

## Correction: Reversion of resistance to oxaliplatin by inhibition of p38 MAPK in colorectal cancer cell lines: involvement of the calpain / Nox1 pathway

Mathieu Chocry<sup>1</sup>, Ludovic Leloup<sup>1</sup> and Hervé Kovacic<sup>1</sup>

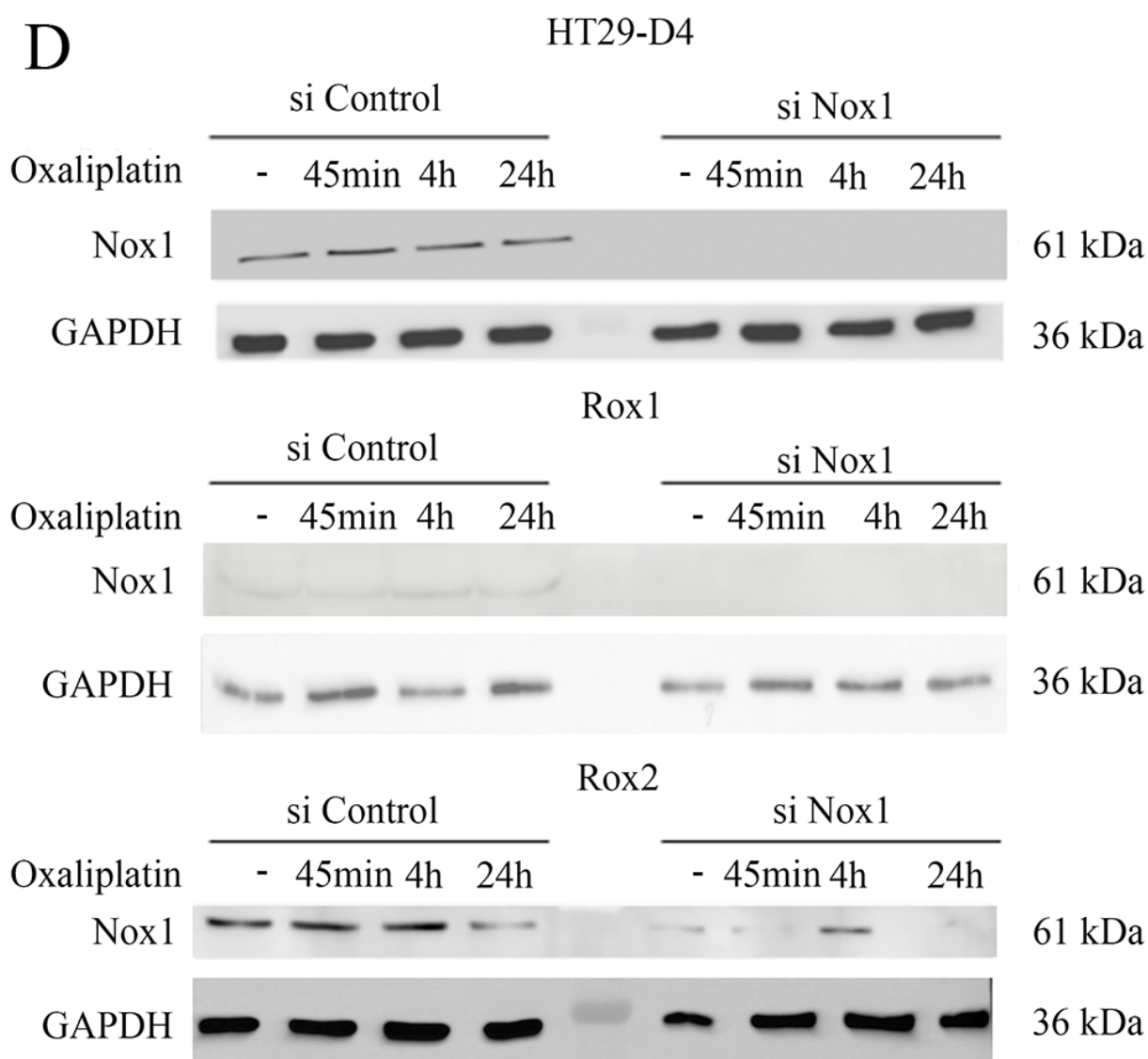
<sup>1</sup> Aix-Marseille Université, INSERM, CRO2 UMR\_S 911, Marseille 13385, France

Published: June 01, 2018

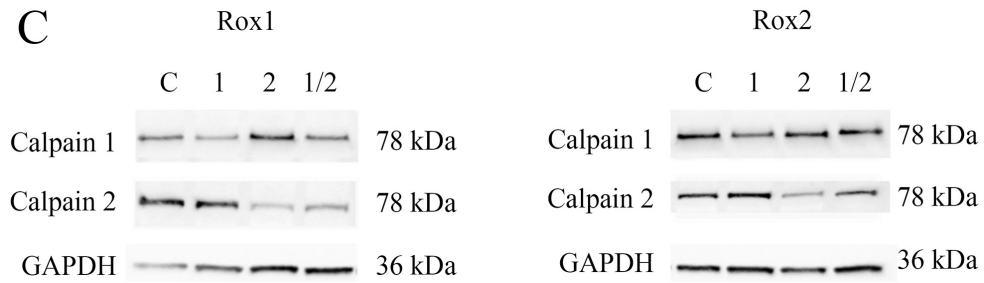
Copyright: Chocry et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 3.0 (CC BY 3.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

**This article has been corrected:** The correct figures are given below:

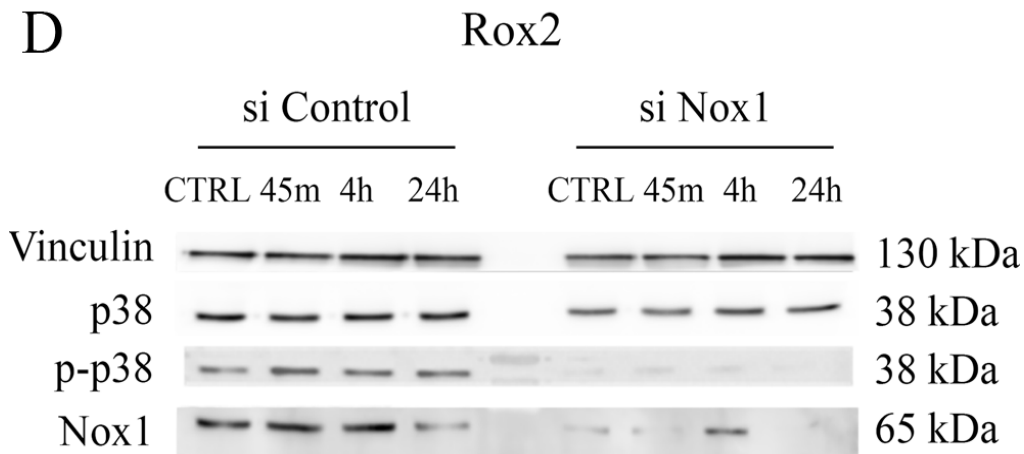
The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.



**Figure 2: Implication of Nox1 in oxaliplatin-induced ROS production and cytotoxicity. (D).** Transfected cells were also seeded in white 96-well plates to perform lucigenin assays.



**Figure 3: Study of calpain expression, activity and implication in oxaliplatin-induced cytotoxicity. (C).** The transfected cells were also seeded to perform 72-hour cytotoxicity assays (C). Asteriks indicate a statistical significance with  $p < 0.05$ .



**Figure 7: Implication of p38 in the resistance to oxaliplatin. (B to D).** Cytotoxicity assays were performed with HT29-D4, Rox1 and Rox2 treated with oxaliplatin and incubated in the absence (Control) or in the presence of SB203580, a specific inhibitor of p38 (5  $\mu$ M).

Original article: Oncotarget. 2017; 8:103710-103730. <https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.21780>