Correction

Correction: IGF-1 and hyperglycaemia-induced FOXA1 and IGFBP-2 affect epithelial to mesenchymal transition in prostate epithelial cells

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This article has been corrected: In Figure 1, the legend has been amended to show that the β-catenin blots in panel A were re-used in panels D and F as well. The corrected Figure 1 legend is shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

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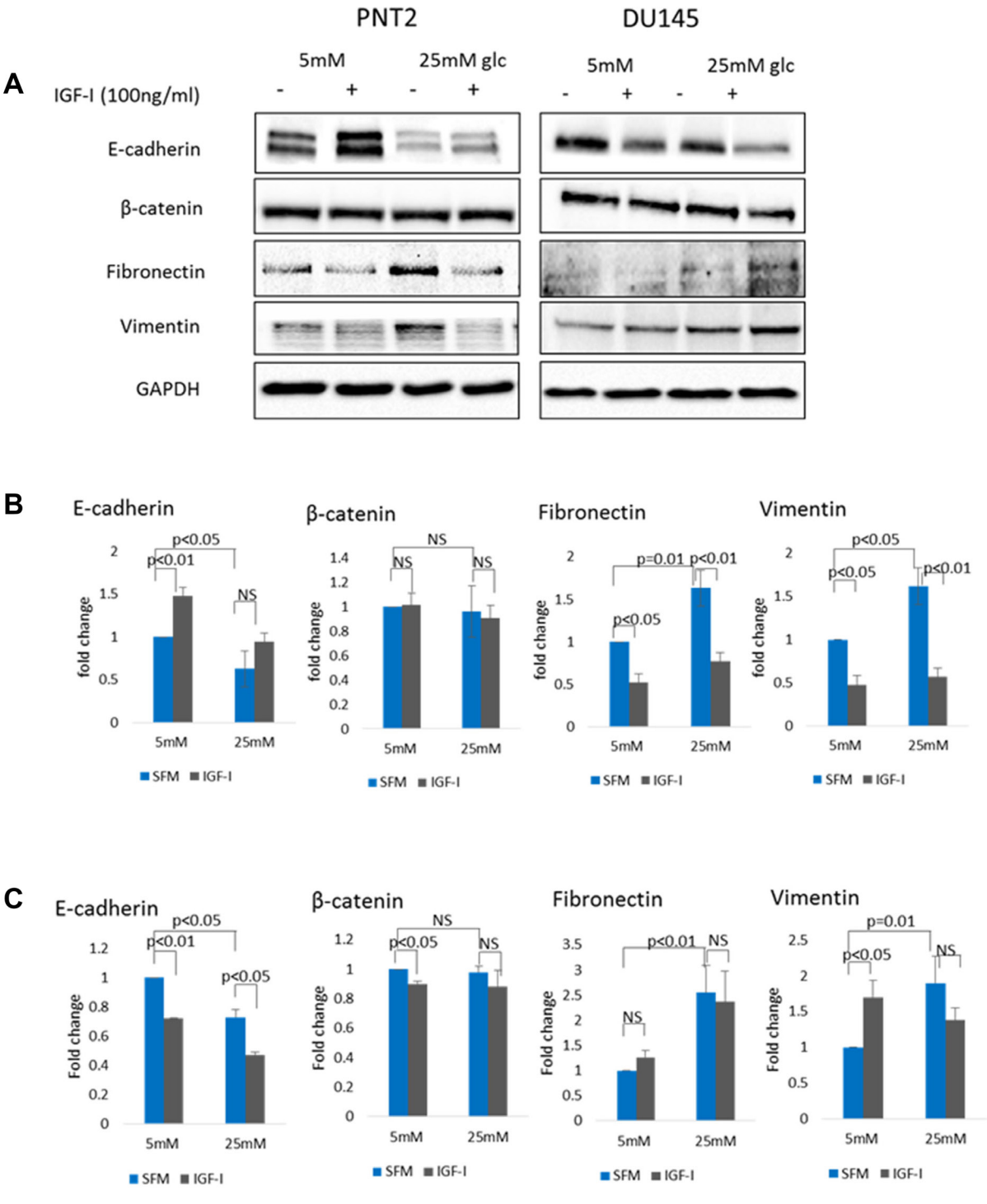
A
PNT2
DU145
5mM
25mM glc
IGF-I (100ng/ml)
E-cadherin
β-catenin
Fibronectin
Vimentin
GAPDH
B
E-cadherin
β-catenin
Fibronectin
Vimentin
fold change
p<0.05
p<0.01
NS
p=0.01
5mM
25mM
SFM
IGF-I
C
E-cadherin
β-catenin
Fibronectin
Vimentin
Fold change
p=0.01

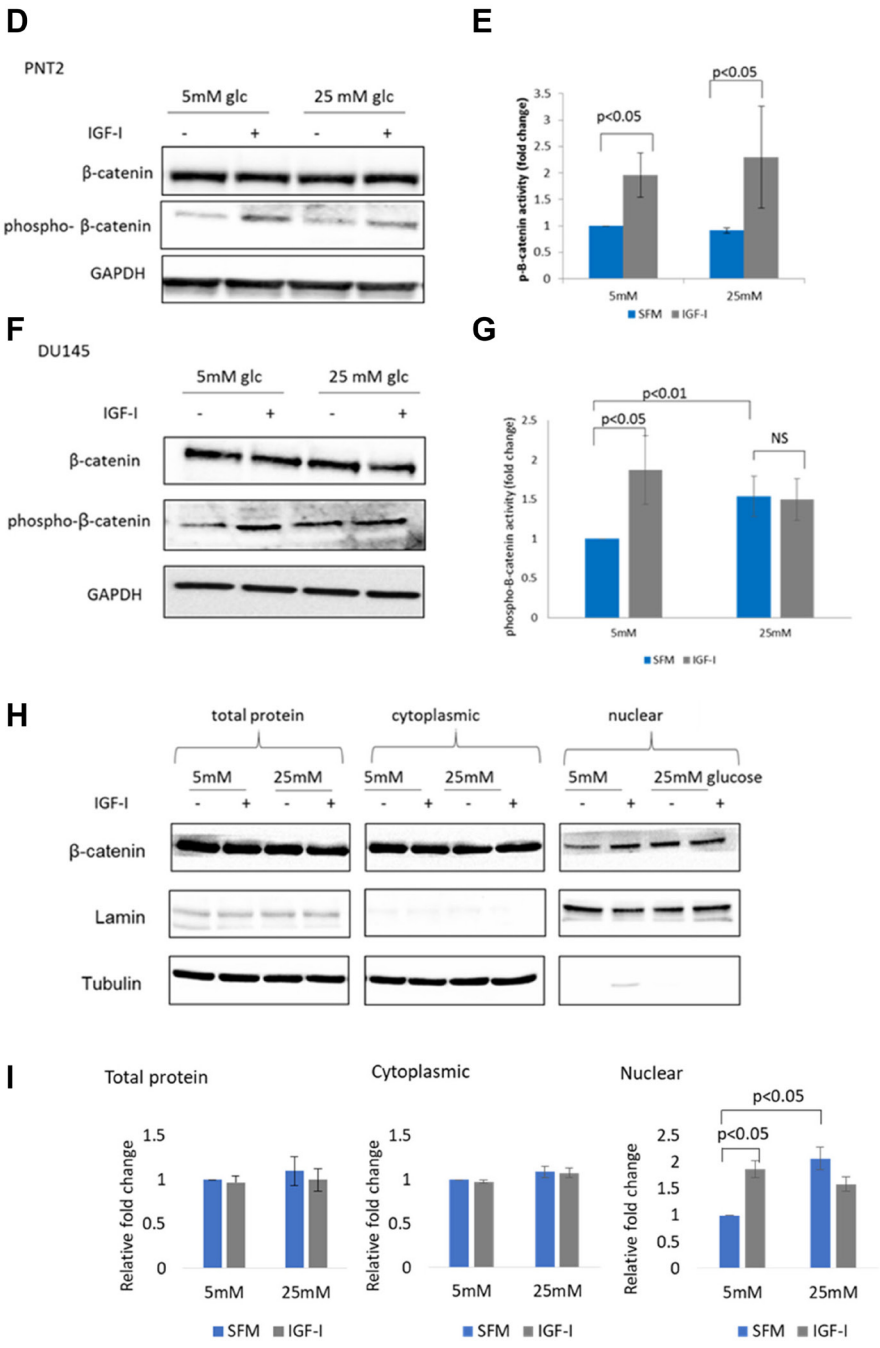

Figure 1: The effect of IGF-I on EMT markers in prostate epithelial cells in altered glucose condition. (**A**) Western blot image shows the effect of IGF-I and high glucose on mesenchymal markers in PNT2 and DU145 cells. Cells were dosed with IGF-I 100 ng/ml for 48 hours in normal (5 mM) and high (25 mM) glucose serum free media. Equal amounts of extracted proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE, blotted to a nitrocellulose membrane and probed with primary antibodies against E-cadherin, β-catenin, fibronectin, vimentin and GAPDH. GAPDH was used as a loading control. Optical densities of protein blots for (**B**) PNT2 and (**C**) DU145 were quantitated using image J and normalised to GAPDH. Western blots showing regulation of p-β-catenin in (**D**) PNT2 and (**F**) DU145 cells when treated with 100 ng/ml IGF-I in normal (5 mM) and high (25 mM) glucose serum free media. The β-catenin blots in (D) and (F) were reused from β-catenin blots in (A). Optical densities of protein blots for (**E**) PNT2 and (**G**) DU145 were quantitated using image J and normalised to GAPDH. Ratio of normalised total β-catenin: p- β-catenin were measured and used as an indicator of β-catenin activity. The data expressed as fold changes relative to control represent mean+/− SE of triplicate experiments. (**H**) Western blot showing cytosolic and nuclear fractions of protein separated form whole cells lysate (total protein) from DU145 cells treated or untreated with 100 ng/ml IGF-I for 48 hours in normal (5 mM) and high (25 mM) glucose serum free media. Lamin A/C and tubulin act as nuclear and cytoplasmic loading controls respectively. Results shown are representative of three independent experiments. Data are represented as mean ± SEM.