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Corrigendum: Highly invasive fluorescent/bioluminescent patient-derived orthotopic model of glioblastoma in mice

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A corrigendum on

Highly invasive fluorescent/bioluminescent patient-derived orthotopic model of glioblastoma in mice

by Yuzhakova D, Kiseleva E, Shirmanova M, Shcheslavskiy V, Sachkova D, Snopova L, Bederina E, Lukina M, Dudenkova V, Yusubalieva G, Belovezhets T, Matvienko D and Baklaushev V (2022). *Front. Oncol.* 12:897839. doi: 10.3389/fonc.2022.897839

In the published article, there was an error in the order for Figure 7 and Figure 8 as published. The images from Figure 7 and Figure 8 were interchanged, while the Figure legends were in the right places. The corrected Figure 7 and Figure 8 appear below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way.

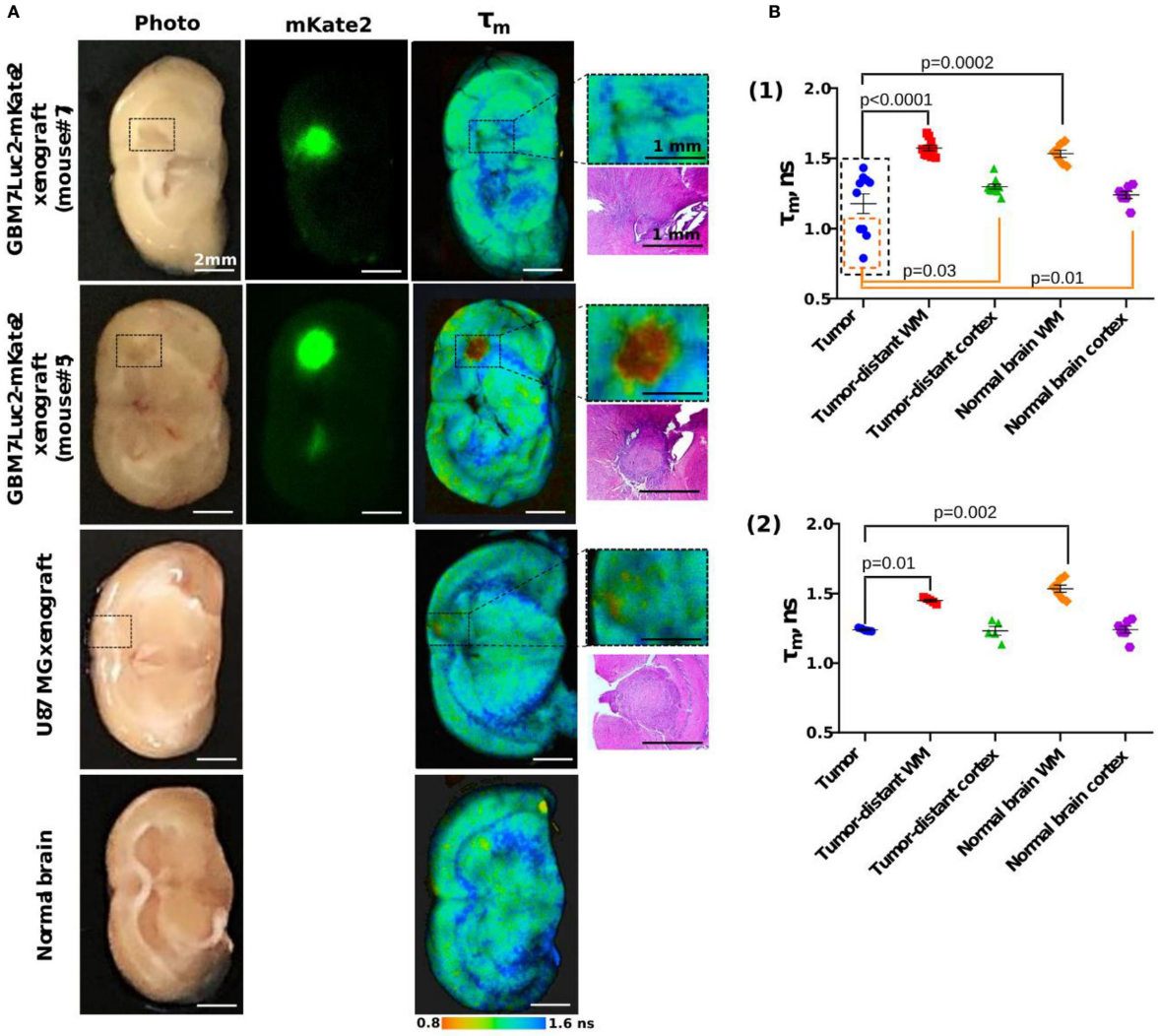

FIGURE 7
Macro-FLIM of human GBM xenografts and normal brain. **(A)** Representative autofluorescence time-resolved images of GBM7-Luc2-mKate2 xenografts, U87 MG xenograft and normal mouse brain without tumor. Enlarged regions with a tumor are indicated by the black squares on the lower-magnification panel. Corresponding H&E stained section is presented under each enlarged region. **(B)** Quantification of the mean fluorescence lifetime tm in NAD(P)H spectral channel in (1) dual-labeled human GBM xenografts and (2) U87 MG xenografts and normal brain. Scatter dot plot displays the measurements for individual animals (dots) and the mean and SEM (horizontal lines). WM is a white matter.

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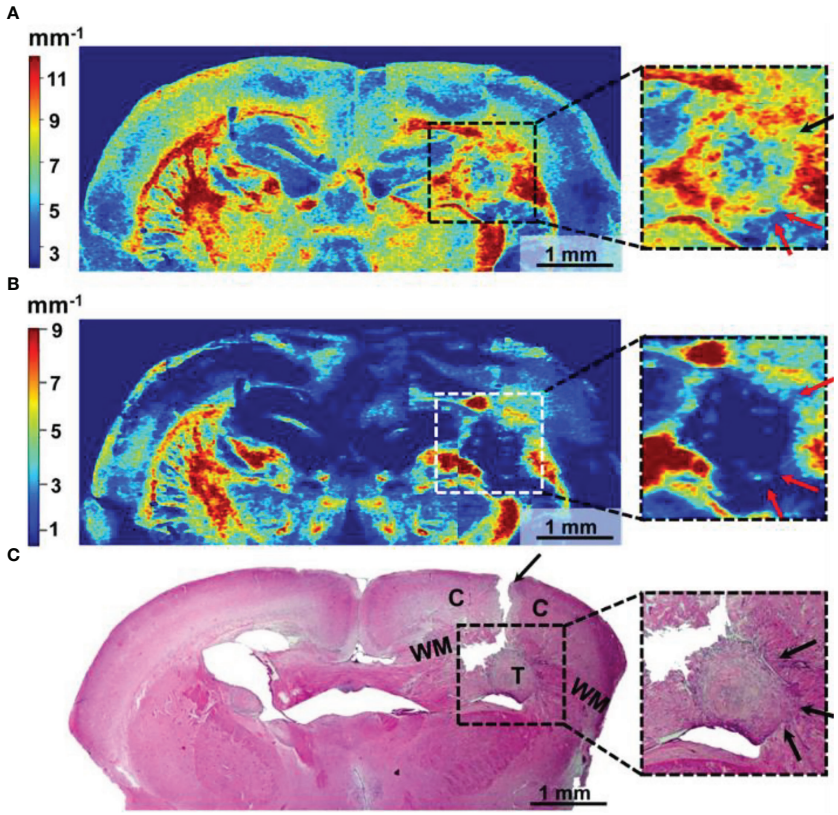

FIGURE 8
Wide-field OCT color-coded maps of the mouse brain with GBM7-Luc2-mKate2 tumor **(A, B)** and corresponding histology **(C)**. Color-coded maps based on two optical coefficients calculation: attenuation in co-channel (Att_{co-}) **(A)** and in cross-channel (Att_{cross-}) **(B)**. Perifocal areas of high cancer density are marked with arrows (see enlarged fragments). T, tumor; C, cortex; WM, white matter.

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