ERRATUM

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JWA deficiency induces malignant transformation of murine embryonic fibroblast cells

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Owing to an error in the production process, the above paper was published without having incorporated all of the authors' changes. The authors' institutional address should have been written as **Department of Toxicology** (not as the Department of Molecular Cell Biology and Toxicology), School of Public Health, Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing, Jiangsu 211166, P.R. China.

The printed version of Fig. 1 also contained errors ("MEF" appeared incorrectly among the labels in the figure); the corrected version of Fig. 1 is shown opposite, together with its legend. Furthermore, the buffer reported on p. 3511, line 9, should have been written as "enhanced RIPA lysis buffer (cat no. 89900; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.)", and the legend for Fig. 6 should have made reference to the fact that the Mock group was transfected with nonsense siRNA.

These errors did not have an impact on the overall meaning of the paper, or on the reported conclusions of this study. We regret that these errors were allowed to remain in the printed version of the paper, and apologize to the authors and the readership for the inconvenience caused.

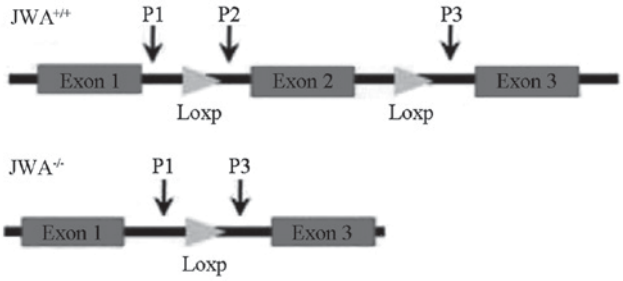

Figure 1. Diagram of JWA gene structure. JWA gene structure was determined in MEF cells. Wild type JWA in MEF (JWA+/+) and JWA knockout (JWA-/-). P1 and P2 amplified a fragment between exon 1 and 2. P1 and P3 amplified a fragment between exon 1 and 3. Following JWA knockout, exon 2 was deleted in MEF cells. Loxp is the mark of gene knockout in mice. MEF, murine embryonic fibroblast; P1, primer 1; P2, primer 2; P3, primer 3.