

**CORRIGENDUM**

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**The cranberry flavonoids PAC DP-9 and quercetin aglycone induce cytotoxicity and cell cycle arrest and increase cisplatin sensitivity in ovarian cancer cells**

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Following the publication of this article, an interested reader drew to the author's attention that, in Fig. 5D on p. 1931, the two rightmost panels appeared to have been inverted for the SKOV3 cell line (i.e., the 'Q-aglycone' and 'PAC DP-9' data panels appeared to have been included in this figure the wrong way around).

The authors checked the figure, and realized that these panels had indeed erroneously been inverted during the assembly of the figure. The corrected version of Fig. 5 is shown on the next page. The authors regret that this error was not picked up upon before the paper was sent to press, and thank the Editor of *International Journal of Oncology* for allowing them the opportunity to publish this corrigendum. Furthermore, they regret any inconvenience caused to the readership.



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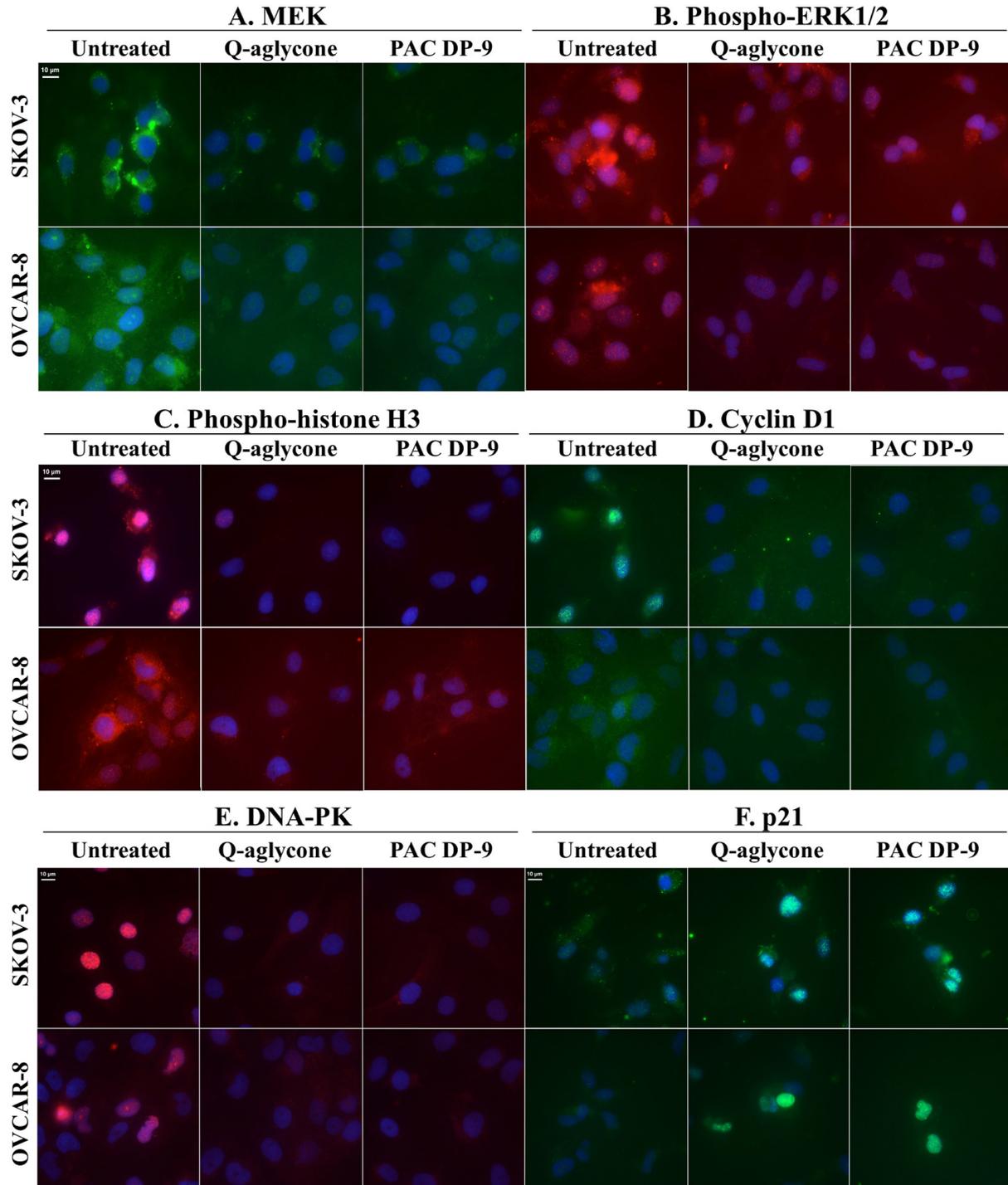


Figure 5. Effect of quercetin aglycone and PAC DP-9 (12-h treatment) on cellular expression of MEK (A), phospho-ERK1/2 (B), phospho-histone H3 (C), cyclin D1 (D), DNA-PK (E) and p21 (F) in SKOV-3 and OVCAR-8 cells. Cells were treated with either DMSO vehicle, PAC DP-9 (80  $\mu$ g/ml), or quercetin aglycone (80  $\mu$ g/ml) for 12 h and stained for target proteins. MEK, cyclin D1 and p21 were probed by DyLight 488 secondary antibody (green); phospho-ERK1/2, phospho-histone H3 and DNA-PK were probed by DyLight 594 secondary antibody (red).