## CORRECTION Open Access

## Correction: CELLFOOD<sup>TM</sup> induces apoptosis in human mesothelioma and colorectal cancer cells by modulating p53, c-myc and pAkt signaling pathways

Barbara Nuvoli<sup>1</sup>, Raffaela Santoro<sup>1</sup>, Simona Catalani<sup>2</sup>, Serafina Battistelli<sup>2</sup>, Serena Benedetti<sup>2</sup>, Franco Canestrari<sup>2</sup> and Rossella Galati<sup>1\*</sup>

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Following publication of the original article [1], the author identified an error in Fig. 2, specifically:

• Figure 2: clonogenic assays

Furthermore, the sentence 'Colony formation was absent in HCT-116 and MSTO-211, while yields of HFF and Met-5A colonies were not affected.' under CF reduces the clonogenic survival of MSTO-211 and HCT-116 cell lines of Results section should be updated to 'Colony formation was reduced in HCT-116 and MSTO-211, while yields of HFF and Met-5A colonies were not affected.'

This correction does not change the result, interpretation, and conclusions of the study.

## **Author details**

<sup>1</sup>Molecular Medicine Area, Regina Elena National Cancer Institute, Via Elio Chianesi 53, 00144 Rome, Italy. <sup>2</sup>Department of Biomolecular Sciences, Section of Clinical Biochemistry and Cellular Biology, University of Urbino "Carlo Bo", Via Ubaldini 7, 61029 Urbino, PU, Italy.

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\*Correspondence: galati@ifo.it

<sup>1</sup> Molecular Medicine Area, Regina Elena National Cancer Institute, Via Elio Chianesi 53, 00144 Rome, Italy Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

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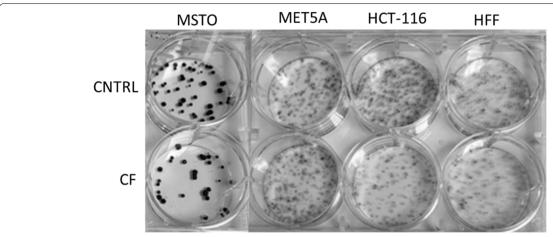
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## Reference

 Nuvoli B, Santoro R, Catalani S, et al. CELLFOOD<sup>™</sup> induces apoptosis in human mesothelioma and colorectal cancer cells by modulating p53, c-myc and pAkt signaling pathways. J Exp Clin Cancer Res. 2014;33:24. https://doi.org/10.1186/1756-9966-33-24.

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**Fig. 2** MSTO, Met5A, HCT-116 and HFF colony formation capacity upon CF treatment. Five hundred viable cells, pretreated for 48 h with CF (1:200) and CNTRL, were allowed to grow in normal medium for 10–14 days and then stained by crystal violet solution. The image is representative of three independent experiments