

## Corrigendum

# Corrigendum to “PPARs in Human Neuroepithelial Tumors: PPAR Ligands as Anticancer Therapies for the Most Common Human Neuroepithelial Tumors”

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The article titled “PPARs in Human Neuroepithelial Tumors: PPAR Ligands as Anticancer Therapies for the Most Common Human Neuroepithelial Tumors” [1] was found to contain material in Sections 1, 2, and 3 from published work and to have missing attributions and errors in citations. The articles are as follows:

- (i) M. T. Heneka and G. E. Landreth, “PPARs in the brain,” *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta*, vol. 1771, no. 8, pp. 1031–1045, 2007. <https://doi.org/10.1016%2fj.bbaliip.2007.04.016>. [2] (Cited as reference [36]).
- (ii) Lars Tatenhorst, Eric Hahnen, and Michael T. Heneka, “Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptors (PPARs) as Potential Inducers of Antineoplastic Effects in CNS Tumors,” *PPAR Research*, vol. 2008, Article ID 204514, 9 pages, 2008. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2008/204514>. [3] (not cited).
- (iii) Markus P. Kummer and Michael T. Heneka, “PPARs in Alzheimer's Disease,” *PPAR Research*, vol. 2008, Article ID 403896, 8 pages, 2008. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2008/403896>. [4] (not cited).
- (iv) J. N. Feige, L. Gelman, L. Michalik, B. Desvergne, and W. Wahli, “From molecular action to physiological outputs: peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors are nuclear receptors at the crossroads of key cellular functions,” *Progress in*

*Lipid Research*, vol. 45, no. 2, pp. 120–159, 2006. <https://doi.org/10.1016%2fj.plipres.2005.12.002>. [5] (cited as reference [30]).

- (v) A. Cimini, E. Benedetti, L. Cristiano et al., “Expression of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) and retinoic acid receptors (RXRs) in rat cortical neurons,” *Neuroscience*, vol. 130, no. 2, pp. 325–337, 2005. <https://doi.org/10.1016%2fj.neuroscience.2004.09.043>. [6] (cited as reference [81]).

## References

- [1] E. Benedetti, R. Galzio, B. D'Angelo, M. P. Cer, and A. Cimini, “PPARs in human neuroepithelial tumors: PPAR ligands as anticancer therapies for the most common human neuroepithelial tumors,” *PPAR Research*, vol. 2010, Article ID 427401, 9 pages, 2010.
- [2] M. T. Heneka and G. E. Landreth, “PPARs in the brain,” *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA)—Molecular and Cell Biology of Lipids*, vol. 1771, no. 8, pp. 1031–1045, 2007.
- [3] L. Tatenhorst, E. Hahnen, and M. T. Heneka, “Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) as potential inducers of antineoplastic effects in CNS tumors,” *PPAR Research*, vol. 2008, Article ID 204514, 9 pages, 2008.
- [4] M. P. Kummer and M. T. Heneka, “PPARs in alzheimer's disease,” *PPAR Research*, vol. 2008, Article ID 403896, 8 pages, 2008.

- [5] J. N. Feige, L. Gelman, L. Michalik, B. Desvergne, and W. Wahli, "From molecular action to physiological outputs: peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors are nuclear receptors at the crossroads of key cellular functions," *Progress in Lipid Research*, vol. 45, no. 2, pp. 120–159, 2006.
- [6] A. Cimini, E. Benedetti, L. Cristiano et al., "Expression of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) and retinoic acid receptors (RXRs) in rat cortical neurons," *Neuroscience*, vol. 130, no. 2, pp. 325–337, 2005.