

## Correction: TPI-287, a New Taxane Family Member, Reduces the Brain Metastatic Colonization of Breast Cancer Cells

In this article (Mol Cancer Ther 2012;11:1959–67), which appeared in the September 2012 issue of *Molecular Cancer Therapeutics* (1), the microtubule polymerization assay described in the text and the notes in Table 1 are incorrect. An amended description of the assay is below. The authors regret this error.

The polymerization assays were conducted in the laboratory of Dr. Richard Himes at the University of Kansas using the following methodology. Assays were conducted in 96-well plates. Each well contained 0.1 mL consisting of buffer (0.1 mol/L Pipes, 1 mmol/L EGTA, 1 mmol/L MgCl<sub>2</sub>, pH 6.9), 0.2 mg bovine microtubule protein, and 10 μg 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI). Compounds of varying concentrations dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) were added last. The final DMSO concentration was 4%. The plates were incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes and read in a fluorescence plate reader using an excitation wavelength of 360 nm and an emission wavelength of 460 nm. Fluorescence values were corrected for the sample without the compound. The note in Table 1 should read: The ED<sub>50</sub> value is the concentration of compound necessary to reach 50% of maximum assembly, with maximum assembly taken to be that achieved with 25 μmol/L paclitaxel. Experiments were carried out twice in triplicate. Results were combined and fit to a nonlinear regression program.

### Reference

1. Fitzgerald DP, Emerson DL, Qian Y, Anwar T, Liewehr DJ, Steinberg SM, et al. TPI-287, a new taxane family member, reduces the brain metastatic colonization of breast cancer cells. *Mol Cancer Ther* 2012;11:1959–67.