Anti-Cancer Drugs 1998, 9, pp. 369–370

Corrigendum

R Balachandran, E ter Haar, MJ Welsh, SG Grant and BW Day. The potent microtubule-stabilizing agent (+)-discodermolide induces apoptosis in human breast carcinoma cells—preliminary comparisons to paclitaxel. *Anti-Cancer Drugs* 1998; 9: 67–76.

On pp. 71 and 74, Figures 2 and 4 were poorly reproduced during production. We apologise for this error and reproduce the corrected figures here.

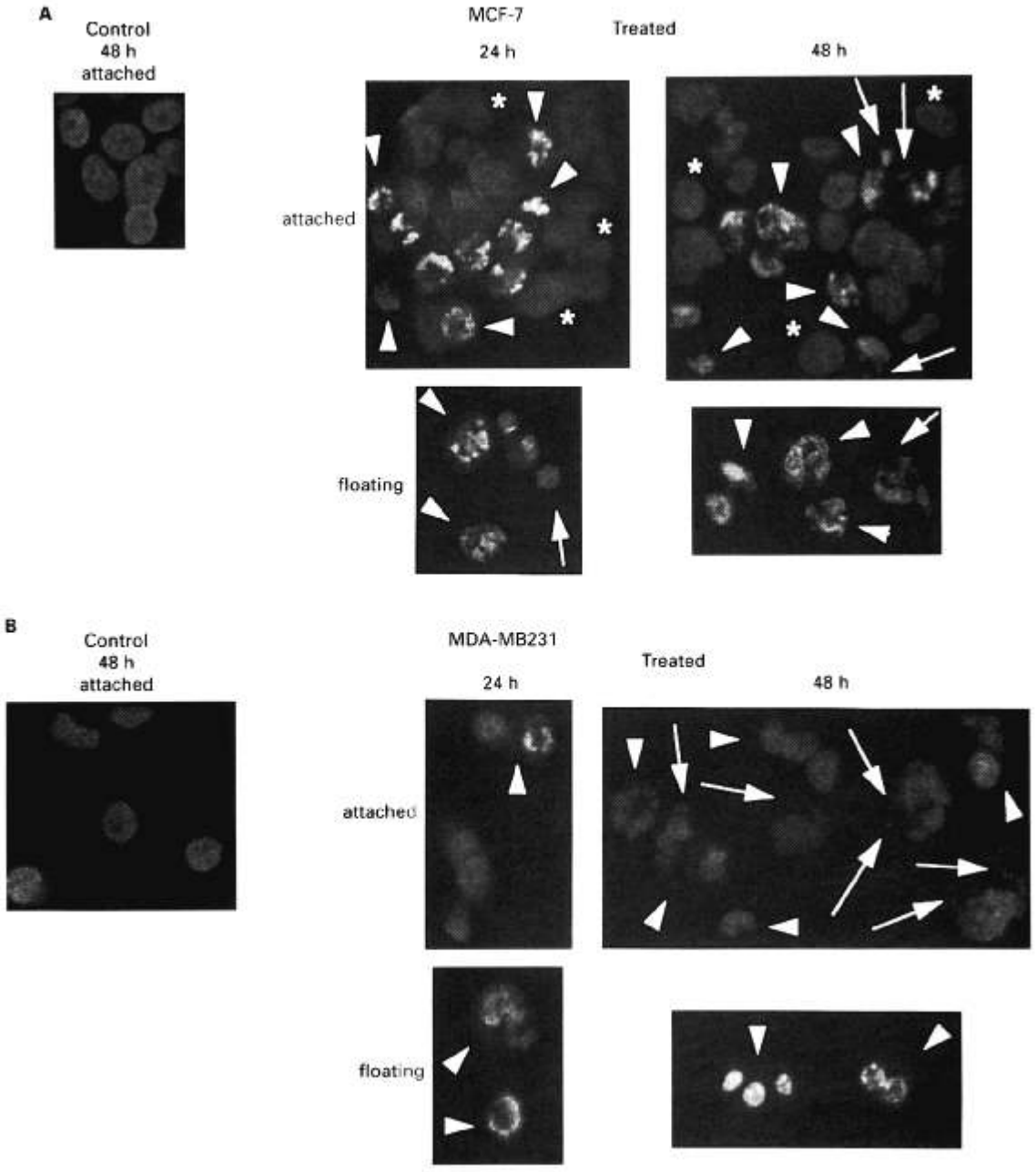

Figure 2. Perturbation of nuclear morphology and mitotic block induced by 10 nM (+)-discodermolide. Effects were visualized by fluorescence microscopic analysis of Hoechst 33342-stained MCF-7 (A) and MDA-MB231 (B) cells. Asterisks in treated cell panels denote normal appearing nuclei, arrowheads denote punctate nuclei and arrows point to apoptotic bodies.

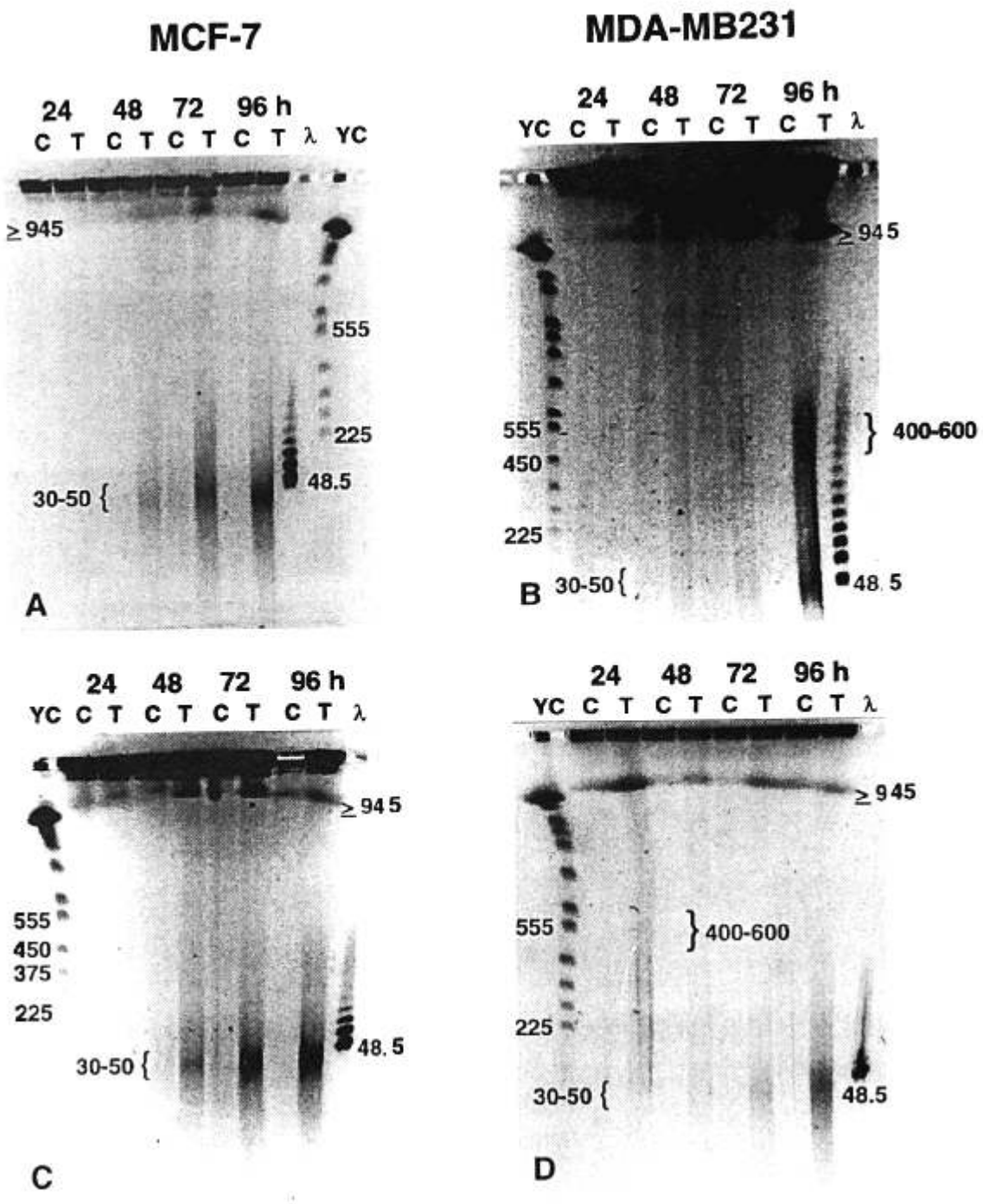

Figure 4. Timing and type of DNA fragmentation induced by 10 nM (+)-discodermolide (A and B) and 10 nM paclitaxel (C and D) in MCF-7 (A and C), MDA-MB231 (B and D) cells. High molecular weight fragments were detected by PFGE. Low molecular weight fragments were undetectable by normal, static field electrophoresis (not shown). All gels were 1.5% agarose. C, control cells; T, treated cells; λ, lambda phage markers; YC, *S. cerevisiae* chromosome markers. Gels are labeled at points to which the indicated markers migrated and at the regions where drug-induced fragments were noted. Equal numbers of cells were loaded in all of the lanes in the gels shown; thus, any apparent differences in densities between gels are an artefact of different photographic exposure periods.