BxPC3 cells were transfected with 10 nM siSC or siITCH for 72 hr, and then pre-incubated with 10 µM MG132 for 4 hr before addition of 9F7-F11 or NRG1- β for 4 hr. After immunoprecipitation with HER Ab, the HER3 ubiquitination status was analyzed by western blotting with a specific poly-ubiquitin chain antibody. HER3 and ITCH proteins were also detected by using specific antibodies.