# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

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## Involvement of hypoxia-inducing factor-1α-dependent plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 up-regulation in Cyr61/CCN1-induced gastric cancer cell invasion.

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This article has been withdrawn by authors Ming-Tsan Lin, I-Hsin Kuo, Cheng-Chi Chang, Chia-Yu Chu, Been-Ren Lin, and Min-Liang Kuo. The same images were used to represent different experimental conditions. In Fig. 1*A*, *lanes 2* and *4* of the HIF-1α DNA gel were duplicated. The HIF-1α DNA gel from Fig. 1*A* was reused in Fig. 1*E* in the HIF-1α rCyr61 panel. The GAPDH DNA gel from Fig. 1*A* was reused in Fig. 1*E* as GAPDH rCyr61 and IGF-1 panels, Fig. 5*A* as GAPDH, and Fig. 6*B* as input, *left panel*. The HIF-1β immunoblot from Fig. 1*A* was reused in Fig. 1*B* as HIF-1β, AGS and TSGH panels, Fig. 1*D* as HIF-1β, N87 panel, Fig. 1*F* as HIF-1β, rCyr61 panel, and Fig. 3*D* as HIF-1β. The tubulin immunoblot from Fig. 1*A* was reused in Fig. 5*B* as tubulin, *lower panel*, and reused in Fig. 5*E* as tubulin, *left panel*. In Fig. 1*C*, *lanes 1* and *2* of the HIF-1α immunoblot were reused in *lanes 5* and *6*. In Fig. 1*D*, the HIF-1α immunoblot from the N87 panel was reused in Fig. 1*F* in the HIF-1α IGF-1 panel. In Fig. 1*E*, *lanes 2* and *3* of the HIF-1α DNA gel from the rCyr61 panel were duplicated in *lanes 5* and *6* of the same panel. Also in Fig. 1*E*, the HIF-1α DNA gel from the $CoCl_2$ panel was reused in the IGF-1 panel as HIF-1α. In Fig. 1*F*, *lanes 4* and *5* were duplicated in the HIF-1β immunoblot from the $CoCl_2$ panel. The HIF-1β immunoblot from the IGF-1 panel in Fig. 1*F* was reused in Fig. 3*A* as tubulin. In Fig. 1*G*, *lanes 1* and *2* of the tubulin immunoblot, *left panel*, was reused in *lanes 3* and *4* of the same panel. In Fig. 2*A*, *lanes 2* and *4* of the HIF-1α immunoblot and *lanes 3* and *4* of the HIF-1β immunoblot from the $CoCl_2$ panel were duplicated. In Fig. 2*C*, *lanes 1* and *2* of the HIF-1β immunoblot were duplicated in *lanes 4* and *5*, *lanes 7* and *8*, *lanes 9* and *10*, and *lanes 11* and *12*. Also, in the same panel, *lanes 3* and *6* were duplicated. In Fig. 3*A*, *lanes 4* and *5* of the HIF-1β immunoblot were duplicated. Also in the same figure, *lane 1* of the p-AKT immunoblot was duplicated in *lanes 3* and *5*, and *lane 2* of the AKT immunoblot was duplicated in *lane 5*. The AKT immunoblot from Fig. 3*A* was also reused in Fig. 3*D* as 4E-BP1. In Fig. 3*B*, *lane 1* of the p-AKT immunoblot was reused in *lanes 5* and *6*, and *lane 1* of the AKT immunoblot was reused in *lane 6*. In Fig. 3*D*, *lane 1* of the HIF-1α immunoblot was reused in *lane 6*, and *lane 1* of the p-p70S6K immunoblot was reused in *lane 5*. The graphs in Fig. 4*A* were duplicated. In Fig. 5*A*, *lane 1* of the c-MET DNA gel was reused in *lanes 5* and *6*, and *lane 2* of the same gel was reused in *lane 4*. Also in Fig. 5*A*, *lanes 1–3* of the AMF gel were reused in *lanes 4–6*. In Fig. 5*C*, *lane 1* of the PAI-1 DNA gel was reused in *lane 2*, and *lane 1* of the GAPDH DNA gel was reused in *lane 2*. In Fig. 6*A*, *lanes 1* and *4* of the tubulin immunoblot were duplicated. *Lane 2* of the PAI-1 DNA gel from Fig. 6*B*, *left panel*, was reused in *lanes 2* and *3* of the PAI-1 DNA gel, *right panel*. In Fig. 6*B*, *lanes 1* and *4* of the input DNA gel, *right panel*, were duplicated.