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Correction to: Combining the differentiating effect of panobinostat with the apoptotic effect of arsenic trioxide leads to significant survival benefit in a model of t(8;21) acute myeloid leukemia

Jessica M. Salmon^{1,5}, Michael Bots², Eva Vidacs¹, Kym L. Stanley¹, Peter Atadja³, Johannes Zuber⁴ and Ricky W. Johnstone^{1,5*}

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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified an error in Fig. 2e. The correct Fig. 2 is given below.

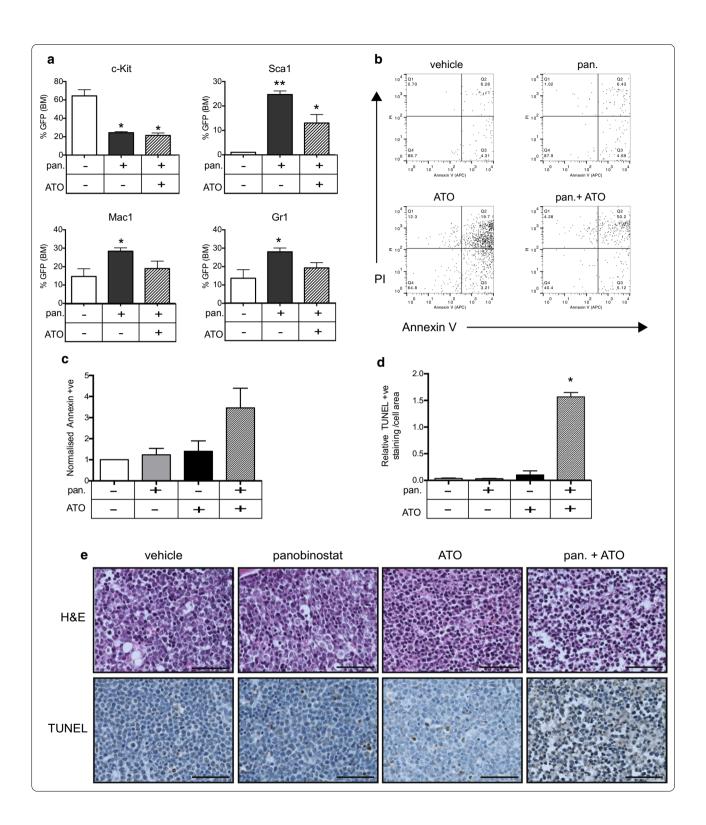
The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s1314 8-014-0034-4.

^{*}Correspondence: ricky.johnstone@petermac.org

1 Cancer Therapeutics Program, Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, St.
Andrews Place, East Melbourne, VIC 3002, Australia
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



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Fig. 2 The combined effects of panobinostat and arsenic trioxide (ATO) include the differentiation of *A/E9a;Nras* ^{G12D}-leukemic blasts by panobinostat and induction of apoptosis by ATO. **(A)** Flow cytometry analysis of the cell surface expression of c-Kit; Sca1; Mac1 and Gr1 of GFP-positive tumor cells in the bone marrow of *A/E9a;Nras* ^{G12D} tumor-bearing mice treated for 5 days with either panobinostat (pan; 25 mg/kg) or panobinostat combined with ATO (2.5 mg/kg). (n = 3; data are expressed as mean plus SEM; **P* <0.05, ***P* <0.001) **(B)** Representative dot plots of AnnexinV-PI staining of tumor cells isolated from the bone marrow of A/E9a; Nras^{G12D} tumor-bearing mice treated for 4 hours with either panobinostat (25 mg/kg) or ATO (2.5 mg/kg) or a combination. Numbers given are the percentage of total cell population. **(C)** Normalized expression of AnnexinV on tumor cells treated with vehicle, panobinostat, ATO or a combination (n = 3; data are expressed as mean plus SEM). **(D)** Quantification of terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase-mediated dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) positivity as a proportion of total cell area (n = 3; **P* <0.001) **(E)** Representative images of hematoxylin-eosin staining (H&E; upper panels) and analysis of apoptotic cells by TUNEL staining and counterstained with hematoxylin (lower panels). Staining was performed on de-calcified femurs isolated from *A/E9a;Nras* ^{G12D} tumor-bearing mice treated for 4 hours as indicated. Imaging was performed using 60x objective (scale bars = 50 μm).

Author details

¹ Cancer Therapeutics Program, Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, St. Andrews Place, East Melbourne, VIC 3002, Australia. ² Laboratory of Clinical Chemistry, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Meibergdreef 9, 1105 AZ Amsterdam, The Netherlands. ³ China Novartis Institutes for Biomedical Research, No. 2 BoYun Road, Pudong, Shanghai 201203, China. ⁴ Research Institute of Molecular Pathology (IMP), Dr. Bohr-Gasse 7, A-1030 Vienna, Austria. ⁵ The Sir Peter MacCallum Department of Oncology, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC 3010, Australia.

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