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Chemically-Modified Peptides Targeting the PDZ Domain of GIPC as a Therapeutic Approach for Cancer

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After the publication of this work [1], it was brought to our attention of an apparent error in one of the beta-actin blots (Figure 8(d)). We immediately began to investigate this report, reviewed the original gel data, and have identified the source of this mistake. It appears that in the submitted manuscript we had accidentally placed the incorrect beta-actin bands in Figure 8(d) during compilation of the gel bands. We have since recovered the correct beta-actin bands from the original blots for the individual experiment that have been used in the corrected Figure 8 (d). As all the beta-actin loadings are essentially equal in the published paper, the results and the interpretation of the figure have not changed, and do not alter in any way the conclusion of the manuscript. We regret this unintentional error and any inconvenience this may have caused you and editors and staff members of *ACS Chemical Biology*.

References

1. Patra CR, Rupasinghe CN, Bhattacharya S, Wang E, Spaller MR, Mukhopadhyay D. Chemically-Modified Peptides Targeting the PDZ Domain of GIPC as a Therapeutic Approach for Cancer. *ACS Chemical Biology*. 7(4):770–779.2012; [PubMed: 22292614]

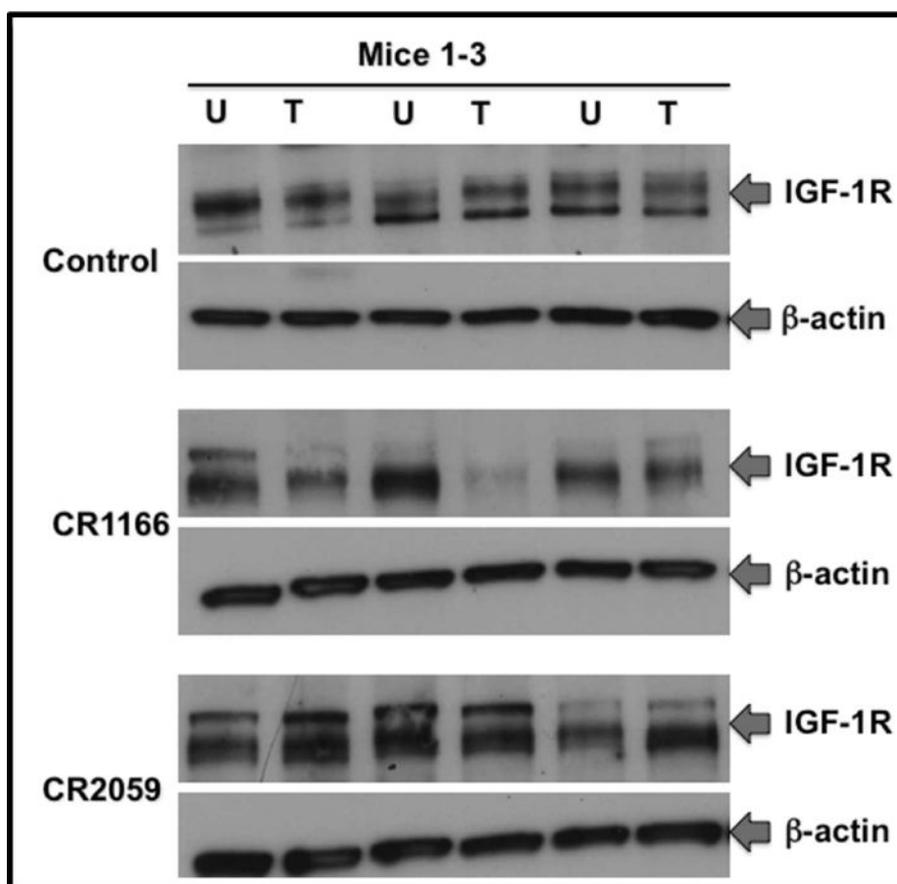


Figure 8 (d).

In vivo effect of intratumoral injection of peptides on IGF-1R expression in breast tumor model. IGF-1R expression is decreased in the harvest tumors after CR1166 treatment (T) compared to tumors treated with DMSO control (U) and CR2059.