

Correction

Spatial proteomics reveals subcellular reorganization in human keratinocytes exposed to UVA light

Hellen Paula Valerio,^{*} Felipe Gustavo Ravagnani, Angela Paola Yaya Candela, Bruna Dias Carvalho da Costa, Graziella Eliza Ronsein,^{*} and Paolo Di Mascio^{*}

^{*}Correspondence: hellen.valerio@usp.br (H.P.V.), ronsein@iq.usp.br (G.E.R.), pdmascio@iq.usp.br (P.D.M.)
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isci.2026.114742>

(iScience 25, 104093; April 15, 2022)

In the originally published article, an error was identified in Figure 5D. Specifically, the same representative comet image was inadvertently used for both the Endo III 0h and Endo III 1h conditions within the figure panel. The authors have now provided the correct image for Endo III 0h, and the updated Figure 5D is published here with the corrected panel.

In addition, an error was identified in Figure 5C in which the Hoechst images were inadvertently swapped between samples. The correct images have now been provided, and the updated Figure 5C is published here with the corrected panel.

These errors occurred during figure preparation and do not affect the analyses, results, or conclusions of the paper. The authors apologize for any inconvenience caused.

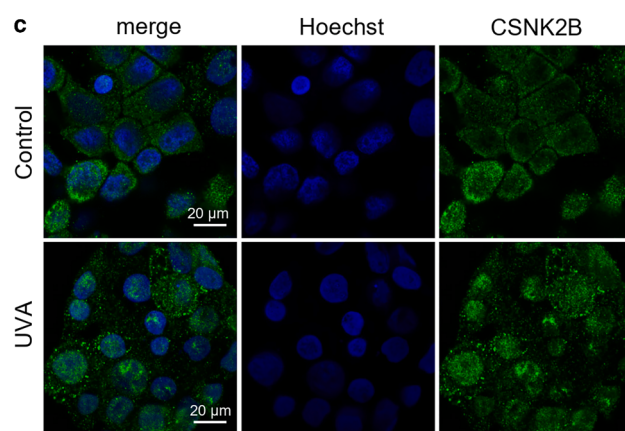


Figure 5C. CSNK2B translocates to the nucleus upon DNA damage induced by UVA exposure

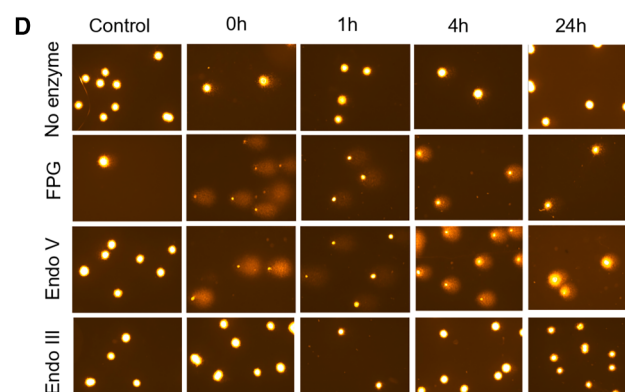


Figure 5D. CSNK2B translocates to the nucleus upon DNA damage induced by UVA exposure

