CORRIGENDUM

Preventive effect of caffeine and curcumin on hepato-carcinogenesis in diethylnitrosamine-induced rats

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Following the publication of this article, an interested reader drew to our attention an anomaly associated with the presentation of Figs. 3 and 4; essentially, there was the direct duplication of a panel between Fig. 3B, upper left-hand panel (the G1-10W data) and Fig. 4B, also the upper left-hand panel (the G1-14W data).

In the upper-left panels of Fig. 3B and 4B, we wanted to demonstrate microscopic features of the control liver at 10 weeks and 14 weeks, respectively. After having re-examined our original data, we note that we inadvertently duplicated the picture of the control liver at 14 weeks in the upper-left panel of Fig. 3B. A corrected version of Fig. 3 is presented below, in which the G1-10W data in Fig. 3B are now correctly shown. Since G1-10W and G1-14W are control images of the liver, exhibiting a normal appearance, this error did not affect the findings in the study. We sincerely apologize for this mistake, and thank the reader of our article who drew this matter to our attention. Furthermore, we regret any inconvenience this mistake has caused.
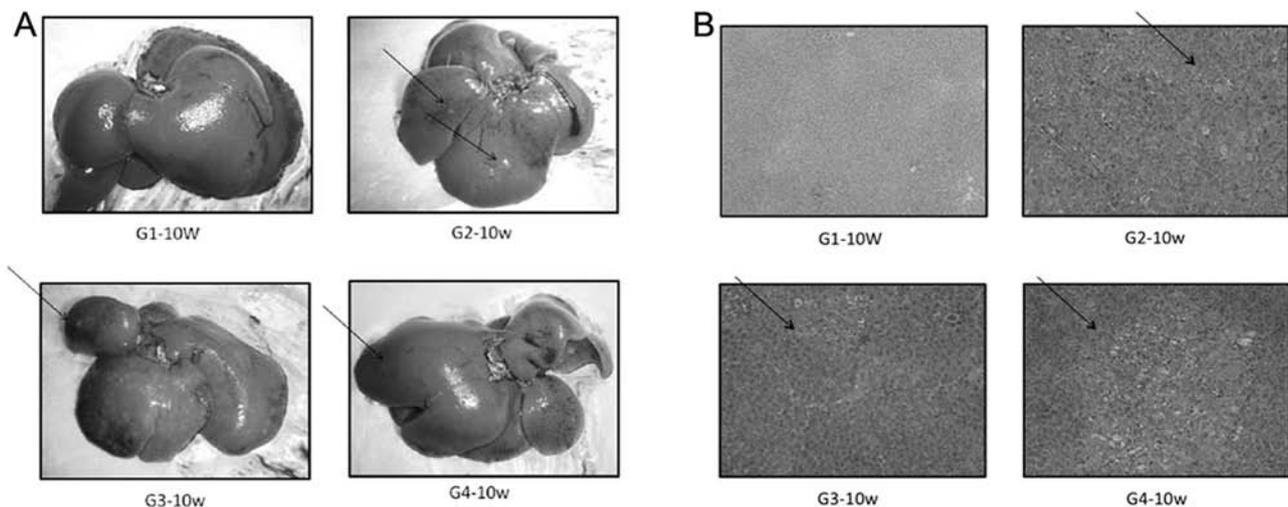

Figure 3. Macroscopic and microscopic features of the liver at 10 weeks. Representative macroscopic (A) and microscopic (B) features of the liver at 10 weeks are demonstrated. (A) Macroscopic features of the liver from control rats (G1-10w), DEN-treated rats (G2-10w), DEN-treated rats administered with curcumin (G3-10w) and DEN-treated rats administered with caffeine (G4-10w) for 10 weeks are demonstrated. Arrows indicate the representative nodules. (B) Histological analysis by hematoxylin and eosin staining revealed that hyperplastic nodules (arrows) were developed in G2-10w, G3-10w and G4-10w. Original magnification, x200. W, weeks.