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ERRATUM

The following was originally published in Volume 21, No. 5, pages 281-286, 2014 (DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.3727/096504014X13890370410249). In Figure 4A, the image of β-actin was incorrect in the published article. The corrected version of Figure 4A is shown below. The corrected figure demonstrates the same findings as the original figure. This correction does not alter the interpretation of the results and conclusions.

The Novel HDAC Inhibitor OBP-801/YM753 Enhances the Effects of 5-Fluorouracil With Radiation on Esophageal Squamous Carcinoma Cells

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Histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitors have been shown to enhance the effects of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) against various cancer cells; however, no report has shown that an HDAC inhibitor may enhance the effects of 5-FU with radiation. Therefore, we investigated whether the novel HDAC inhibitor OBP-801/YM753 could enhance the effects of 5-FU with radiation on esophageal squamous carcinoma KYSE170 cells. The inhibition of the cell growth was significantly stronger with the combination of OBP-801/YM753 with 5-FU than with the 5-FU treatment only. Furthermore, inhibition of the colony formation was the most effective with the combined treatment of OBP-801/YM753, 5-FU, and radiation. Western blot analysis showed that OBP-801/YM753 suppressed the expression of thymidylate synthase induced by 5-FU. Therefore, this three-combined therapy is promising for patients with esophageal squamous carcinoma.

Key words: 5-Fluorouracil (5-FU); Radiation; Histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitor; Esophageal squamous carcinoma

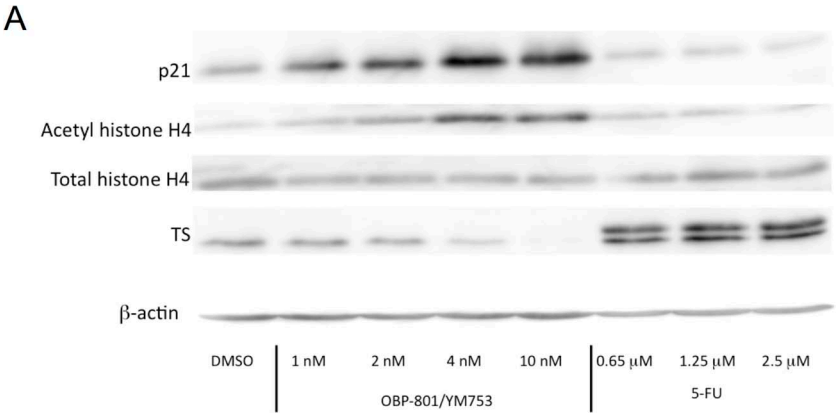

Figure 4. OBP-801/YM753 decreased thymidylate synthase (TS) expression. (A) Cells were treated with the indicated concentration of OBP-801/YM753 or 5-FU for 24 h. Western blotting analysis was carried out. β-Actin was used as a loading control.

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