

Retraction: Apoptosis-Inducing Effect of Erlotinib Is Potentiated by 3,3'-Diindolylmethane *In Vitro* and *In Vivo* Using an Orthotopic Model of Pancreatic Cancer



This article (1) has been retracted at the request of the editors. Following an institutional review by Wayne State University (Detroit, MI), the primary institution for several of the authors, it was determined that the article (1) included falsification and/or fabrication of multiple Western blot bands in Fig. 3 and inappropriate cutting and pasting of the "N NFκB," "cyto NFκB" and β-actin bands in the BxPC-3 cell blots of Fig. 5A. As a result of these findings, the institution recommended retraction and, upon internal review, the editors agree with this recommendation.

A copy of this retraction notice was sent to the last known email addresses for five of the six authors. Two authors (B.F. El-Rayes and P.A. Philip) agreed to the retraction; three authors (S. Banerjee, A. Ahmad, and F.H. Sarkar) did not respond; the remaining author (S. Ali) could not be located.

Reference

1. Ali S, Banerjee S, Ahmad A, El-Rayes BF, Philip PA, Sarkar FH. Apoptosis-inducing effect of erlotinib is potentiated by 3,3'-diindolylmethane *in vitro* and *in vivo* using an orthotopic model of pancreatic cancer. *Mol Cancer Ther* 2008;7:1708–19.

Published first October 1, 2018.

doi: 10.1158/1535-7163.MCT-18-0522

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Molecular Cancer Therapeutics

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Mol Cancer Ther 2018;17:2266.

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