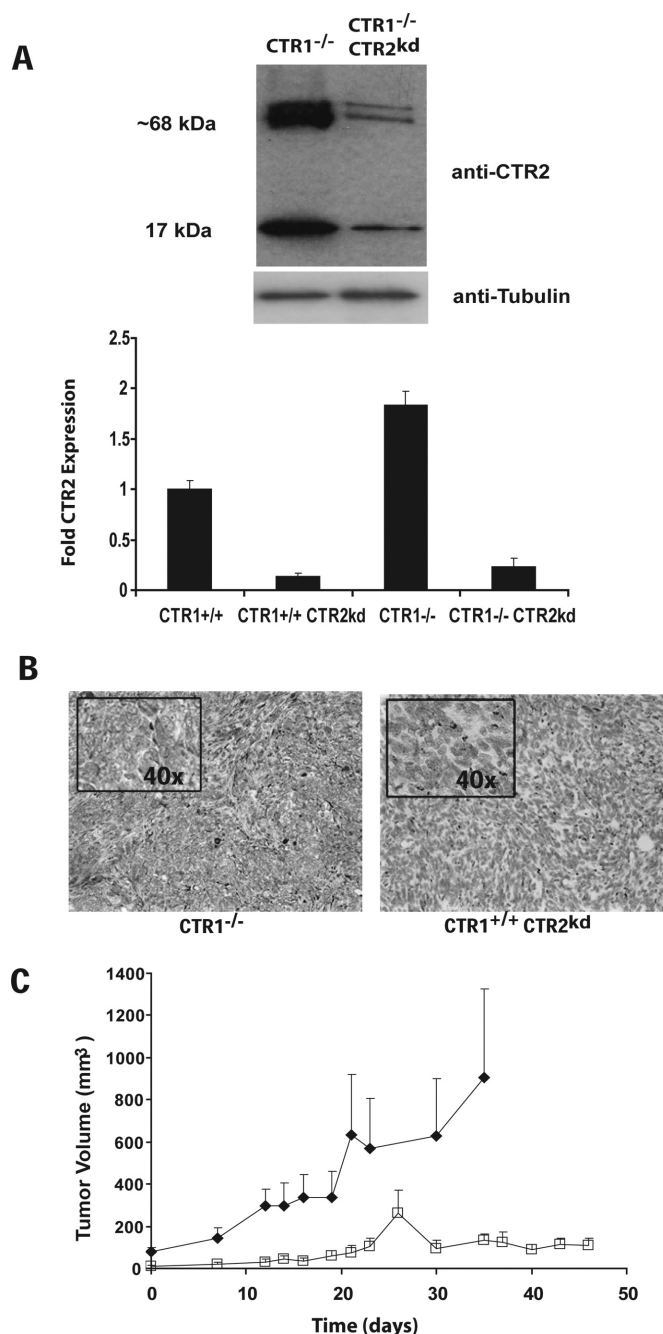


# Correction to “Copper Transporter 2 Regulates Endocytosis and Controls Tumor Growth and Sensitivity to Cisplatin In Vivo”

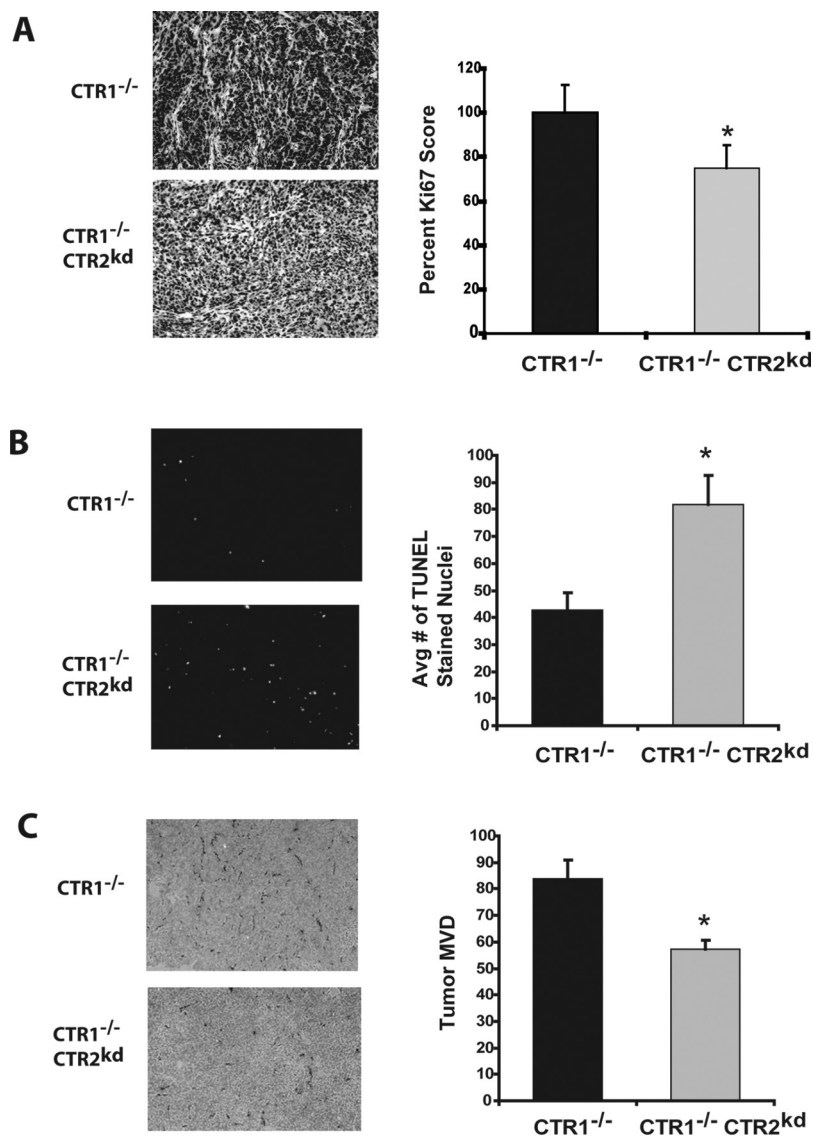
In the above article [Blair BG, Larson CA, Adams PL, Abada PB, Pesce CE, Safaei R, and Howell SB (2011) *Mol Pharmacol* **79**:157–166], the figure legends are not associated with the correct images because of an error during figure processing. The correct legends and images appear below.

The online version of this article has been corrected in departure from the print version.

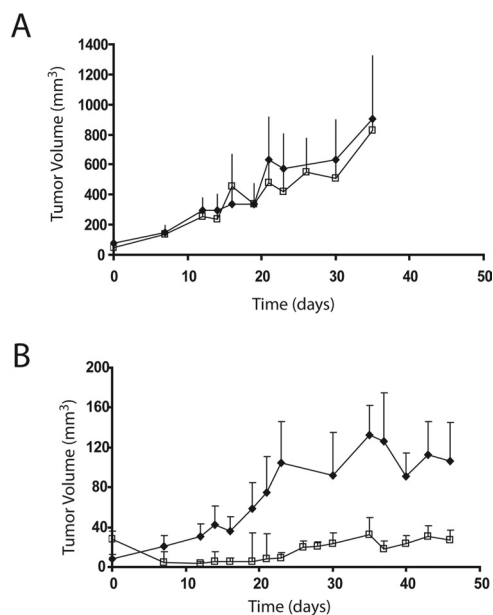
The printer regrets this error and apologizes for any confusion or inconvenience it may have caused.



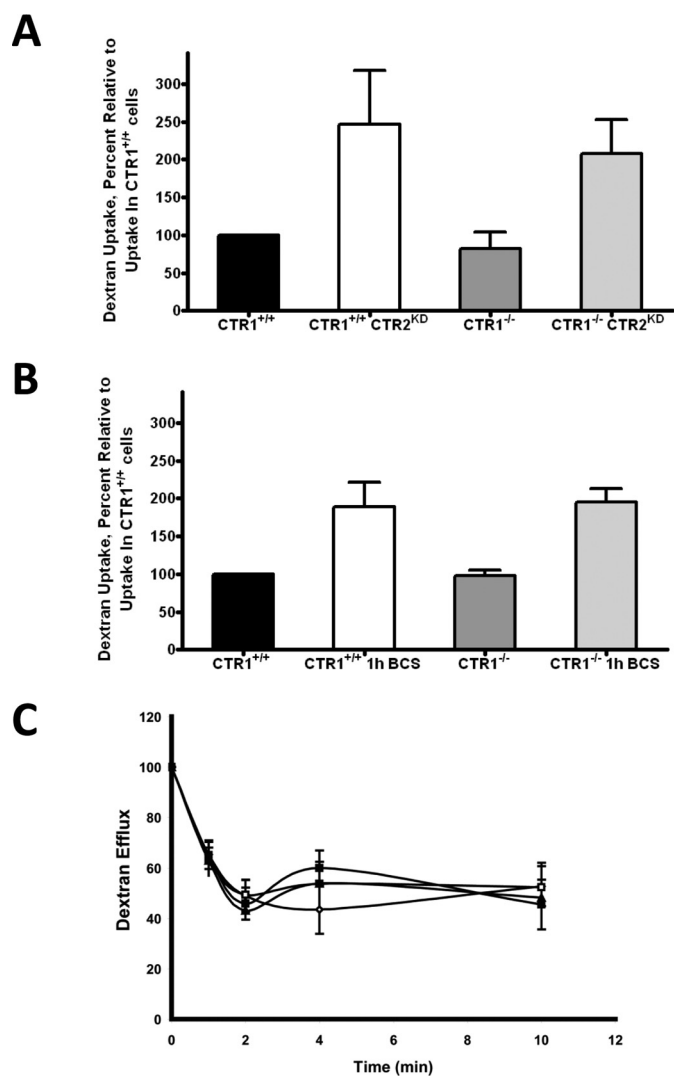
**Fig. 1.** Expression of CTR2 and growth rate of CTR1(-/-) and CTR2(kd) tumors. A, Western blot analysis of CTR2 levels in CTR1(+/+), CTR1(-/-), CTR1(+/-) CTR2(kd), and CTR1(+/-) CTR2(kd) cells. B, immunohistochemical staining of CTR1(-/-) and CTR1(+/-) CTR2(kd) tumors for expression of CTR2 (brown). C, tumor volume as a function of time; ■, CTR1(-/-) tumors; □, CTR1(+/-) CTR2(kd) tumors. Vertical bars, S.E.M.



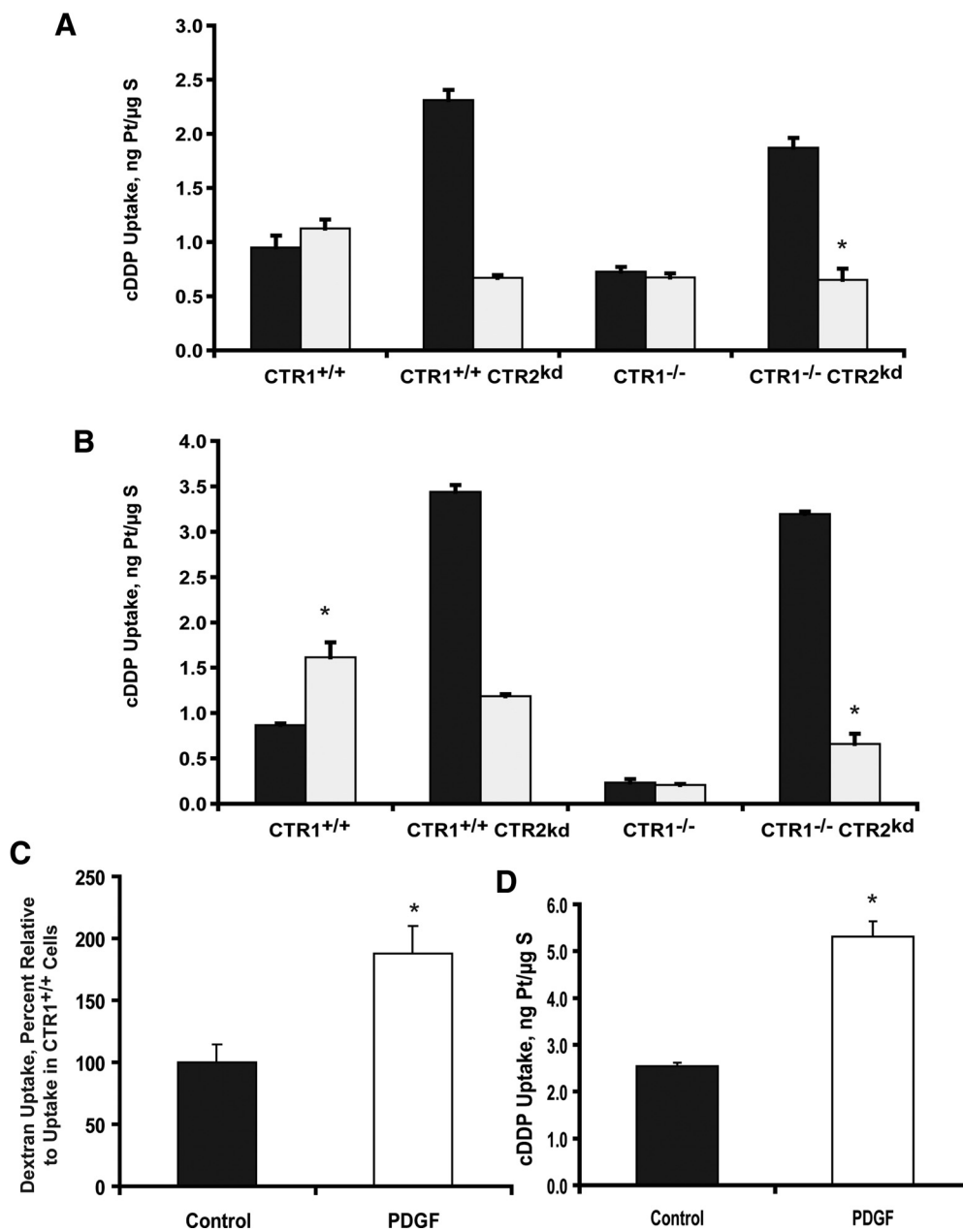
**Fig. 2.** Immunohistochemical characterization of proliferation, apoptosis, and vessel density in CTR1(-/-) and CTR(-/-) CTR2(kd) tumors. A, Ki67 staining for proliferation; numerical quantification of Ki67-positive cells per five high-power fields. B, TUNEL staining for apoptotic nuclei; numerical quantification of TUNEL-positive nuclei per five high-power fields. C, immunohistochemical staining for CD31; numerical quantification of vessel density. Vertical bars,  $\pm$  S.E.M. \*,  $p < 0.02$ .



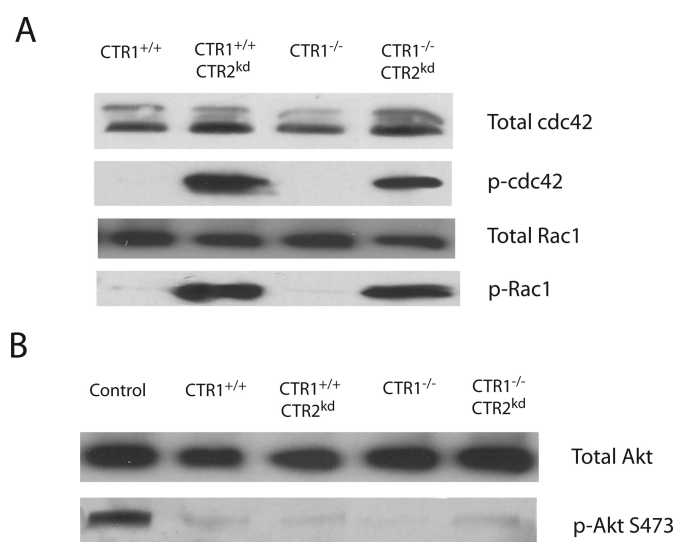
**Fig. 3.** Effect of knocking down CTR2 on responsiveness to cDDP in vivo. Tumor volume as a function of time with (□) or without (◆) intraperitoneal injection of 10 mg/kg cDDP. A, CTR1(-/-) tumors; B, CTR1(-/-) CTR2(kd) tumors. Vertical bars,  $\pm$  S.E.M.



**Fig. 4.** Effect of CTR2 on whole cell accumulation and efflux of Texas red-labeled dextran. A, dextran accumulation CTR1(+/+), CTR1(+/+) CTR2(kd), CTR1(-/-) and CTR1(-/-) CTR2(kd) cells. B, dextran accumulation in cells after a 1 h exposure to 100  $\mu$ M BCS. C, dextran content as a function of efflux time in ◇, CTR1(+/+); □, CTR1(+/+) CTR2(kd); ▲, CTR1(-/-); and ■, CTR1(-/-) CTR2(kd) cells. Vertical bars,  $\pm$  S.E.M. \* $p < 0.04$ .



**Fig. 5.** Effect of amiloride, wortmannin, and PDGF on the CTR2 regulation of cDDP accumulation. A, accumulation of platinum after a 30-min exposure to cDDP without (■) or with (□) inhibition of macropinocytosis by amiloride. B, accumulation of platinum after a 1-h exposure to cDDP without (■) or with (□) inhibition of macropinocytosis by wortmannin. C, 30-min dextran accumulation with and without PDGF pretreatment. D, effect of PDGF pretreatment on uptake of cDDP after an exposure to 30  $\mu$ M cDDP for 1 h. Vertical bars, S.E.M. \*,  $p < 0.001$ .



**Fig. 6.** CTR2 activates the GTPases that control macropinocytosis. A, relative levels of total and phosphorylated Rac1 and cdc42 in CTR1(+/+), CTR1(+/+) CTR2(kd), CTR1(-/-), and CTR1(-/-) CTR2(kd) cells. B, relative levels of phosphorylated Akt.