



Correction to: Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) induce epigenetic alterations and promote human breast cell carcinogenesis in vitro

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The correct Fig. 2 is given in this correction.
The original article has been updated.

In the original publication of the article, Fig. 2 has been published with an error. An error bar has been introduced in Fig. 2 (panel B, second image to the right).

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00204-020-02848-6>.

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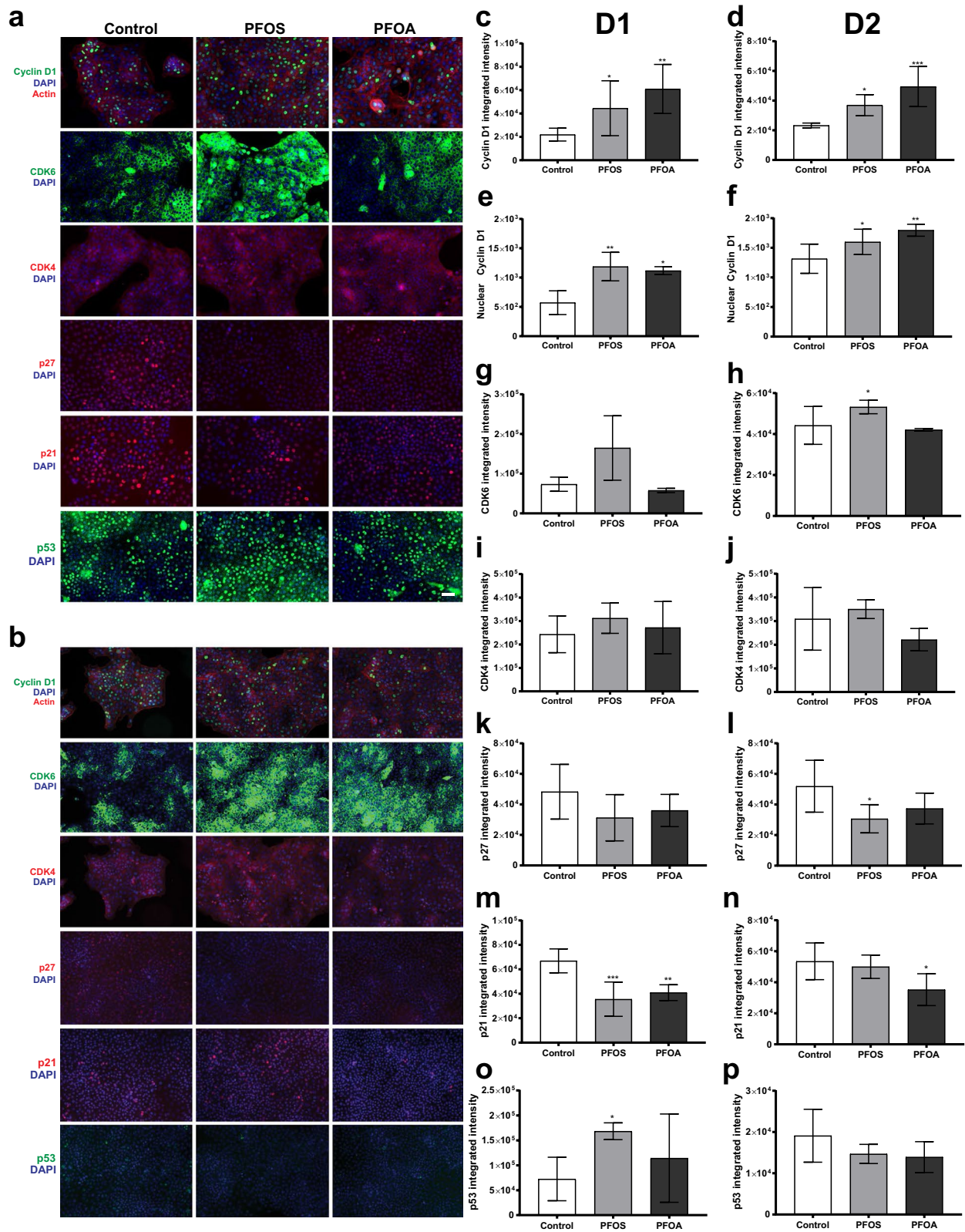


Fig. 2 Effects on regulatory cell-cycle proteins in daughter cells (D1 and D2) of MCF-10A cells exposed to PFOS (10 μ M) or PFOA (100 μ M). Representative images of D1 (**a**) and D2 (**b**) cells immunostained with Cyclin D1 and actin, CDK6, CDK4, p27, p21 and p53. Integrated fluorescence intensity (**c–d** and **g–p**) and nuclear

cyclin D1 levels (**e**, **f**) were analyzed as described in Materials and methods. Values represent mean \pm SD from three independent experiments. Statistically significant differences from control are indicated as follows: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$ (One-Way ANOVA followed by the Tukey–Kramer test). Scale bar = 50 μ m

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