



Corrigendum: Influence of Dose Rate on the Cellular Response to Low- and High-LET Radiations

Anne-Sophie Wozny^{1,2}, Gersende Alphonse^{1,2}, Priscillia Battiston-Montagne¹, Stéphanie Simonet¹, Delphine Poncet^{1,2}, Etienne Testa³, Jean-Baptiste Guy^{1,4}, Chloé Rancoule⁴, Nicolas Magné^{1,4}, Michael Beuve^{3†} and Claire Rodriguez-Lafrasse^{1,2*†}

¹UMR/CNRS 5822, Laboratoire de Radiobiologie Cellulaire et Moléculaire, Univ Lyon, UCBL1, Oullins, France, ²Centre Hospitalier Lyon-Sud, Hospices-Civils-de-Lyon, Pierre-Bénite, France, ³IPNL-LIRIS-CNRS-IN2P3, Villeurbanne, France, ⁴Département de Radiothérapie, Institut de Cancérologie de la Loire Lucien Neuwirth, St-Priest-en-Jarez, France

Keywords: high- and low-LET irradiations, carbon ions, photons, dose rate, DNA double-strand breaks, head-and-neck squamous cell carcinoma

OPEN ACCESS

Edited and Reviewed by:
John Varlotto,
University of Massachusetts
Medical Center, USA

***Correspondence:**
Claire Rodriguez-Lafrasse
claire.rodriguez-lafrasse@univ-lyon1.fr

[†]These authors have contributed
equally to this work and should be
considered as last co-authors.

Specialty section:
This article was submitted to
Radiation Oncology,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Oncology

Received: 02 December 2016

Accepted: 20 December 2016

Published: 19 January 2017

Citation:
Wozny A-S, Alphonse G, Battiston-
Montagne P, Simonet S, Poncet D,
Testa E, Guy J-B, Rancoule C,
Magné N, Beuve M and Rodriguez-
Lafrasse C (2017) Corrigendum:
Influence of Dose
Rate on the Cellular Response to
Low- and High-LET Radiations.
Front. Oncol. 6:271.
doi: 10.3389/fonc.2016.00271

A Corrigendum on

Influence of Dose Rate on the Cellular Response to Low- and High-LET Radiations

by Wozny A-S, Alphonse G, Battiston-Montagne P, Simonet S, Poncet D, Testa E, et al. *Front Oncol* (2016) 6:58. doi: 10.3389/fonc.2016.00058

The error is in the Materials and Methods section. It concerns the energy of the irradiation and the type of irradiator used. The correct version of sub-section “Irradiation Procedure” of the Materials and Methods section appears below. The authors sincerely apologize for the mistake. This error does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way.

Irradiation Procedure

Photon irradiations were performed in the radiation therapy department of Hospices Civils de Lyon (France) using a Clinac CD linear accelerator (Varian Medical Systems, Inc., Palo Alto, CA, USA) and Carbon ion irradiations (72 MeV/u, LET 33.6 keV/μm) were realized at GANIL (Grand Accélérateur National d’Ions Lourds, Caen, France) facilities as previously described (1, 2).

REFERENCES

1. Beuve M, Alphonse G, Maalouf M, Colliaux A, Battiston-Montagne P, Jalade P, et al. Radiobiologic parameters and local effect model predictions for head-and-neck squamous cell carcinomas exposed to high linear energy transfer ions. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* (2008) 71:635–42. doi:10.1016/j.ijrobp.2007.10.050
2. Maalouf M, Alphonse G, Colliaux A, Beuve M, Trajkovic-Bodenec S, Battiston-Montagne P, et al. Different mechanisms of cell death in radiosensitive and radioresistant p53 mutated head and neck squamous cell carcinoma cell lines exposed to carbon ions and x-rays. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* (2009) 74:200–9. doi:10.1016/j.ijrobp.2009.01.012

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Copyright © 2017 Wozny, Alphonse, Battiston-Montagne, Simonet, Poncet, Testa, Guy, Rancoule, Magné, Beuve and Rodriguez-Lafrasse. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.