Correction

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Correction for "Small molecule enoxacin is a cancer-specific growth inhibitor that acts by enhancing TAR RNA-binding protein 2-mediated microRNA processing," by Sonia Melo, Alberto Villanueva, Catia Moutinho, Veronica Davalos, Riccardo Spizzo, Cristina Ivan, Simona Rossi, Fernando Setien, Oriol Casanovas, Laia Simo-Riudalbas, Javier Carmona, Jordi Carrere, August Vidal, Alvaro Aytes, Sara Puertas, Santiago Ropero, Raghu Kalluri, Carlo M. Croce, George A. Calin, and Manel Esteller, which appeared in issue 11, March 15, 2011, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (108:4394–4399; first published February 28, 2011; 10.1073/pnas.1014720108).

The authors wish to note, "The colony formation assay for SNU-1 upon enoxacin treatment in Fig. 1*B* is incorrect because of inadvertent duplication with the SNU-638 sample during the preparation of the figure. We have now replaced it with the cor-

rect assay. The data for RKO.shTRBP in Fig. 3*C* were erroneously graphed because the mean fold change was derived from an incorrect Fig. S5*A* where the formula used for quantitative RT-PCR analysis was Δ ctAssay/ Δ ctControl rather than the correct formula 2^-(Δ ctAssay- Δ ctControl). The data for RKO.shTRBP in Fig. S5*A* and CRC56 and CRC43 in Fig. S9*B* were erroneously graphed because of the same error with the formula. The corrected figures and their legends appear below. The figures in the supplemental information have also been corrected. These errors do not affect the conclusions of the article. We sincerely regret these mistakes. The error bars on the graphs used throughout the article indicate standard deviation (SD)."

The corrected Fig. 1, Fig. 3, Fig. S5, and Fig. S9 appear below, along with their corresponding legends. The SI has been corrected online.



Fig. 1. Enoxacin treatment has cancer-specific inhibitory effect. (A) Cell viability assay in 12 cancer cell lines vs. fibroblast cell cultures (Wi-38 and MRC-5) and normal lymphocytes from healthy donors. (B) Colony formation assay in the described cell lines.



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Fig. 3. Enoxacin growth-inhibitory and miRNA-enhancing expression is TRBP-dependent. Colony formation (A) and BrdU-TUNEL (B) assays in TRBP-reconstituted (Co115.TRBP^{WT}), TRBP mutant (Co115 and Co115.TRBP^{Mut}), and TRBP-depleted (RKO.shTRBP) cells. (C) Mean of fold change expression of 24 quantified mature miRNAs in Co115, Co115.TRBP^{WT}, Co115.TRBP^{Mut}, and RKO.shTRBP cells upon enoxacin use.







Fig. S9. Enoxacin treatment in orthotopic models induces the expression of tumor suppressor miRNAs according to the TRBP status. (A) Mature miRNAs quantification in orthotopic models. qRT-PCR of 24 miRNAs in DMSO and enoxacin-treated orthotopic mice. (B) qRT-PCR of 24 precursor miRNAs in DMSO and enoxacin-treated orthotopic colon cancer tumors CRC56, CRC43, and CRC64. (C) Classification of miRNAs differentially expressed upon enoxacin treatment in CRC43 and CRC64 orthotopic colon cancer tumors. (D) Expression of K-Ras and MYC in orthotopic models upon enoxacin or DMSO treatment.

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