Correction

Correction: Frankincense essential oil suppresses melanoma cancer through down regulation of Bcl-2/Bax cascade signaling and ameliorates heptotoxicity via phase I and II drug metabolizing enzymes

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This article has been corrected: Due to errors during image selection, identical images were used for panels D and E in Figure 1D. In Figure 7A, the brain images for 'healthy' and 'treated' are also accidental duplicates. Additionally, the name of the 4th author in the listing has been updated, correcting the name as follows:

Mohamed M. Nasef[2]

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

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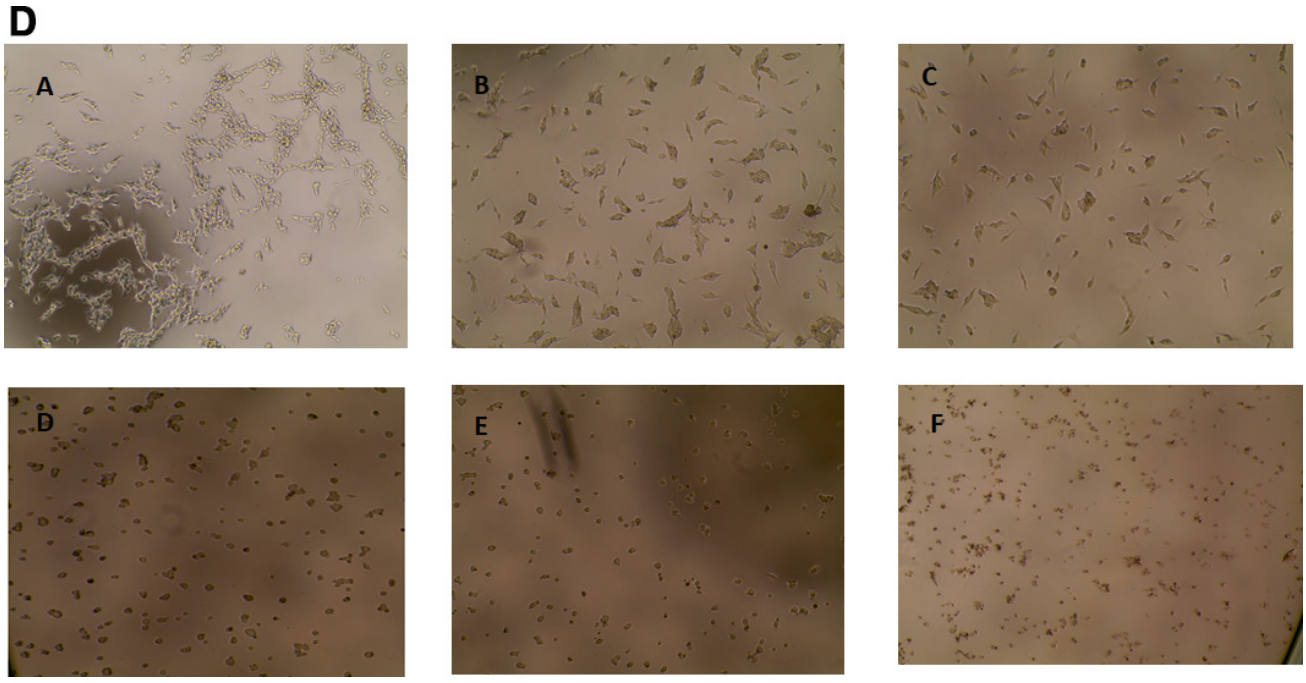

Figure 1: Cytotoxicity of FEO on B16-F10, FM94 and HNEM cells. (**D**) FM94 cells treated with FEO (A-Untreated cells; B-3 µg/ml; C-5 µg/ml; D-7 µg/ml; E-10 µg/ml; F- Dox 5 ug/ml) for 24 h and morphological image was photographed by EVOS image analyser; E: HNEM cells treated with FEO (A-Untreated cells; B-3 µg/ml; C-5 µg/ml; D-7 µg/ml; E-10 µg/ml; F- Dox 5 ug/ml) for 24 h and morphological image was photographed by EVOS image analyser. Data presented as mean ± SD of triplicates of three independent experiments. *Represents significant difference at $p < 0.05$ compared with control. **Represents significant difference at $p < 0.01$ compared with control. ***Represents significant difference at $p < 0.001$ compared with control. NS: Non significant. Scale bar indicates 10 um.

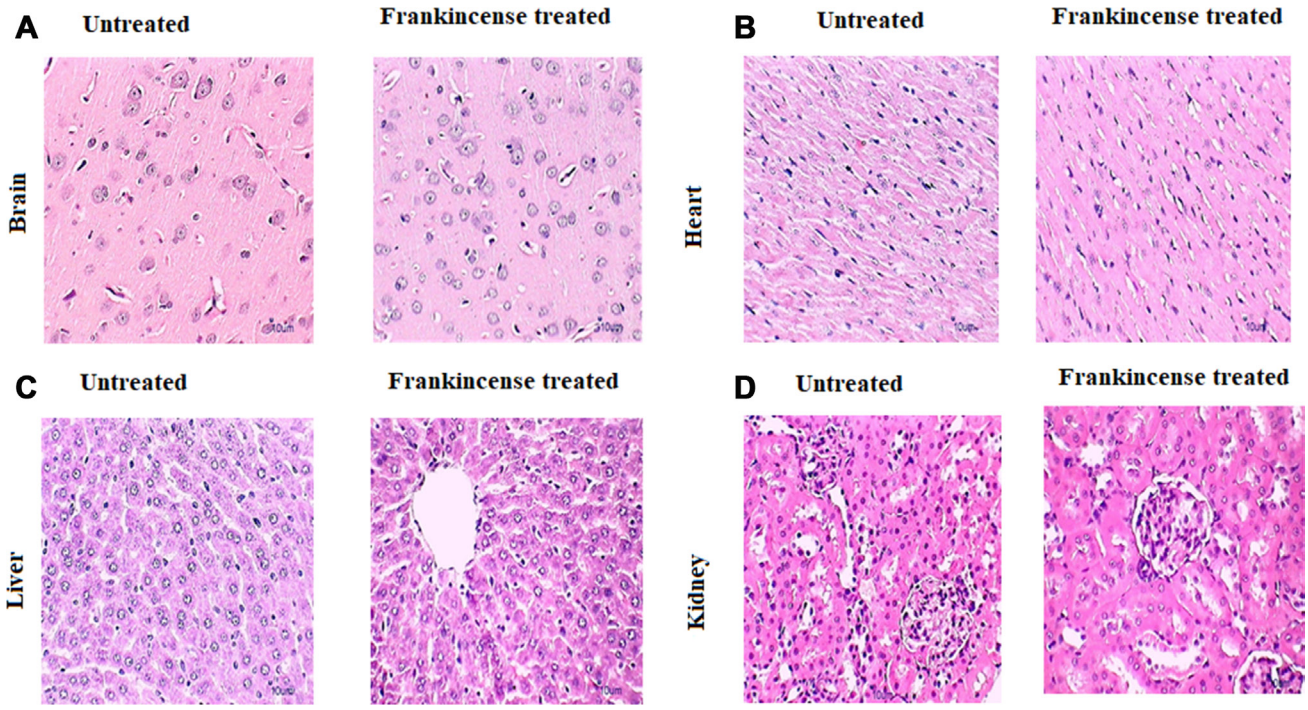

Figure 7: *In vivo* of toxicity of FEO on major organs: Mice were treated with FEO (1200 mg/kg body weight). At the end of experimental period major organs such as brain, heart, liver and kidney were excised and stained with hemotoxylin and eosin. Scale bar indicates 10 μm.