BMC Developmental Biology

ERRATUM Open Access

Erratum to: In vivo role of different domains and of phosphorylation in the transcription factor Nkx2-1

Daniel Silberschmidt[1,2], Alina Rodriguez-Mallon[1,2], Prathiba Mithboakar[2], Gaetano Calì[3], Elena Amendola[1,2], Remo Sanges[2], Mariastella Zannini[4], Marzia Scarfò[2], Pasquale De Luca[1], Lucio Nitsch[3], Roberto Di Lauro[1,2,3*] and Mario De Felice[2,3]

Erratum

After the publication of this work [1] we became aware that Panel D of Fig. 1 included an incorrect panel. In the original figure for mouse thyroid the +/ΔCOOH lane was duplicated in the +/ΔNH_2 lane. The correct figure is now included in this document as Fig. 1.

We regret any inconvenience that this may have caused.

Author details
[1]Stazione Zoologica Anton Dohrn, Villa Comunale, 80121 Napoli, Italy. [2]IRGS, Biogem, Via Camporeale, 83031 Ariano Irpino (AV), Italy. [3]Dipartimento di Biologia e Patologia Cellulare e Molecolare, Università Federico II, Via Pansini 5, 80131 Napoli, Italy. [4]Institute of Experimental Endocrinology and Oncology "G. Salvatore", National Research Council, Via Pansini 5, 80131 Napoli, Italy.

Received: 17 August 2016 Accepted: 17 August 2016
Published online: 23 August 2016

References

1. Silberschmidt D, Rodriguez-Mallon A, Mithboakar P, Calì G, Amendola E, Sanges R, Zannini M, Scarfò M, De Luca P, Nitsch L, Di Lauro R, De Felice M. In vivo role of different domains and of phosphorylation in the transcription factor Nkx2-1. BMC Dev Biol. 2011;11:9.
2. Guazzi S, Price M, De Felice M, Damante G, Mattei MG, Di Lauro R. Thyroid nuclear factor 1 (TTF-1) contains a homeodomain and displays a novel DNA binding specificity. EMBO J. 1990;9:3631–9.
3. Zannini MS, Acebron A, Felice MD, Arnone MI, Martin J, Santisteban P, Di Lauro R. Mapping and functional role of phosphorylation sites in the Thyroid Transcription Factor 1 (TTF-1). J Biol Chem. 1996;271:2249–54. doi:10.1074/jbc.271.4.2249.

* Correspondence: roberto.dilauro@szn.it
[1]Stazione Zoologica Anton Dohrn, Villa Comunale, 80121 Napoli, Italy
[2]IRGS, Biogem, Via Camporeale, 83031 Ariano Irpino (AV), Italy
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and we will help you at every step:

- We accept pre-submission inquiries
- Our selector tool helps you to find the most relevant journal
- We provide round the clock customer support
- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- Inclusion in PubMed and all major indexing services
- Maximum visibility for your research

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

BioMed Central

© 2016 The Author(s). **Open Access** This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.

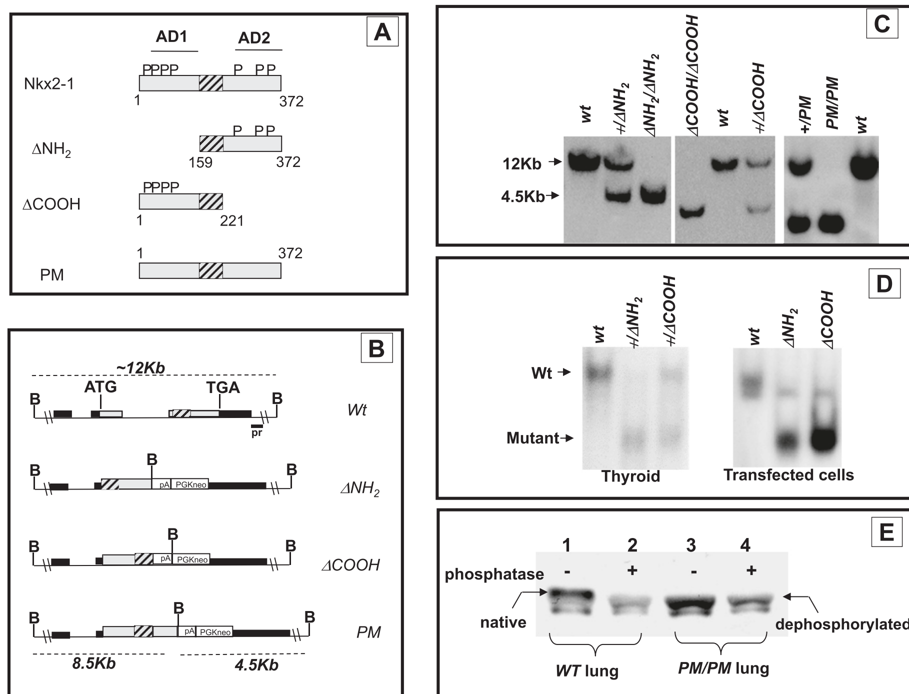

Fig. 1 Generation of mice carrying Nkx2-1 mutant alleles. (**a**) The structure of the Nkx2-1 mutants is schematically shown. Numbering of amino acids is shown according to [2]. *P* indicates phosphorylated serine residues according to [3]; AD1 and AD2, activation domains. (**b**) Genomic structure of the *Nkx2-1* locus, wild type allele and alleles modified by homologous recombination. *Black boxes* represent exons; *hatched box* the homeobox; ATG and TGA codons are indicated. The probe used for genotyping ES cell clones and mice is indicated by a black bar labeled *pr*. *PGKneo*, selection marker; *pA*, SV40 poly(A) sequence; *B*, *Bam*HI. (**c**) Southern blot analysis of genomic DNA from mouse tails digested with *Bam*HI and probed probe within indicated in panel **b**. The lower band corresponds to the mutated allele (4.5 kb), the upper band to the wild type allele (12 kb). (**d**) Cellular extract from wild type and mutated mouse thyroids (left) were used in EMSA assays with an oligonucleotide containing a high affinity Nkx2-1 binding site. Extracts from FRTL-5 cells transfected with plasmids encoding mutated forms of Nkx2-1 were used as controls (right). Genotype of the mice and plasmids used in trasfected cells are indicated on each lane. (**e**) Lung homogenates (35 μg of protein) from wild type and PM/PM mice (E18.5) were phosphatase treated (+) or untreated (–), subjected to SDS PAGE, electrophoretically transferred to nitrocellulose and probed with anti Nkx2-1 antibody. The phosphate treatment increases the apparent mobility of wild type Nkx2-1 but does not affect the mobility of PM protein