CORRIGENDUM

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AXL and MET receptor tyrosine kinases are essential for lung cancer metastasis

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Following the publication of this paper, the authors have realized that an error was made in the assembly of Fig. 1D: Specifically, the same image of migrated cells was selected for the 'Gas6' and 'HGF + Gas6' experiments pertaining to the A549 cells.

The authors consider that they made this mistake during the process of copying and pasting images, owing to the similarity of the data concerned. A corrected version of Fig. 1, containing the correct data, is presented opposite. The authors sincerely apologize for this mistake, and regret any inconvenience this mistake has caused.

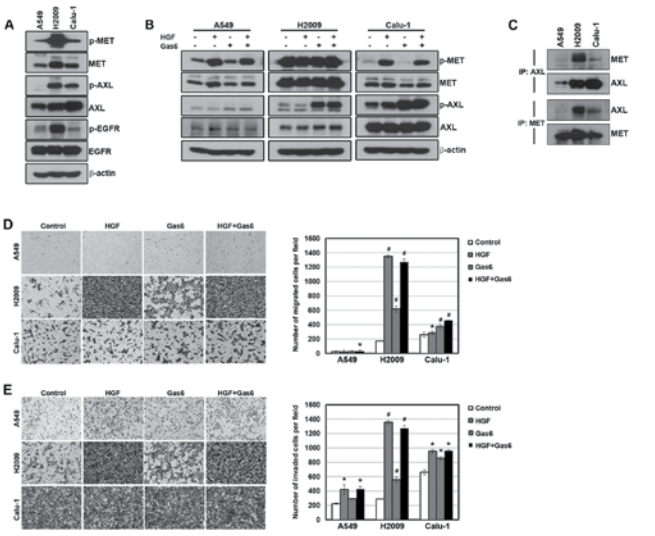

Figure 4. Treatment of ligands with AXL and MET promotes migration and invasion of NSCLC cells. (A) The basal expression of AXL and MET was determined by western blotting. (B) After serum starvation, cells were treated with 400 ng/ml Gas6 or 50 ng/ml HGF for 10 min. The AXL and MET activation was detected by western blotting. (C) Whole-cell extracts from NSCLC cells were immunoprecipitated with anti-AXL or anti-MET. The immunoprecipitates were subjected to western blot analysis with the indicated antibodies. (D and E) Cells were seeded onto either collagen or Matrigel-coated polycarbonate filters to determine their migratory and invasive potentials, respectively. Cells were incubated in modified Boyden chambers with 400 ng/ml Gas6 or 50 ng/ml HGF for 12 h, and the cells that penetrated the filter were stained and counted using a light microscope. Error bars represent standard deviations. *P<0.1 and $^{\#}$P<0.001 in comparison with control cells.