Correction: Targeting focal adhesion kinase overcomes erlotinib resistance in smoke induced lung cancer by altering phosphorylation of epidermal growth factor receptor

Hitendra S. Solanki[1,2,*], Remya Raja[1,*], Alex Zhavoronkov[3], Ivan V. Ozerov[3], Artem V. Artemov[3], Jayshree Advani[1,4], Aneesha Radhakrishnan[1], Niraj Babu[1,4], Vinuth N. Puttamallesh[1,5], Nazia Syed[1], Vishalakshi Nanjappa[1], Tejaswini Subbannayya[1], Nandini A. Sahasrabuddhe[1], Arun H. Patil[1,2,6], T.S. Keshava Prasad[1,6,7], Daria Gaykalova[8], Xiaofei Chang[8], Rachana Sathyendran[9], Premendu Prakash Mathur[2], Annapoorni Rangarajan[9], David Sidransky[8], Akhilesh Pandey[10,11,12,13], Evgeny Izumchenko[8], Harsha Gowda[1,6] and Aditi Chatterjee[1,6]

[1] Institute of Bioinformatics, International Tech Park, Bangalore 560066, India

[2] School of Biotechnology, Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751024, India

[3] Insilico Medicine, Inc., Emerging Technology Centers, Johns Hopkins University at Eastern, Baltimore, MD 21218, USA

[4] Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, Karnataka 576104, India

[5] School of Biotechnology, Amrita University, Kollam 690525, India

[6] Center for Systems Biology and Molecular Medicine, Yenepoya (Deemed to be University), Mangalore 575018, India

[7] NIMHANS-IOB Proteomics and Bioinformatics Laboratory, Neurobiology Research Centre, National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore 560029, India

[8] Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD 21231, USA

[9] Department of Molecular Reproduction, Development and Genetics, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 560012, India

[10] McKusick-Nathans Institute of Genetic Medicine, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD 21205, USA

[11] Department of Biological Chemistry, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD 21205, USA

[12] Department of Oncology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD 21205, USA

[13] Department of Pathology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD 21205, USA

[*] These authors contributed equally to the manuscript

This article has been corrected: Due to errors during figure assembly, the image for panel 3, column 1 in Figure 4B is an accidental duplicate of the image in panel 3, column 1 of Figure 4A. The corrected Figure 4 is shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.
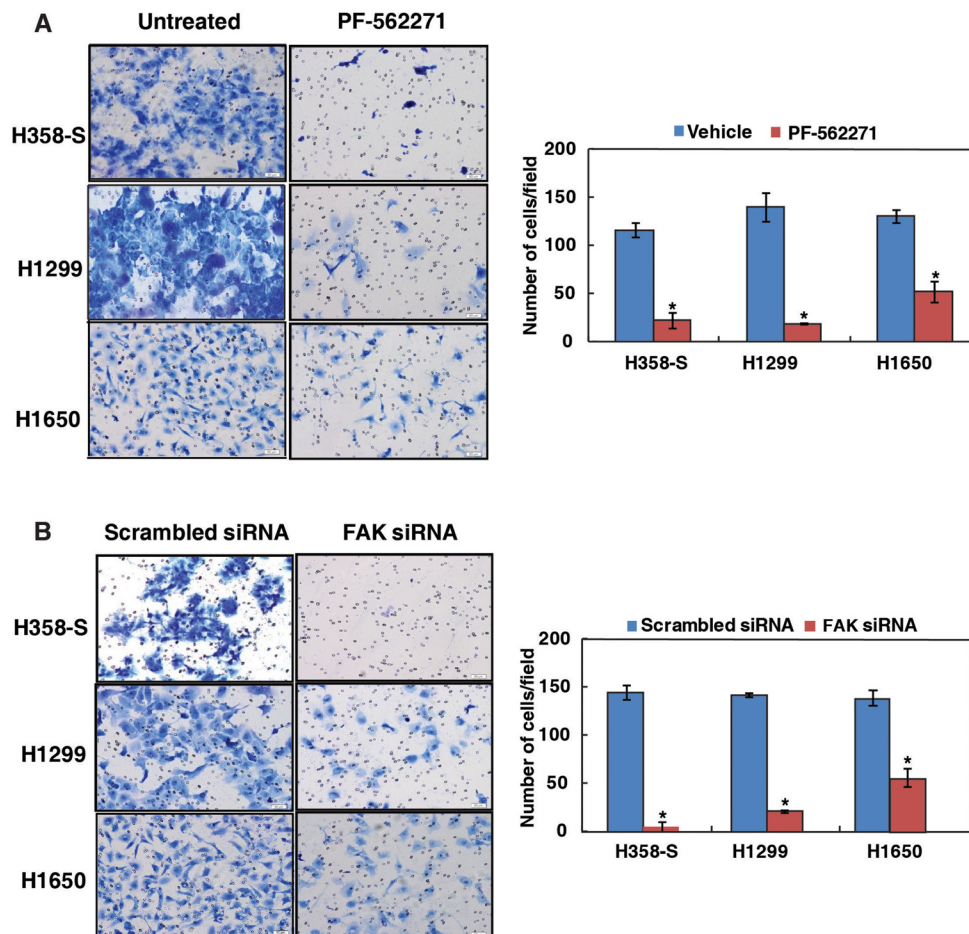
Figure 4: Inhibition of FAK decreases the invasive property of lung cancer cells. Invasion assays were carried out in a transwell system using Matrigel-coated filters and the number of cells that migrated to the lower chamber was counted. Cells that migrated are visualized following methylene blue staining in H358-S and NSCLC cell lines, H1299 and H1650 as indicated. (**A**) Cells were treated with either DMSO (vehicle control) or PF-562271 and invaded cells were photographed. Representative images were photographed at a magnification 10x. Invaded cells were counted and relative changes in invasive ability of H358-S and NSCLC cells upon inhibition with PF-562271 was calculated and represented graphically ($^*p < 0.05$). (**B**) Cells were transfected with either scrambled siRNA or FAK siRNA and invaded cells were photographed. Invaded cells were counted and relative changes in invasive ability of H358-S and NSCLC cells upon FAK silencing was calculated and represented graphically ($^*p < 0.05$). Representative images were photographed at a magnification 10x.