The centrosome neither persistently leads migration nor determines the site of axonogenesis in migrating neurons in vivo

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Incorrect labels appear in Fig. 1, H and I. The corrected image is shown below.

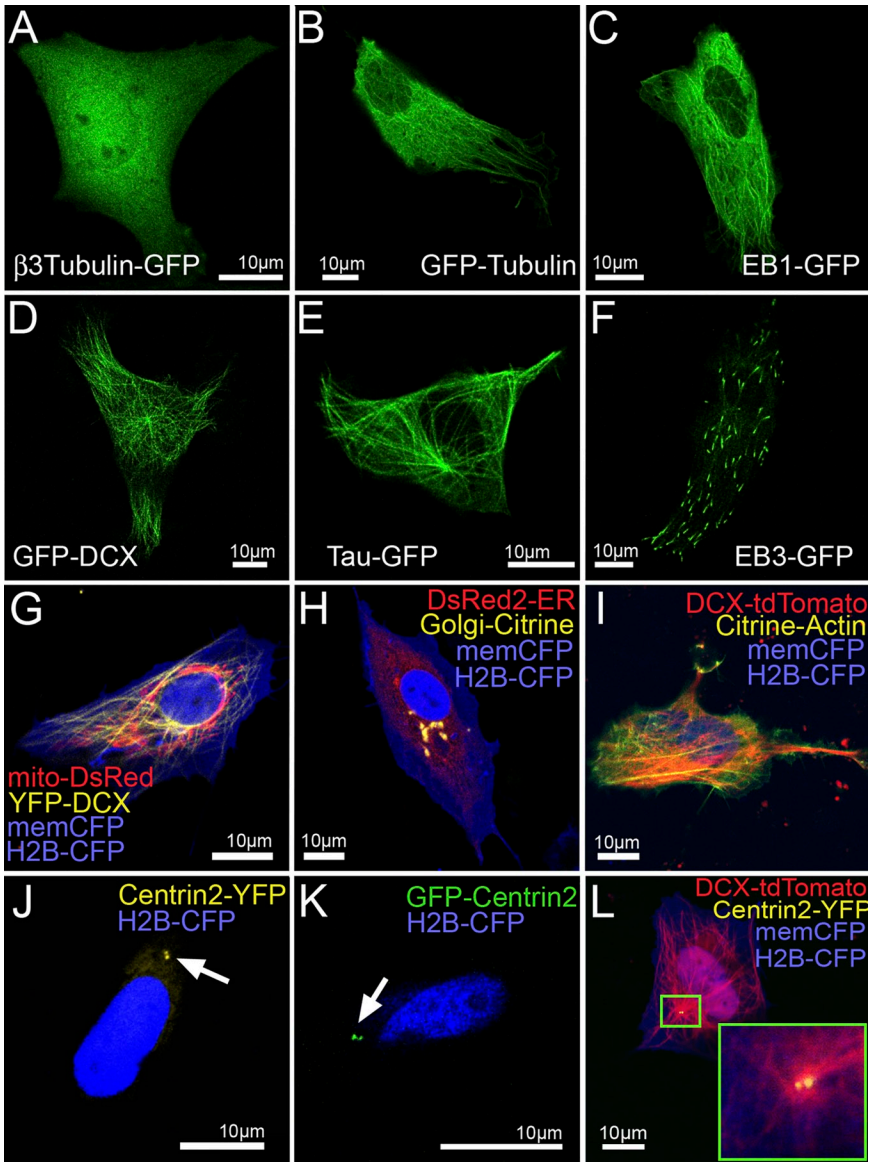

Figure 1. **Identification of subcellular markers for in vivo imaging of zebrafish cells.** Images of zebrafish Pac2 fibroblasts transfected with pCS2+ constructs encoding fluorescently tagged markers for subcellular labeling 24 h after transfection. (A) β3-Tubulin-GFP, (B) GFP-tubulin, (C) EB1-GFP, (D) GFP-DCX, (E) Tau-GFP, and (F) EB3-GFP. (G) mito-DsRed to label mitochondria in red, YFP-DCX to label microtubules in yellow, memCFP to label the cytoplasmic membrane in blue and H2B-CFP to label the nucleus in blue; (H) DsRed2-ER to label the ER in red, Golgi-Citrine to label the Golgi apparatus in yellow, memCFP and H2B-CFP; (I) DCX-tdTomato to label microtubules in red, Citrine-Actin to label the actin cytoskeleton in yellow, memCFP, H2B-CFP; (J) Centrin2-YFP to label the centrosome in yellow (arrow is indicating the two centrioles of the centrosome) and H2B-CFP; (K) GFP-Centrin2 to label the centrosome in green (arrow is indicating the two centrioles of the centrosome); and (L) DCX-tdTomato, Centrin2-YFP, memCFP, and H2B-CFP. The inset shows a higher magnification of the centrosome at the hub of the microtubule network. These data present a collection of subcellular-targeted fluorescent proteins tested for their specificity in zebrafish cells. "mem" represents a membrane localization signal, which consists of a palmitylation and myristinylation sequence of the human Lck kinase.