



OPEN ACCESS

EDITED AND REVIEWED BY
Balaji Krishnamachary,
Johns Hopkins University,
United States

*CORRESPONDENCE

Ravi Shankar Lankalapalli
ravishankar@niist.res.in
Ruby John Anto
rjanto@rgcb.res.in
Smitha Vadakkeveetil Bava
smithanishad@gmail.com

SPECIALTY SECTION

This article was submitted to
Pharmacology of Anti-Cancer Drugs,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Oncology

RECEIVED 08 July 2022

ACCEPTED 19 July 2022

PUBLISHED 12 August 2022

CITATION

Aiswarya SUD, Vikas G, Haritha NH,
Liju VB, Shabna A, Swetha M,
Rayginia TP, Keerthana CK, Nath LR,
Reshma MV, Sundaram S, Anto NP,
Lankalapalli RS, Anto RJ and Bava SV
(2022) Corrigendum: Cucurbitacin B,
purified and characterized from
the rhizome of *Corallocarpus*
epigaeus exhibits anti-
melanoma potential.
Front. Oncol. 12:989283.
doi: 10.3389/fonc.2022.989283

COPYRIGHT

© 2022 Aiswarya, Vikas, Haritha, Liju,
Shabna, Swetha, Rayginia, Keerthana,
Nath, Reshma, Sundaram, Anto,
Lankalapalli, Anto and Bava. This is an
open-access article distributed under
the terms of the [Creative Commons
Attribution License \(CC BY\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). The use,
distribution or reproduction in other
forums is permitted, provided the
original author(s) and the copyright
owner(s) 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.

Corrigendum: Cucurbitacin B, purified and characterized from the rhizome of *Corallocarpus* *epigaeus* exhibits anti- melanoma potential

Sreekumar Usha Devi Aiswarya^{1,2}, Gowda Vikas³,
Nair Hariprasad Haritha², Vijayasteltar Belsamma Liju^{2,4},
Anwar Shabna², Mundanattu Swetha², Tennyson
Prakash Rayginia², Chenicheri Kizhakkeveetil Keerthana²,
Lekshmi Raghu Nath^{2,5}, Mullan Vellandy Reshma^{6,7},
Sankar Sundaram⁸, Nikhil Ponnor Anto⁴,
Ravi Shankar Lankalapalli^{3,7*}, Ruby John Anto^{2*}
and Smitha Vadakkeveetil Bava^{1*}

¹Department of Biotechnology, University of Calicut, Malappuram, India, ²Division of Cancer Research, Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Thiruvananthapuram, India, ³Chemical Sciences and Technology Division, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST), Thiruvananthapuram, India, ⁴The Shraga Segal Department of Microbiology-Immunology and Genetics, Faculty of Health Sciences, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva, Israel, ⁵Department of Pharmacognosy, Amritha School of Pharmacy, Amritha Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences (AIMS) Health Science Campus, Ponekkara P.O, Kochi, India, ⁶Agro-Processing and Technology Division, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST), Thiruvananthapuram, India, ⁷Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), Ghaziabad, India, ⁸Department of Pathology, Government Medical College, Kottayam, India

KEYWORDS

***corallocarpus epigaeus*, cucurbitacin B, melanoma, apoptosis, NMR spectroscopy, mass spectrometry**

A Corrigendum on:**Cucurbitacin B, purified and characterized from the rhizome of *Corallocarpus epigaeus* exhibits anti-melanoma potential**

By Aiswarya SUD, Vikas G, Haritha NH, Liju VB, Shabna A, Swetha M, Rayginia TP, Keerthana CK, Nath LR, Reshma MV, Sundaram S, Anto NP, Lankalapalli RS, Anto RJ and Bava SV (2022). *Front. Oncol.* 12:903832. doi: 10.3389/fonc.2022.903832

In the published article, there was an error in Figure 2 as published. The blot quantification graph of Figure 2C was duplicated in place of the graph for Figure 2D. The corrected Figure 2 appears below.

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

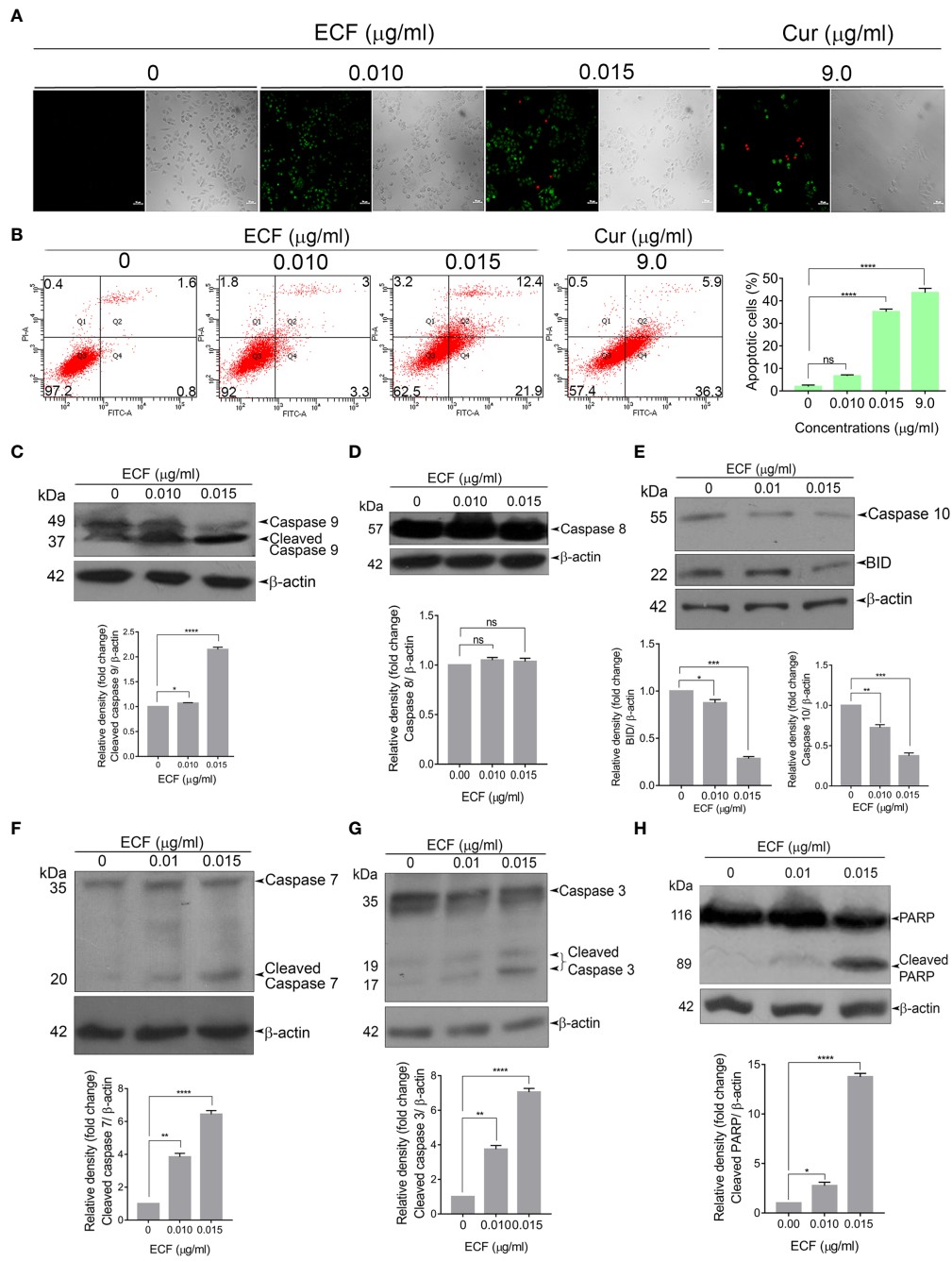


FIGURE 2 ECF triggers apoptotic mode of cell death in melanoma (A, B) ECF induces apoptosis in A375 cells as assessed by Annexin/PI staining, and was quantitated by FACS analysis. (C–H) ECF potentiates the activation of caspases and cleavage of PARP in A375 cells as analyzed by immunoblotting. Data are representative of three independent experiments (Mean ± SEM) and P-values are calculated using one-way ANOVA. ****P ≤ 0.0001, ***P ≤ 0.001, **P ≤ 0.01, *P ≤ 0.1 and ns ≥ 0.05.

Publisher's note

All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated

organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.