EMBO reports

corrigendum

Functional regulation of estrogen receptor pathway by the dynein light chain 1

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An incorrect version of Fig 1B in the article by Rayala *et al* was published in the June 2005 issue of *EMBO reports*. The entire figure is reprinted opposite in its correct form. The text of the article remains unchanged.

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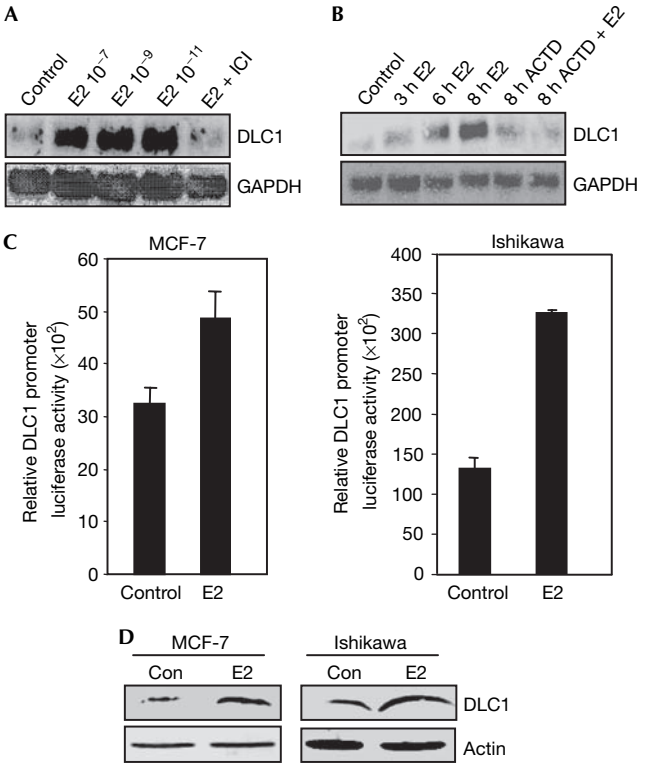

Fig 1 | DLC1 is an E2-responsive gene. (**A**) DLC1 mRNA is increased after oestrogen stimulation. MCF-7 cells were treated with different concentrations of E2 for 16 h and analysed by northern blotting. (**B**) Effect of actinomycin D on the ability of E2 to upregulate DLC1 mRNA in MCF-7 cells. Cells were collected at different time points after treatment with E2 and/or actinomycin D (10 mg/ml) and DLC1 mRNA was analysed by northern blotting. (**C**) Upregulation of DLC1 promoter activity in MCF-7 and Ishikawa cells treated with E2 for 24 h. Cells were transfected with ERE-luc for 24 h, treated with E2 for 24 h and ERE-luc activity was measured. (**D**) Upregulation of DLC1 protein in MCF-7 and Ishikawa cells treated with E2 for 24 h. ▶

UVA inactivates protein tyrosine phosphatases by calpain-mediated degradation

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Due to a calibration error, the UVA doses presented by P. Gulati *et al* in the August 2004 issue of *EMBO Reports* were 20.4-fold too low. The UVA lamp has been recalibrated with a new UV Lightmeter (UV-340 , Lutron, Taiwan). Despite this correction, the doses of UVA inducing the calpain-dependent cleavage of protein tyrosine phosphatases are still in the range of physiological exposure.

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