Correction

Correction: Targeting focal adhesion kinase overcomes erlotinib resistance in smoke induced lung cancer by altering phosphorylation of epidermal growth factor receptor

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This article has been corrected: Due to errors during figure assembly, the image for panel 3, column 1 in Figure 4B is an accidental duplicate of the image in panel 3, column 1 of Figure 4A. The corrected Figure 4 is shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

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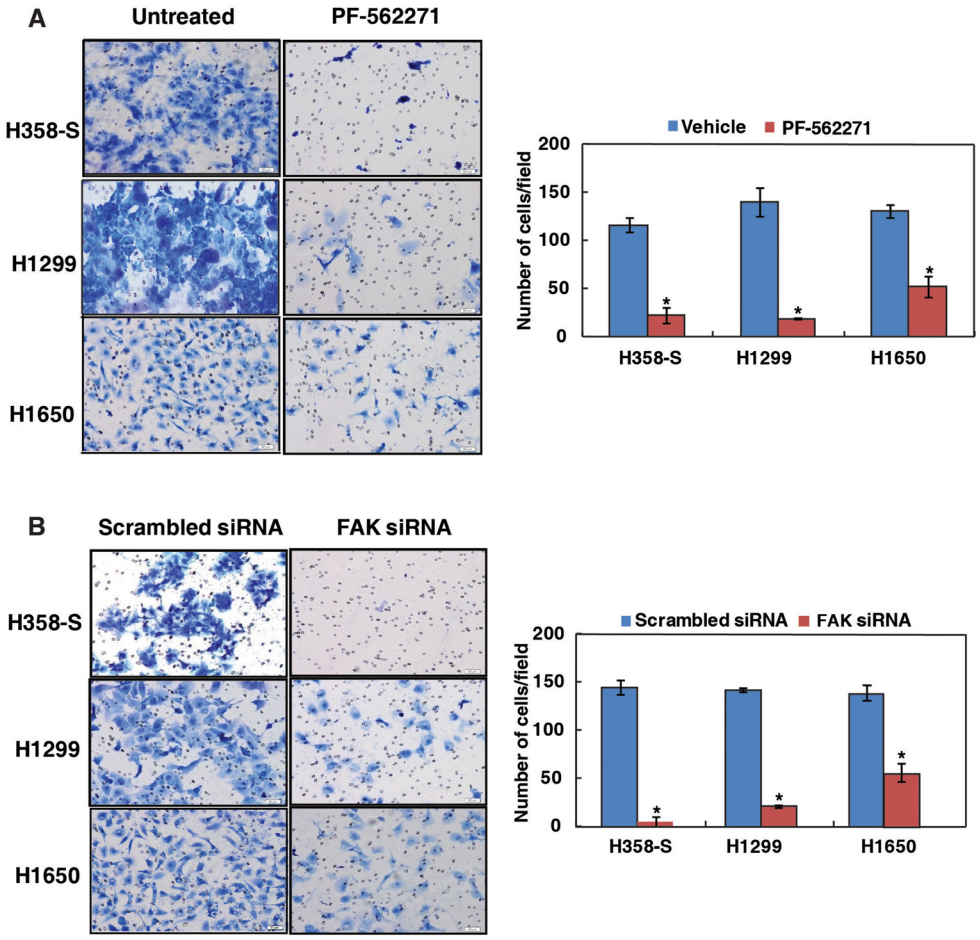

Figure 4: Inhibition of FAK decreases the invasive property of lung cancer cells. Invasion assays were carried out in a transwell system using Matrigel-coated filters and the number of cells that migrated to the lower chamber was counted. Cells that migrated are visualized following methylene blue staining in H358-S and NSCLC cell lines, H1299 and H1650 as indicated. (**A**) Cells were treated with either DMSO (vehicle control) or PF-562271 and invaded cells were photographed. Representative images were photographed at a magnification 10x. Invaded cells were counted and relative changes in invasive ability of H358-S and NSCLC cells upon inhibition with PF-562271 was calculated and represented graphically ($^{*}p < 0.05$). (**B**) Cells were transfected with either scrambled siRNA or FAK siRNA and invaded cells were photographed. Invaded cells were counted and relative changes in invasive ability of H358-S and NSCLC cells upon FAK silencing was calculated and represented graphically ($^{*}p < 0.05$). Representative images were photographed at a magnification 10x.