PUBLISHER CORRECTION

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Publisher Correction: Is DNA methylation the new guardian of the genome?

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Correction

In the original publication of this article [1] the figures and the captions of 3 figures do not match correctly due to a typographical error. In this correction article the corrected figures and captions for Figs. 1, 2 and 3 are shown.

The publisher apologizes to the readers and authors for the inconvenience.

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Reference

 Hoffman RM. Mol Cytogenet. 2017;10(11) https://doi.org/10.1186/s13039-017-0314-8



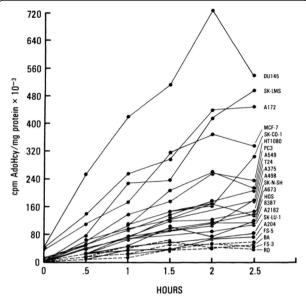


Fig. 1 Rates of transmethylation of human tumor cell lines and normal human fibroblast cell strains. All cells were labeled with 100 μ M [35 S]-methionine-containing medium (25 μ Ci/ml) for 24 h. Periodateoxidized 3-deazaadenosine was added to a concentration of 10 μ M and the accumulation of [35 S] AdoHcy was measured at half- hour intervals. Solid lines are human cancer cell lines. Dashed lines are human normal cell strains [38]

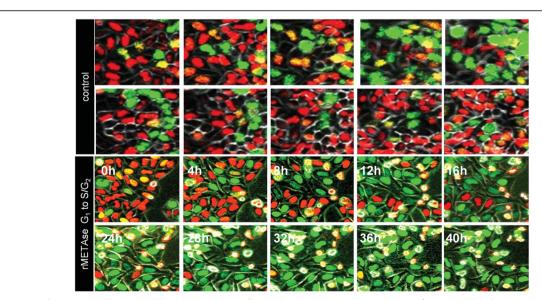


Fig. 2 Recombinant methioninase (rMETase) traps cancer cells in S/G_2 phase. Time-course imaging of HeLa-FUCCI cells treated with rMETase (1.0 unit/ml). Kinetics of rMETase trapping of cells in S/G_2 . Images were acquired with the FV1000 confocal microscope (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan). In the FUCCI system, the cells in G_0/G_1 , S_0 , or G_2/M phases appear red, yellow, or green, respectively [66]

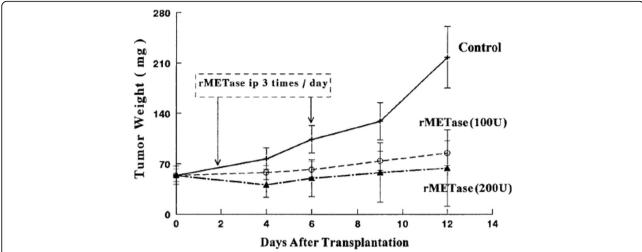


Fig. 3 Efficacy of recombinant methioninase (rMETase) on growth of human colon tumors HCT 15 in nude mice. rMETase (5 or 10 units/g every 8 h) was administered by i.p. injection in nude mice with human colon tumor HCT 15, growing s.c. [54]