Correction

CELL BIOLOGY

Correction for "Statin-induced GGPP depletion blocks macropinocytosis and starves cells with oncogenic defects," by Zhihua Jiao, Huaqing Cai, Yu Long, Orit Katarina Sirka, Veena Padmanaban, Andrew J. Ewald, and Peter N. Devreotes, which was first published February 12, 2020; 10.1073/pnas.1917938117 (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **117**, 4158–4168). The authors note that, due to a duplication error, the image of $PTEN^{-/-}$ cells treated with $3\mu M$ pitavastatin without the addition of BSA in Fig. 6*B* is the same as the image in Fig. 6*A*, when $PTEN^{-/-}$ cells are treated with $4\mu M$ pitavastatin. The corrected figure and its legend appear below.



Fig. 6. Defective macropinocytosis after pitavastatin induces protein and amino acid starvation in $PTEN^{-/-}$ cells. (A) The sensitivity of pitavastatin increases in $PTEN^{-/-}$ cells under serum-free conditions. (Scale bar, 30 µm.) (B) BSA rescues the cytotoxic effects of pitavastatin in mammalian $PTEN^{-/-}$ cells under serum-free conditions. (Scale bar, 30 µm.) (C) Total intracellular BSA in MCF10A and $PTEN^{-/-}$ cells increases with increasing concentrations of BSA in the medium (mean \pm SD, n = 3). (D) Leucine (Leu) rescues the cytotoxic effects of pitavastatin on mammalian $PTEN^{-/-}$ cells under serum-free conditions. (Scale bar, 30 µm.) (E) Fluid-phase uptake in *Dictyostelium pten*⁻ cells in HL5 medium and FM medium. *pten*⁻ cells in HL5 medium were added with 1 µM pitavastatin. (Scale bar, 20 µm.) (F) Measurement of fluid-phase uptake in *Dictyostelium pten*⁻ cells in HL5 medium and FM medium (n = 3 experiments, nonparametric Mann-Whitney--Wilcoxon test, ****P < 0.0001). (G) *Dictyostelium pten*⁻ cells in HL5 medium and rM medium containing abundant amino acids. (Scale bar, 20 µm.) (H) Proposed molecular architecture of the mevalonate pathway and macropinocytosis.

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