

## Corrigendum

# Corrigendum to “Repurposing Napabucasin as an Antimicrobial Agent against Oral Streptococcal Biofilms”

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In the article titled “Repurposing Napabucasin as an Antimicrobial Agent against Oral Streptococcal Biofilms” [1], the authors mistakenly generated the line graph of Figure 1(c) using the data from Figure 1(b). The corrected figure is provided as follows.

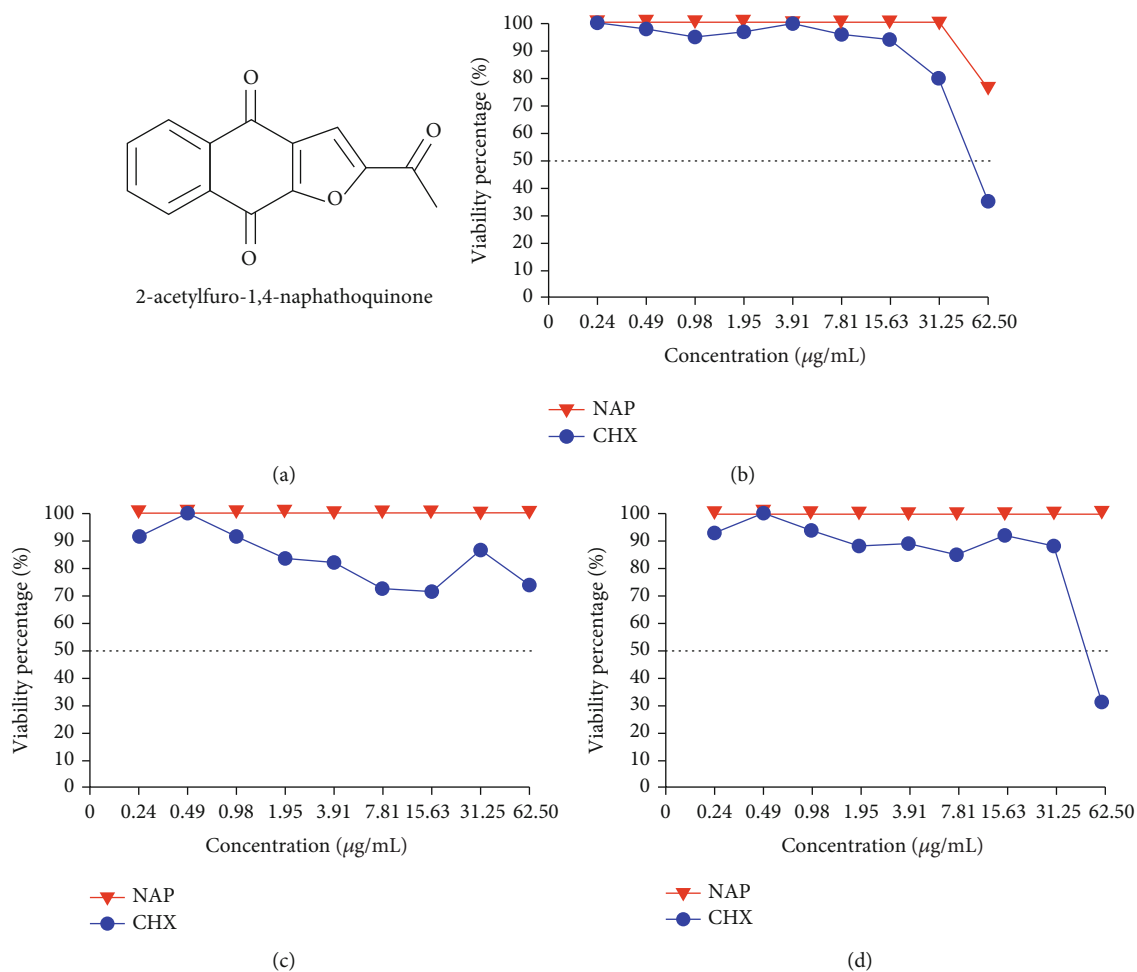


FIGURE 1: Cytotoxicity of NAP on human oral keratinocytes, human gingival epithelial cells, and macrophages. (a) Chemical structure of napabucasin; (b) viability of HOK treated with NAP and CHX:  $IC_{50_{NAP}} > 62.5 \mu\text{g/mL}$  and  $IC_{50_{CHX}} = 31.25 \sim 62.5 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ; (c) viability of HGE treated with NAP and CHX:  $IC_{50_{NAP}} > 62.5 \mu\text{g/mL}$  and  $IC_{50_{CHX}} > 62.5 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ; (d) viability of RAW264.7 treated with NAP and CHX:  $IC_{50_{NAP}} > 62.5 \mu\text{g/mL}$  and  $IC_{50_{CHX}} = 31.25 \sim 62.5 \mu\text{g/mL}$ . HOK: human oral keratinocytes; HGE: human gingival epithelial cells; RAW264.7: macrophages RAW264.7.

## References

- [1] X. Kuang, T. Yang, C. Zhang et al., "Repurposing napabucasin as an antimicrobial agent against oral streptococcal biofilms," *BioMed Research International*, vol. 2020, Article ID 8379526, 9 pages, 2020.