Retraction Note to: Quinoxaline 1,4-dioxides induce G₂/M cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in human colon cancer cells

Hala U. Gali-Muhtasib¹ · Mona Diab-Assaf¹ · Makhluf J. Haddadin²

Published online: 8 January 2018
© Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2018

Retraction to:

Cancer Chemother Pharmacol (2005) 55: 369–378

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00280-004-0907-x>

The authors have retracted this article [1] because of overlap in images within the publication and with another previously published article [2]. It was brought to our attention that there are inconsistencies in Figs. 3, 5 and 6. The left middle panel in Fig. 3, labeled “Ctrl”, is the same as the left panel in Fig. 6, labeled “PD98059”, except that the latter is flipped upside down and right-left. In Fig. 5, the gel in the middle left panel labeled TGF-β2 has been cropped in two different ways and used in Figs. 2 and 3 of Harakeh et al. [2]. This has been investigated by the Internal Research Integrity panel

of the American University of Beirut who recommended retraction of the article as the original data are not available.

*All authors agree to this retraction.

References

1. Gali-Muhtasib HU, Diab-Assaf M, Haddadin MJ (2005) Quinoxaline 1,4-dioxides induce G₂/M cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in human colon cancer cells. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol* 55(4):369–378. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00280-004-0907-x>
2. Harakeh S, Diab-Assef M, El-Sabban M, Haddadin M, Gali-Muhtasib H (2004) Inhibition of proliferation and induction of apoptosis by 2-benzoyl-3-phenyl-6,7-dichloroquinoxaline 1,4-dioxide in adult T-cell leukemia cells. *Chem Biol Interact* 148(3):101–113. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cbi.2004.05.002>

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00280-004-0907-x>.

✉ Hala U. Gali-Muhtasib
amro@aub.edu.lb

¹ Department of Biology, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon

² Department of Chemistry, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon