PLOS ONE

CORRECTION

Correction: Capsaicin Treatment Attenuates Cholangiocarcinoma Carcinogenesis

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There is an error in Fig 1 of the published article. The DMSO image in Fig 1D is a duplicate of the 150μM image in Fig 1B and was incorrectly included in Fig 1D. Please see the correct Fig 1 here.

Citation: Wutka A, Palagani V, Barat S, Chen X, El Khatib M, Götze J, et al. (2016) Correction: Capsaicin Treatment Attenuates Cholangiocarcinoma Carcinogenesis. PLoS ONE 11 (9): e0162673. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0162673

Published: September 20, 2016

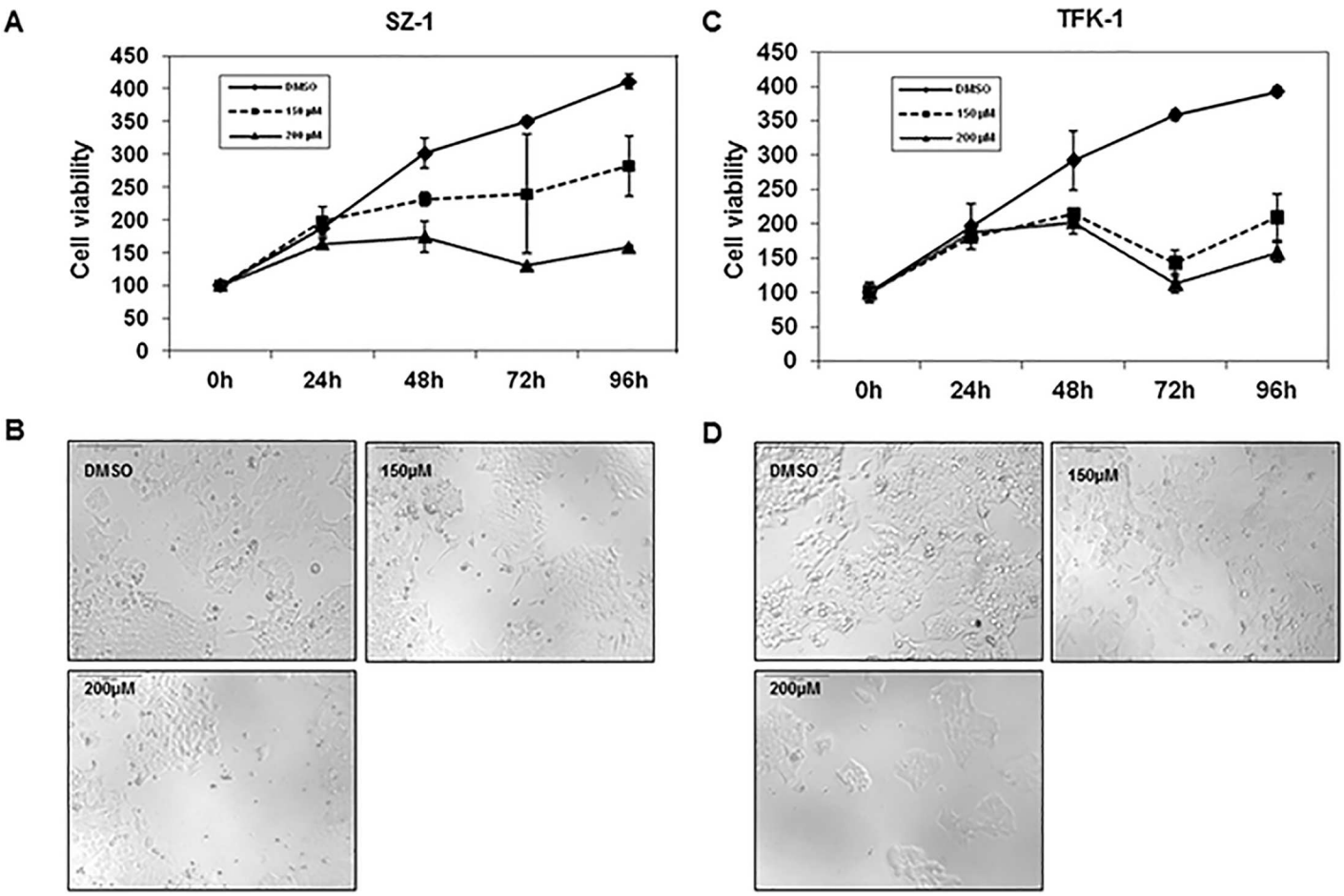

Fig 1. Capsaicin inhibits cell proliferation in human cholangiocarcinoma cell lines. The cell proliferation of (A) SZ1 and (C) TFK-1 cells was measured by cell proliferation assay. Capsaicin (150 μM, 200 μM) inhibited cell proliferation in a dose- and time-dependent manner. Light microscopic pictures (10 magnification) were taken at 96 h to show the effect of capsaicin on cell proliferation of (B) SZ1 and (D) TFK-1. Note that these results reveal the anti-proliferative effects of capsaicin on human cholangiocarcinoma cells. Data are expressed as mean ± SD of triplicates.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0162673.g001

Reference

1. Wutka A, Palagani V, Barat S, Chen X, El Khatib M, Götze J, et al. (2014) Capsaicin Treatment Attenuates Cholangiocarcinoma Carcinogenesis. PLoS ONE 9(4): e95605. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0095605 PMID: 24748170