Correction

Correction: Inhibition of ATM kinase upregulates levels of cell death induced by cannabidiol and γ-irradiation in human glioblastoma cells

Vladimir N. Ivanov[1], Jinhua Wu[1], Tony J.C. Wang[1] and Tom K. Hei[1]

[1]Center for Radiological Research, Department of Radiation Oncology, Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, NY 10032, USA

Published: *December 10, 2019*

This article has been corrected: Due to errors during figure assembly, the image used in Figure 3C is incorrect. In addition, the image for Figure 3A contains accidental duplication of FACS panels. The proper Figure 3 is shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

Original article: Oncotarget. 2019; 10:825–846. https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.26582

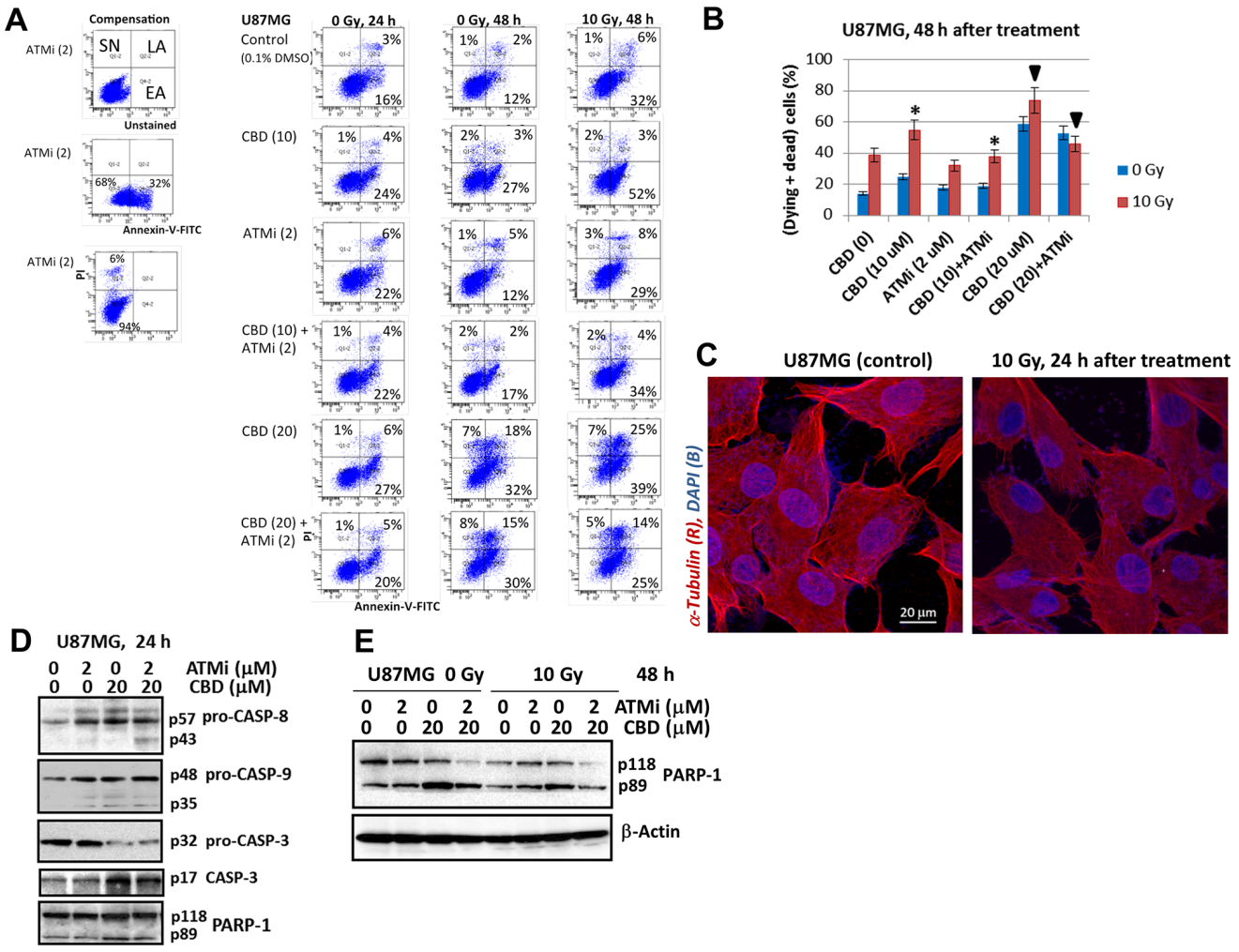

Figure 3: The apoptotic commitment of U87MG after treatment with CBD (10-20 μM), ATMi (2 μM) and γ-irradiation (10 Gy), alone or in combinations. (**A** and **B**) Annexin-V-FITC and PI staining for determination of early apoptotic (EA), late apoptotic (LA) and secondary-necrotic (SN) GBM cells after indicated treatment was followed by the flow cytometry. Typical experiment (**A**) and pooled results of four independent experiments (**B**) using U87MG cells 24-48 h after indicated treatments are shown. Percentage of (dying + dead cells) included early apoptotic (EA), late apoptotic (LA) and secondary necrotic cells (SN). Error bars represent means ± S.D. ($p < 0.05$, Student's t-test). The stars and the arrows indicate significant differences between indicated cells after specified treatment. (**C**) The images of control and irradiated U87MG after immunostaining with α-Tubulin and DAPI followed by confocal microscopy are shown. (**D** and **E**) Western blot analysis of apoptotic marker proteins 24 h and 48 h after indicated treatments of U87MG cells.