





Correction

Correction: Asadian et al. Rhenium Perrhenate ($^{188}\text{ReO}_4$) Induced Apoptosis and Reduced Cancerous Phenotype in Liver Cancer Cells. *Cells* 2022, 11, 305

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In the original publication [1], there was a mistake in Figure 1A as published. The two upper-right images were repeated unintentionally in the neighboring boxes. In addition, the control figures on the left side overlapped. Figure 1A has been corrected and appears below. The authors state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. This correction was approved by the Academic Editor. The original publication has also been updated.

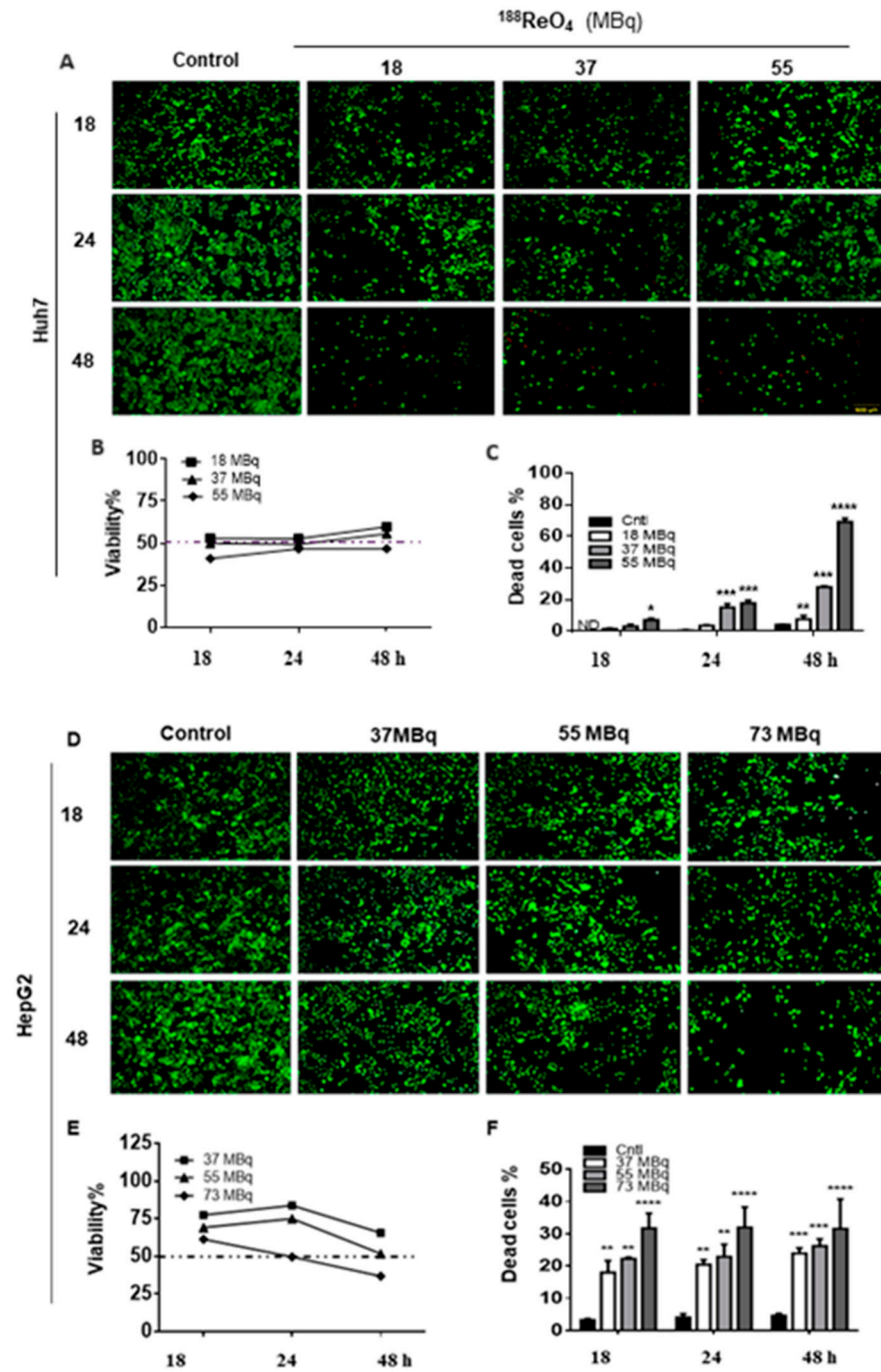


Figure 1. $^{188}\text{ReO}_4$ IC₅₀ dose finding on Huh7 and HepG2 cell lines. Huh7 cells viability was measured using LIVE/DEAD[®] Viability/Cytotoxicity Kit and the mean viability of untreated cells (control group), and the treated groups were compared on various doses of 18, 37, and 55 MBq of $^{188}\text{ReO}_4$ at 18, 24, and 48 h post-exposure for finding the effective dose of $^{188}\text{ReO}_4$ (A–C). HepG2 cells viability was measured using LIVE/DEAD[®] Viability/Cytotoxicity Kit in response to 37, 55, and 73 MBq of $^{188}\text{ReO}_4$ 18, 24, and 48 h post-exposure for finding the effective dose of $^{188}\text{ReO}_4$ in treated HepG2 cells (D–F). The IC₅₀ value of $^{188}\text{ReO}_4$ in Huh7 cells was 37 MBq 24 h after exposure, and it was 55 MBq 48 h for HepG2 cells. Data are presented as the mean \pm SD, $n = 3$ (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, and *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$).

Reference

1. Asadian, S.; Piryaei, A.; Gheibi, N.; Aziz Kalantari, B.; Reza Davarpanah, M.; Azad, M.; Kapustina, V.; Alikhani, M.; Moghbeli Nejad, S.; Keshavarz Alikhani, H.; et al. Rhenium Perrhenate ($^{188}\text{ReO}_4$) Induced Apoptosis and Reduced Cancerous Phenotype in Liver Cancer Cells. *Cells* **2022**, *11*, 305. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]

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