

Corrigendum

## Corrigendum to "Cytotoxicity and Proapoptotic Effects of Allium atroviolaceum Flower Extract by Modulating Cell Cycle Arrest and Caspase-Dependent and *p53*-Independent Pathway in Breast Cancer Cell Lines"

## Somayeh Khazaei <sup>(D)</sup>, <sup>1</sup> Roslida Abdul Hamid <sup>(D)</sup>, <sup>1</sup> Vasudevan Ramachandran <sup>(D)</sup>, <sup>2</sup> Norhaizan Mohd Esa <sup>(D)</sup>, <sup>3</sup> Ashok Kumar Pandurangan <sup>(D)</sup>, <sup>4</sup> Fatemeh Danazadeh <sup>(D)</sup>, <sup>1</sup> and Patimah Ismail <sup>(D)</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biomedical Science, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia <sup>2</sup>Malaysian Research Institute of Aging, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia <sup>3</sup>Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia <sup>4</sup>School of Life Sciences, B. S. Abdur Rahman Crescent University, Vandalur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600048, India

Correspondence should be addressed to Somayeh Khazaei; khazaei\_somayeh@ymail.com

Received 23 November 2020; Accepted 23 November 2020; Published 28 January 2021

Copyright © 2021 Somayeh Khazaei et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

In the article titled "Cytotoxicity and Proapoptotic Effects of Allium atroviolaceum Flower Extract by Modulating Cell Cycle Arrest and Caspase-Dependent and p53-Independent Pathway in Breast Cancer Cell Lines" [1], there are some errors found in Figure 2 as raised on PubPeer [2], where panel a1' (MCF7 cells) was inadvertently duplicated to panel b1' (MDA-MB-231 cells).

Additionally, the authors identified that the a4' panel (MCF7 cells) in Figure 2 is identical to the b4' panel (MDA-

MB-231 cells). The corrected figure, as approved by the editorial board, is shown as follows.

The authors apologize for the inadvertent error that occurred during figure assembly.

## **Supplementary Materials**

The authors provided the original figures and data, which are included as supplementary materials. (*Supplementary Materials*)

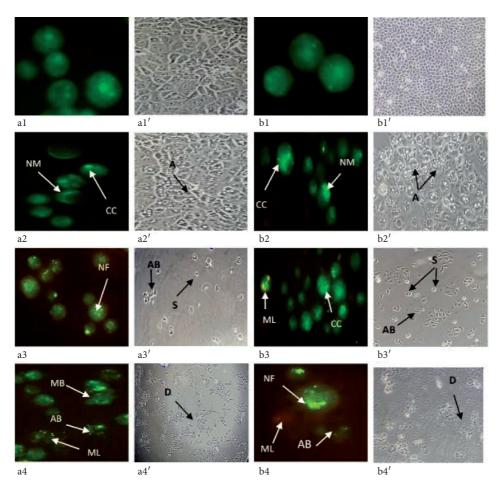


FIGURE 2: Morphological observation of treated MCF7 and MDA-MB-231 cells by phase contrast and fluorescence microscopy. (a1)–(a4) and (a1')–(a4') indicate the untreated and treated MCF7 cells with FAA for 24 h, 48 h, and 72 h, respectively, while (b1)–(b4) display the untreated and treated MDA-MB-231 cells with FAA for 24 h, 48 h, and 72 h, respectively. In phase contrast images autophagy (A), shrinkage (S), apoptotic bodies (AB), and debris (D) are shown. In fluorescent images, the typical characteristics of apoptosis such as nuclear margination (NM), chromatin condensation (CC), nuclear fragmentation (NF), membrane blebbing (MB), apoptotic bodies (AB), and membrane looseness (ML) are presented. Similar cellular morphology was observed in three independent experiments (n = 3).

## References

- S. Khazaei, R. Abdul Hamid, V. Ramachandran et al., "Cytotoxicity and Proapoptotic Effects of *Allium atroviolaceum* Flower Extract by Modulating Cell Cycle Arrest and Caspase-Dependent and *p53*-Independent Pathway in Breast Cancer Cell Lines" *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, vol. 2017, Article ID 1468957, 16 pages, 2017.
- [2] E. M. Bik, "Cytotoxicity and Proapoptotic Effects of Allium atroviolaceum Flower Extract by Modulating Cell Cycle Arrest and Caspase-Dependent and p53-Independent Pathway in Breast Cancer Cell Lines," *PubPeer*, https://pubpeer.com/publications/ 49EE3A7A3AD27144CB7B29BCFB59E0#1, March 2020.