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Correction: Emerin deficiency drives MCF7 cells to an invasive phenotype

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The original version of this Article contained errors in Figure 7. In panel 7B, the image of panel 'scrambled shRNA' was a duplication of panel image 2A, 'scrambled shRNA'. Additionally, in Figure 7C the images of 'scrambled shRNA' were duplicated from the 'emerin shRNA' panel images.

The original Figure 7 and accompanying legend appear below.

The original Article has been corrected.

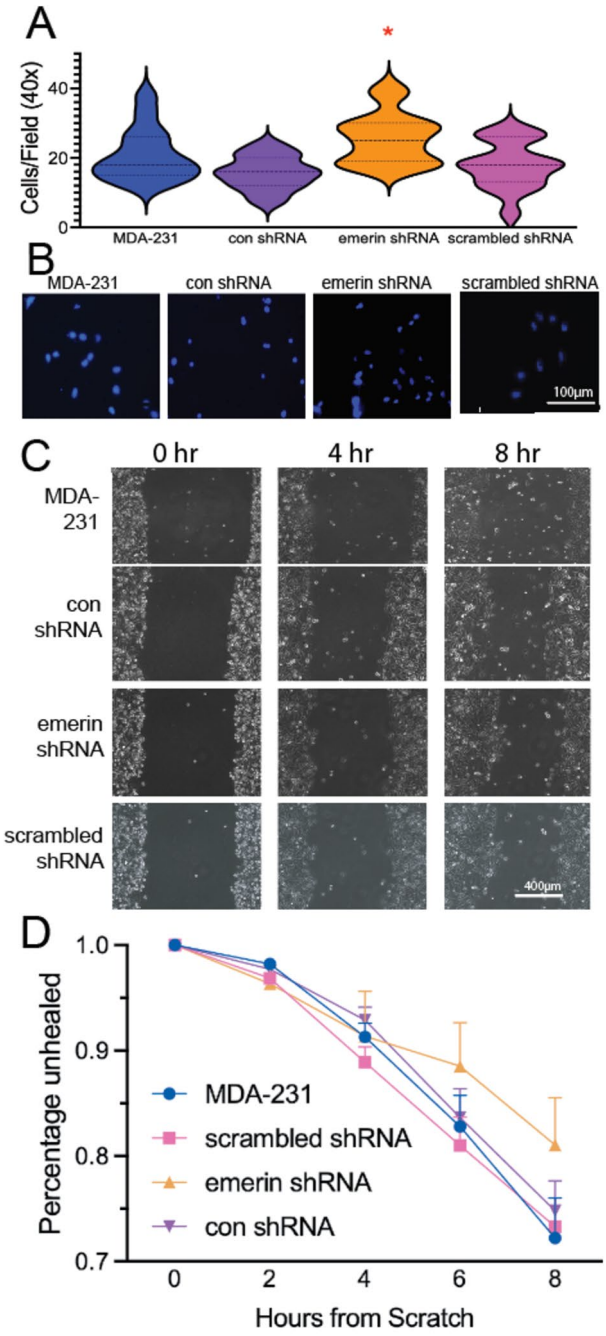

Fig. 7. Reducing emerin in MDA-231 cells increases their impeded migration. (**A**) A violin plot of the number of cells migrating through 8 μm trans-well pores is shown for MDA-231, control shRNA, emerin shRNA, and scrambled shRNA MDA-231 cell lines (N = 5 fields). The mean is depicted as the dark dashed line and the thin dashed lines represent the first and third quartiles. *$P < 0.0037$ compared to control shRNA, one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison; 3 biological replicates were used for each cell line. (**B**) Representative DAPI images of the cells that successfully migrated in the trans-well assays in A. (**C**) Scratch-wound healing assay. MDA-231, control shRNA, emerin shRNA, and scrambled shRNA MDA-231 cell lines were plated, scratched with a pipette tip, and migration into the wound area was monitored every 2 h for 8 h. Representative phase images are shown. (**D**) The rate of scratch wound healing, which refers to the ability of cells to migrate into the wound area, is shown with SEM. Two-way ANOVA was used, and no significant differences were seen.