

## Erratum to: The collective nuclear migration of p53 and phosphorylated S473 of Akt during ellipticine-mediated apoptosis in human lung epithelial cancer cells

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Figure 4a has been published incorrectly in the original article. The correct version of the Fig. 4 is provided in this erratum.

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The online version of the original article can be found under  
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**Fig. 4 a** Immunofluorescence analysis H1299/p53 cells were treated with 5  $\mu$ M of ellipticine after being transfected with various *Akt* constructs for 48 h. The cells were fixed and stained with Akt (green) and p53 antibody (red), respectively. The cells were counterstained with DAPI to visualize the nuclei (blue) (scale 10  $\mu$ m). **b** Statistical analysis. The presence of Akt in the nucleus was estimated following immunostaining after ellipticine treatment in cells transfected with different *Akt* constructs. By counting 100 cells, the stained nuclear Akt was observed under each condition, and the converted percentages were obtained and compared. The error bars represented standard errors in three independent experiments conducted (\*\* $p < 0.01$ ). **c** Western blot analysis. An equal amount of proteins from both nuclear and cytoplasmic fractions of H1299/p53 cells as being transfected with various *Akt* constructs were cultured in the presence (+) or absence (–) of ellipticine and separated by SDS-PAGE separating gel and electro-blotted. The blots were then incubated in fresh blocking solution and probed for 1 h with 1:3000 dilution of PARP, MDM2, Akt1/2, phosphorylated-Akt<sup>473</sup>, p53,  $\alpha$ -tubulin, or Histone H1 antibody, followed by incubating with a 1:4000 dilution of horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody and then developed by ECL detection system. The numbers underneath signified relative intensities compared with the results of vehicle control 0.2 % DMSO and transfection of the empty vector. (Color figure online)

