

Correction

Correction: Synergistic antitumor activity by combining trastuzumab with retinoic acid in HER2 positive human breast cancer cells

Fiorella Vanderhoeven¹, Analía Lourdes Redondo¹, Ana Laura Martinez¹, Laura María Vargas-Roig^{1,2}, Angel Matias Sanchez¹ and Marina Inés Flamini¹

¹Instituto de Medicina y Biología Experimental de Cuyo, Centro Científico Tecnológico, Mendoza, Argentina

²Facultad de Ciencias Médicas, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Mendoza, Argentina

Published: January 26, 2023

Copyright: © 2023 Vanderhoeven et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/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: In Figure 4A, the top row, 3rd panel image is an accidental duplicate of the bottom row, 3rd panel image in Figure 4C. The corrected Figure 4, obtained using the original data, is shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

Original article: Oncotarget. 2018; 9:26527–26542. <https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.25480>

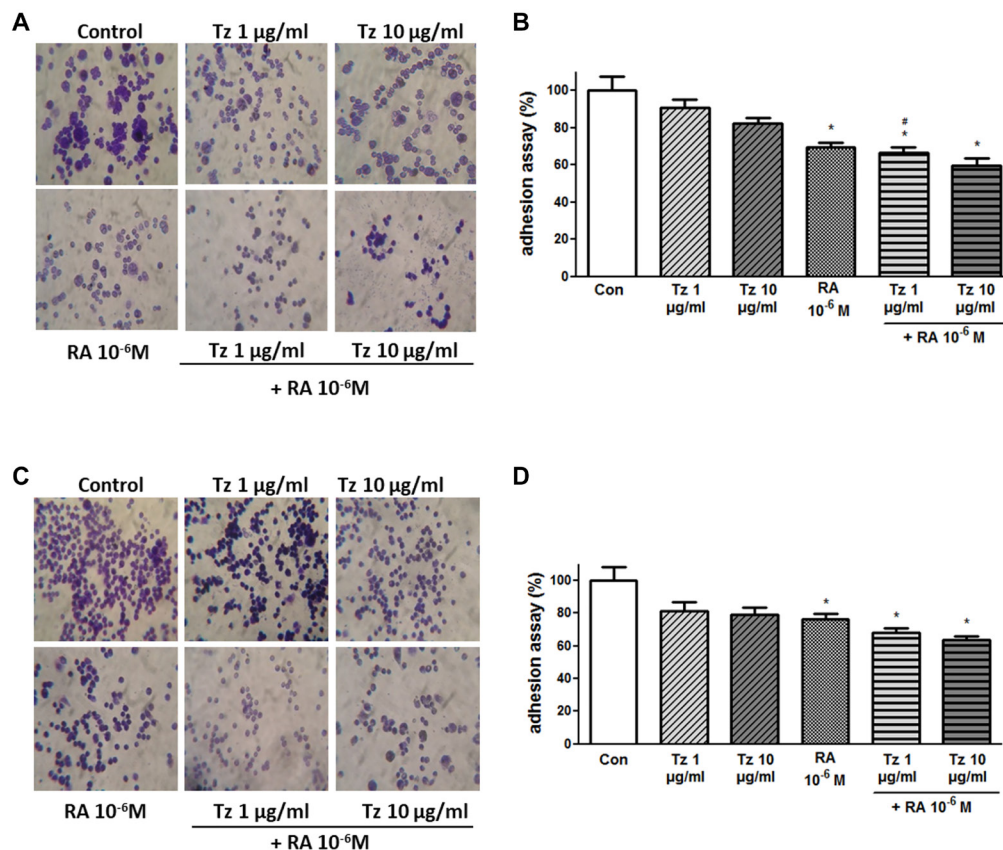


Figure 4: RA and the combination of both drugs inhibit cell adhesion. (A, B) SKBR3 and (C, D) BT-474 cells were treated for 72 h with 1–10 µg/ml Tz, 10⁻⁶M RA or the combination of both drugs. After the treatment, cells were placed on coverslips previously covered with gelatin and a cell adhesion assay was performed. (A, C) Representative images of the adhered cells. (B, D) Percentage of attached cells (absorbance at 570 nm). Experiments were performed in triplicate. **P* < 0.05 vs. Control (Con). #*P* < 0.05 vs. 1 µg/ml Tz.