

Theranostics

2025; 15(14): 7176-7177. doi: 10.7150/thno.118171

Erratum

Melatonin enhances sorafenib-induced cytotoxicity in FLT3-ITD acute myeloid leukemia cells by redox modification: Erratum

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Published: 2025.06.15

Corrected article: Theranostics 2019; 9(13): 3768-3779. doi: 10.7150/thno.34327.

The authors regret some incorrect flow cytometry scatter diagrams were accidentally displayed during data organization in Figure 1C, Figure 2F and Figure 3F. The authors confirm that these corrections do not change the result interpretation or conclusions of the article. The authors apologize for any inconvenience that the errors may have caused.

Corrected Figure 1C

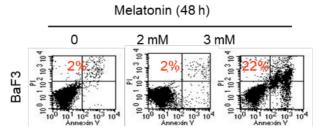


Figure 1. (C) Representative images of cell apoptosis in the indicated cells treated with melatonin for 48 h were determined by Annexin-V/propidium iodide (PI) assay (red numbers indicate subpopulation of cells negative for Annexin V/PI).

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Corrected Figure 2F

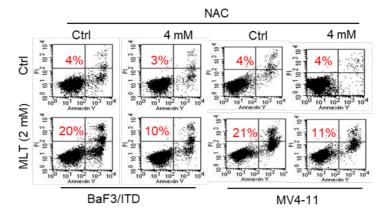


Figure 2. (F) Reversion of Melatonin-induced cell death by the antioxidant NAC (*N*-acetyl-*L*-cysteine). BaF3/ITD and MV4-11 cells were treated with melatonin (2 mM) alone or a combination NAC (4 mM) for 48 h, then determined by Annexin-V/propidium iodide (PI) assay (red numbers indicate subpopulation of cells negative for Annexin V/PI).

Corrected Figure 3F

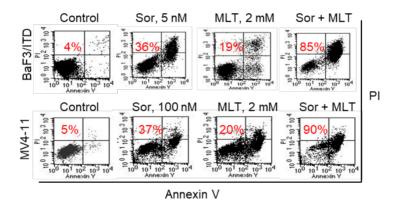


Figure 3. (F) Representative images of cell apoptosis in the indicated cells treated with melatonin, sorafenib or combination for 48 h (red numbers indicate subpopulation of cells negative for Annexin V/PI).