Hans Eckart Schaefer · Micheal Lübbert

The hematopathological basis for studying effects of the demethylating agent 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine (decitabine) in myelodysplasia

Published online: 5 July 2006
© Springer-Verlag 2006

The online version of the original article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00277-005-0034-8>

H. E. Schaefer (✉)
Institute of Pathology,
University of Freiburg,
POB 214, 79002 Freiburg, Germany
e-mail: hans-eckart.schaefer@uniklinik-freiburg.de
Tel.: +49-761-2036786
Fax: +49-761-2036810

M. Lübbert
Department of Medicine, Division of Haematology/Oncology,
University of Freiburg Medical Center,
Hugstetter Street 55,
79106 Freiburg, Germany
e-mail: huebbert@mm11.ukl.uni-freiburg.de

Ann Hematol (2005)

Because of an oversight by the publisher, poor-quality versions of Fig. 12d and Fig. 18a–d were published. The figures, as they should have appeared, are given here.

Fig. 12 d In this case, ringed sideroblasts are identified in a Perls-stained bone marrow smear

Fig. 18 Hypoplastic MDS passing into smouldering blastic leukemia with severe granulocytic hypoplasia and CD34⁺ blasts with low proliferative activity. Serial sections of a bone marrow biopsy processed with a set of complementary staining techniques. **a** Giesma-stained section demonstrates absence of polymorphs. **b** There are only rare myelocytes, red stained by the chloroacetate esterase reaction. Blasts and a small erythroid island are unstained but can be identified by their particular nuclear profiles. **c** Blasts display a dim staining for CD34. **d** Expression of the proliferation marker MIB-1 (Ki67) is mostly confined to erythroblasts with their typically spheric nuclei. The low proliferation rate of blasts corresponds to a rather chronic of smouldering clinical course of this condition