Corrections

In the article by A-K. Olsson et al., titled “A Fragment of Histidine-Rich Glycoprotein Is a Potent Inhibitor of Tumor Vascularization,” which appeared in the January 15, 2004 issue of Cancer Research (pp. 599–605), the color contrast in Figure 6B was insufficient to illustrate the authors’ findings. The correct figure appears below.

In the article by D. Wiener et al., titled “Correlation between UDP-Glucuronosyltransferase Genotypes and 4-(Methylnitrosamino)-1-(3-Pyridyl)-1-Butanone Glucuronidation Phenotype in Human Liver Microsomes,” which appeared in the February 1, 2004 issue of Cancer Research (pp. 1190–1196), the titular phenotype should have been identified as butanol. The correct title is “Correlation between UDP-Glucuronosyltransferase Genotypes and 4-(Methylnitrosamino)-1-(3-Pyridyl)-1-Butanol Glucuronidation Phenotype in Human Liver Microsomes.”

Fig. 6. Paxillin in focal adhesions is affected by histidine-rich glycoprotein (HRGP) treatment. A, cells were treated with HRGP (100 ng/ml), as indicated, and paxillin was immunoprecipitated from the cell lysate. Immunoblotting was performed for paxillin (top panel) and phospho-tyrosine (middle panel). To verify equal loading, the cell lysate was blotted for β-actin (bottom panel). IP, immunoprecipitation. B, bovine adrenal cortex capillary endothelial cells treated with vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF, 10 ng/ml), fibroblast growth factor (FGF)-2 (10 ng/ml), and HRGP (100 ng/ml) as indicated were fixed after 10 min and stained with anti-paxillin antibody (green). Nuclei (blue) were stained by Hoechst 33342. Bar indicates 20 μm.
Corrections


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