

## AUTHOR'S CORRECTION

# Vesicular Stomatitis Virus as an Oncolytic Agent against Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma

**Andrea M. Murphy, Dahlia M. Besmer, Megan Moerdyk-Schauwecker, Natascha Moestl, David A. Ornelles, Pinku Mukherjee, Valery Z. Grdzlishvili**

Department of Biology, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, North Carolina, and Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Volume 86, no. 6, p. 3073–3087, 2012. In follow-up studies, we observed that PCR with a large number of primer pairs designed to amplify sequences from human cDNA, and successfully used on all other cell lines described in our paper, did not result in respective products for the Su.86.86 cell line. Subsequent sequencing and alignment of the amplified portions of the  $\beta$ -actin and GAPDH products derived from the Su.86.86 cDNA, led us to conclude that the cell line used as Su.86.86 in this study is of Chinese hamster (*Cricetulus griseus*, GAPDH NCBI reference sequence: [NM\\_001244854.2](#)  $\beta$ -actin NCBI reference sequence: [NM\\_001244575.1](#)) origin and is therefore not a human pancreatic adenocarcinoma (PDA) cell line as stated. A portion of the kRAS cDNA has been sequenced for all 13 additional cell lines used in this study. In all cases, sequencing results indicated a human origin for all cell lines used in this study except Su.86.86.

While the authors regret this error, given the number of additional PDA cell lines used, it does not change the overall conclusion of the paper regarding the ability of oncolytic viruses to infect and kill PDA cells.