Publisher Correction: Is DNA methylation the new guardian of the genome?

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Correction
In the original publication of this article [1] the figures and the captions of 3 figures do not match correctly due to a typographical error. In this correction article the corrected figures and captions for Figs. 1, 2 and 3 are shown. The publisher apologizes to the readers and authors for the inconvenience.

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Reference
1. Hoffman RM. Mol Cytogenet. 2017;10(11) https://doi.org/10.1186/s13039-017-0314-8.
**Fig. 1** Rates of transmethylation of human tumor cell lines and normal human fibroblast cell strains. All cells were labeled with 100 µM \( ^{35}S \)-methionine-containing medium (25 µCi/ml) for 24 h. Periodate-oxidized 3-deazaadenosine was added to a concentration of 10 µM and the accumulation of \( ^{35}S \) AdoHcy was measured at half-hour intervals. Solid lines are human cancer cell lines. Dashed lines are human normal cell strains [38].

**Fig. 2** Recombinant methioninase (rMETase) traps cancer cells in S/G2 phase. Time-course imaging of HeLa-FUCCI cells treated with rMETase (1.0 unit/ml). Kinetics of rMETase trapping of cells in S/G2. Images were acquired with the FV1000 confocal microscope (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan). In the FUCCI system, the cells in G0/G1, S, or G2/M phases appear red, yellow, or green, respectively [66].
Fig. 3  Efficacy of recombinant methioninase (rMETase) on growth of human colon tumors HCT 15 in nude mice. rMETase (5 or 10 units/g every 8 h) was administered by i.p. injection in nude mice with human colon tumor HCT 15, growing s.c. [54]