


CORRECTION

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# Correction: Identification of a novel quinoline-based DNA demethylating compound highly potent in cancer cells

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**Correction: Clinical Epigenetics (2019) 11:68**  
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Figure 6 of the original publication [1] contained a picture duplication in the U-937 panel resulting from an error while copy/pasting the individual pictures used to prepare the figure. The erroneous picture panel did not

affect the corresponding quantification of cell death and the interpretation of the results as it was done with the correct picture set. The corrected Fig. 6 is presented in this correction.

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The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13148-019-0663-8>.

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<sup>†</sup>Clemens Zwergel and Michael Schnekenburger contributed equally to this work.

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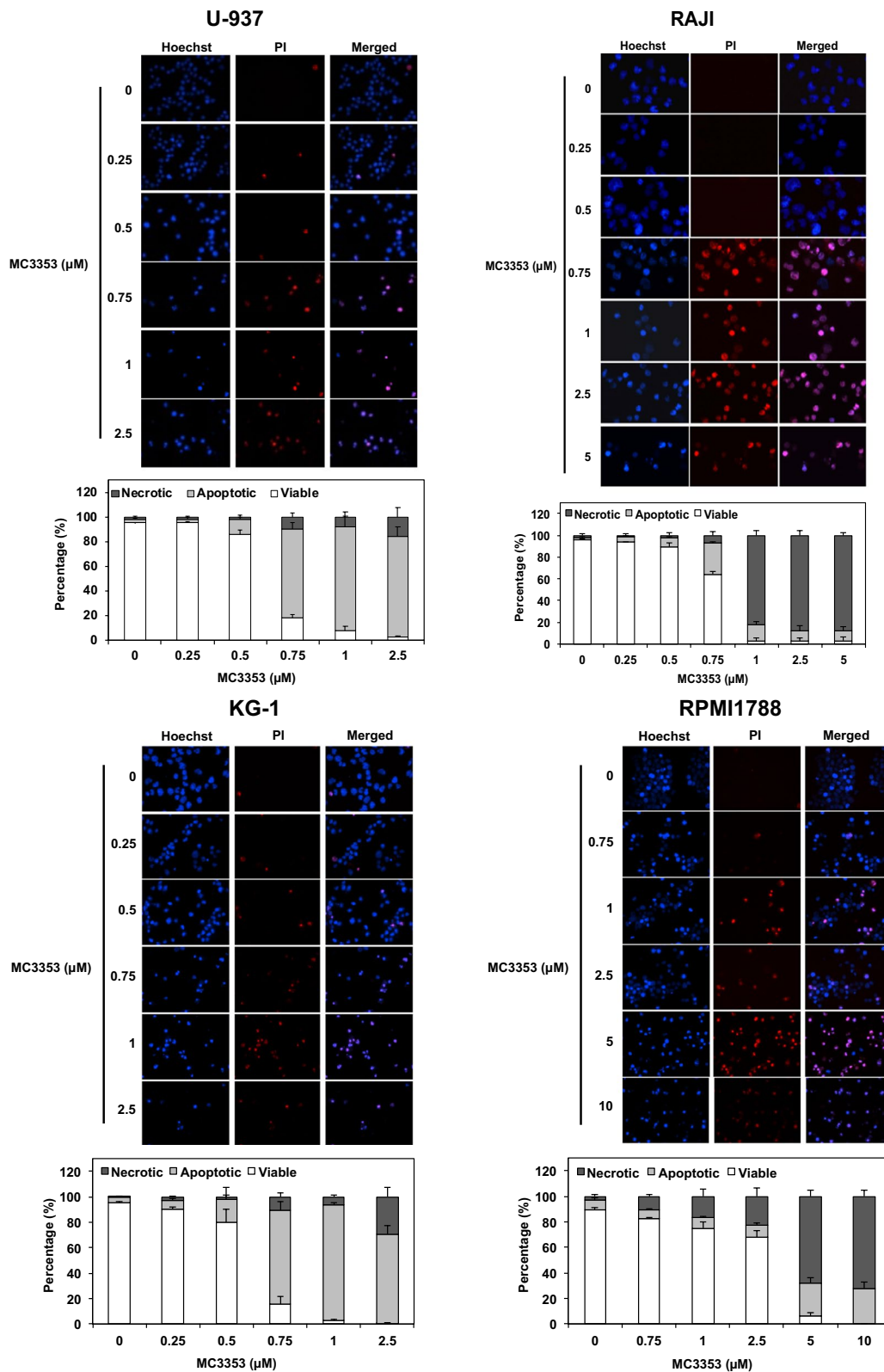
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**Fig. 6** Nuclear morphology analysis in U-937, RAJI, KG-1, and RPMI1788 cells. Cells were treated with increasing doses of MC3353. Upper panels—after 72 h of treatment, the nuclear morphology was analyzed by fluorescence microscopy after Hoechst and PI staining. Pictures are representative of three independent experiments. Lower panels—results of cell counting are represented as the mean ( $\pm$ SD) of three independent experiments

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### Reference

1. Zwergel C, Schnekenburger M, Sarno F, Battistelli C, Manara MC, Stazi G, Mazzone R, Fioravanti R, Gros C, Ausseil F, et al. Identification of a novel quinoline-based DNA demethylating compound highly potent in cancer cells. *Clin Epigenetics*. 2019;11(1):68. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13148-019-0663-8>.

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