## **Correction**

## **CELL BIOLOGY**

Correction for "Interplay of mevalonate and Hippo pathways regulates RHAMM transcription via YAP to modulate breast cancer cell motility," by Zhongyuan Wang, Yanping Wu, Haifeng Wang, Yangqing Zhang, Lin Mei, Xuexun Fang, Xudong Zhang, Fang Zhang, Hongbo Chen, Ying Liu, Yuyang Jiang, Shengnan Sun, Yi Zheng, Na Li, and Laiqiang Huang, which appeared in issue 1, January 7, 2014, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (111:E89–E98; first published December 23, 2013; 10.1073/pnas.1319190110).

The authors wish to note the following: "An error occurred by accident in panel NT (the nontreatment control) of Fig. 3G, in which the correct original image for the panel did not appear, while instead the image for panel NT+RHAMM of Fig. 3H was placed here erroneously. We sincerely apologize for this careless error, although it fortunately did not alter the overall basic results or conclusions of the figure or the article." The corrected figure and its legend appear below.

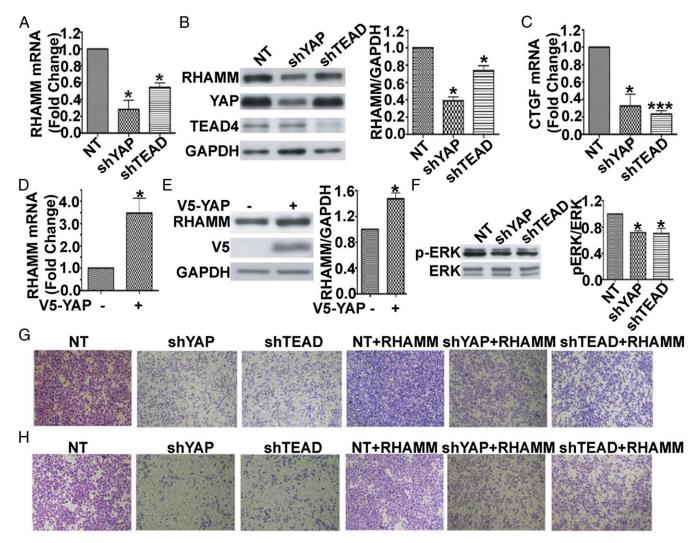


Fig. 3. YAP and TEAD are required for RHAMM expression, ERK activity, and BCCMI, whereas ectopic expression of RHAMM bypasses the requirement. (A and B) Knockdown of YAP or TEAD1/3/4 decreased RHAMM transcription (A) and protein (B) levels. MDA-MB-231 cells were infected with the indicated shRNA lentiviruses, and RHAMM mRNA (A) and protein (B) levels were determined by real-time RT-PCR and Western blot, respectively. (B) (B

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