EGFR-Induced and PKCε Monoubiquitylation-Dependent NF-κB Activation Upregulates PKM2 Expression and Promotes Tumorigenesis

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For Figure 7B, we used non-integral numbers to determine the intensities of the IHC staining of the patient tissues. However, our original method description does not clearly reflect the score system we used and should have been described as follows. We assigned the following proportion scores: 0 if 0% of the tumor cells showed positive staining, 0.1–1.0 if 0.1%–1% of cells were stained, 1.1–2.0 if 1.1%–10% stained, 2.1–3.0 if 11%–30% stained, 3.1–4.0 if 31%–70% stained, and 4.1–5.0 if 71%–100% stained (each percentage range of the stained tumor section is further divided into ten smaller percentage ranges and represented by corresponding non-integral scores, such as 3.1 representing 31%–34%). We rated the intensity of staining on a scale from 0 to 3: 0, negative; 1, weak; 2, moderate; and 3, strong. We then combined the proportion and intensity scores to obtain a total score (range, 0–8), as described previously (Allred et al., 1998). We sincerely apologize for any confusion that may be caused by the original inaccurate description.

References

Allred DC, Harvey JM, Berardo M, Clark GM. Prognostic and predictive factors in breast cancer by immunohistochemical analysis. Mod Pathol. 1998; 11:155–168. [PubMed: 9504686]

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