The authors regret that an incorrect gel image was shown in Fig. 4 A. The correct data are shown below.
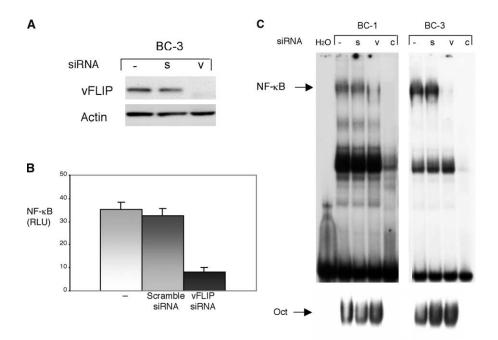
Figure 4. Inhibition of endogenous vFLIP by siRNA results in depletion of constitutive NF–κB activity in PEL cells. (A) BC-3 cells were transfected with a vFLIP siRNA (v) and scramble siRNA (s) and compared with mock-transfected cells (–). Protein extracts were prepared 48 h after transfection. Actin reprobing was performed to assure even protein loading. This experiment has been performed at least 10 times, and a representative immunoblot is shown. (B) BC-3 cells were transfected with an NF-κB luciferase reporter plasmid and either scramble siRNA as a control or siRNA for vFLIP. Luciferase assays were performed 48 h after transfection. Values shown are averages ($\pm$ SEM) of one representative experiment out of three in which each transfection was performed in triplicate. (C) Electrophoretic mobility shift assays using a radiolabeled probe containing an NF-κB–binding site. BC-1 and BC-3 cells were transfected with vFLIP siRNA (v) or scramble siRNA (s) and compared with mock-transfected cells (–). Cold competition using 50-fold molar excess of an unlabeled NF-κB oligonucleotide (c) demonstrated the specificity of the protein–DNA-binding complexes. Nuclear extracts were prepared 48 h after transfection. In the lane labeled H_2O, water was used instead of nuclear extract. Binding to a radiolabeled oligonucleotide containing an octamer (Oct) motif was similarly examined as a control for specificity and for nuclear protein amount (bottom), where cold competition (c) was performed with nuclear extracts from mock-transfected cells and excess unlabeled oligonucleotide containing an octamer motif. This experiment was performed three times with similar results.