

Correction

Correction: Correlation of Chromosomal Instability, Telomere Length and Telomere Maintenance in Microsatellite Stable Rectal Cancer: A Molecular Subclass of Rectal Cancer



The *PLOS ONE* Staff

In Figure 3A, the two images are reversed. Please see the correct Figure 3 [here](#).

Citation: The *PLOS ONE* Staff (2014) Correction: Correlation of Chromosomal Instability, Telomere Length and Telomere Maintenance in Microsatellite Stable Rectal Cancer: A Molecular Subclass of Rectal Cancer. *PLoS ONE* 9(7): e102207. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0102207

Published July 1, 2014

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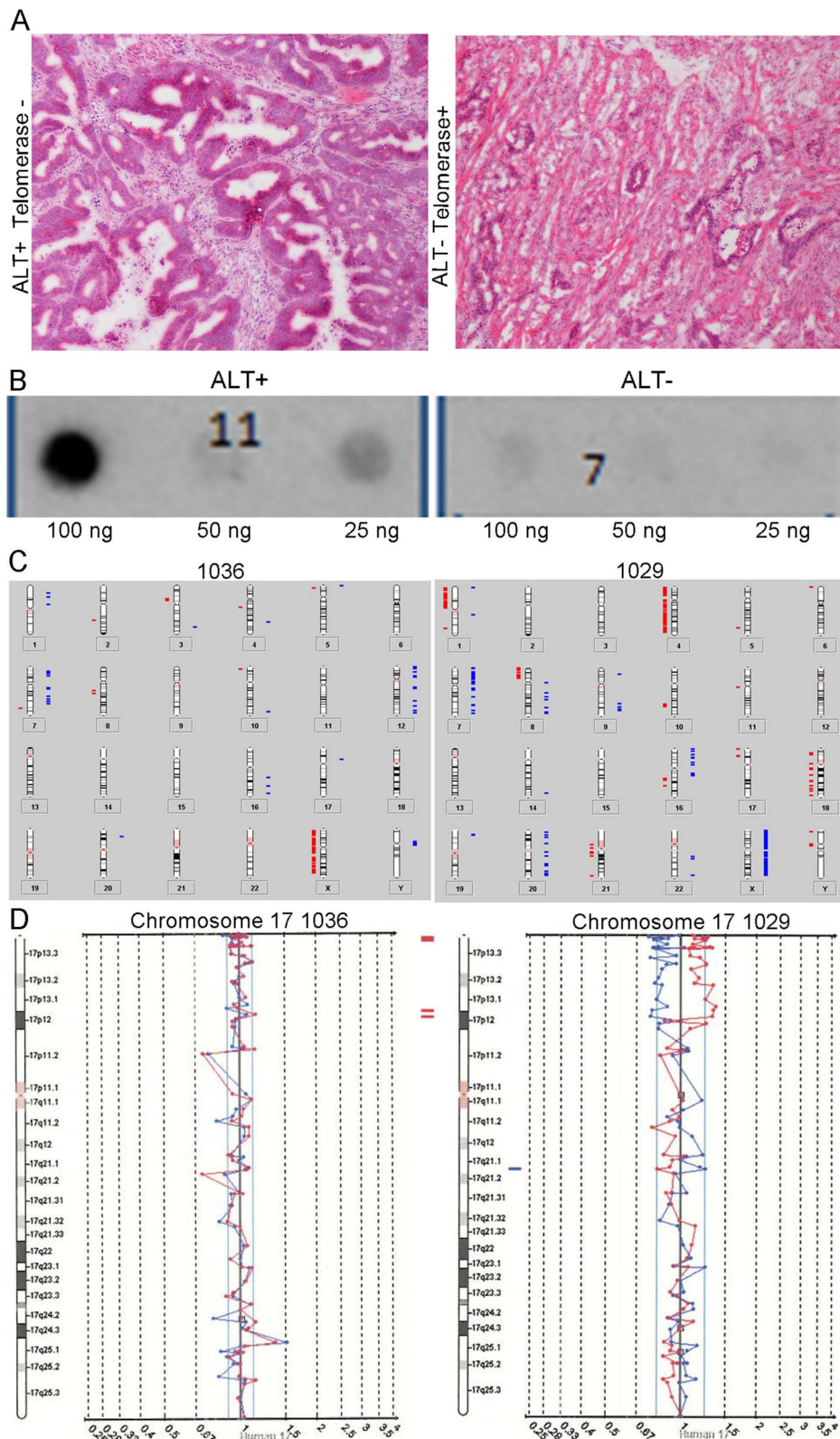


Figure 3. Histology, C-circle dot blot and aCGH summary for a MSS CIN- ALT + rectal cancer without activation of telomerase and MSS CIN+ ALT - rectal cancer with activation of telomerase. Panel A. Hematoxylin and Eosin tissue sections from an MSS CIN- , ALT+, Telomerase- rectal cancer (left) and from MSS CIN+, ALT-, Telomerase + rectal cancer. Both are moderately differentiated adenocarcinomas. The gland-to-stroma ratio is higher in the ALT+/tel- case, and it has less desmoplastic stroma. Panel B. Dot/blot showing presence of C-circles. C circles, extrachromosomal telomeric DNA, are strongly associated with ALT. Assessed in tumor DNA with isothermic amplification of C-circle complementary strand and hybridization with ^{32}P -(CCCTAA) $_3$ probe by Capital Biosciences (Capital Biosciences, Maryland, U. S. A.), a sample was called ALT+ if

C-circles were detected. The presence of C-circles are illustrated by the presence of radioactive tracer in the image on the left, and the absence of radioactivity in the blot on the right indicates absence of C-circles in the ALT- tumor. Panel C. Ideograms summarizing chromosomal gains and losses across all chromosomes evaluated by aCGH. The ALT+, telomerase negative tumor on the left had <10% of BAC clones showing aberrant hybridization and is classified as a CIN- tumor. The ALT-, telomerase positive tumor on the right had 40% of clones with aberrant hybridization and is classified as a CIN+ tumor. Panel D. aCGH results of raw data for chromosome 17 for each tumor corresponding to the ideograms in Panel C. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0080015.g003

Reference

1. Boardman LA, Johnson RA, Viker KB, Hafner KA, Jenkins RB, et al. (2013) Correlation of Chromosomal Instability, Telomere Length and Telomere Maintenance in Microsatellite Stable Rectal Cancer: A Molecular Subclass of Rectal Cancer. PLoS ONE 8(11): e80015. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0080015