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## Correction to: Copper signalling: causes and consequences

Julianna Kardos<sup>1\*</sup>, László Héja<sup>1</sup>, Ágnes Simon<sup>1</sup>, István Jablonkai<sup>1</sup>, Richard Kovács<sup>2</sup> and Katalin Jemnitz<sup>1</sup>

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors reported an error in Table 3. The correct version of Table 3 is shown below:

The publishers apologise for this error. The original article [1] has been corrected.

## **Author details**

<sup>1</sup>Functional Pharmacology Research Group, Institute of Organic Chemistry, Research Centre for Natural Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Magyar Tudósok körútja 2, Budapest 1117, Hungary. <sup>2</sup>Institute of Neurophysiology, Charité-Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany.

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## Reference

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Functional Pharmacology Research Group, Institute of Organic Chemistry, Research Centre for Natural Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Magyar Tudósok körútja 2, Budapest 1117, Hungary Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



<sup>\*</sup> Correspondence: kardos.julianna@ttk.mta.hu

**Table 3** Copper chelating compounds with anticancer activities

Compound type (name)	Structure	Chemical name	Ligand type	Application
ТМ	S=Mo—S 2Y <sup>2+</sup>	Ammonium tetra-thiomolybdate Bis-Choline tetrathio molybdate	Bi-dentate	Breast, prostate, kidney cancer cells [208]
Trientine (TETA, Trien)	$Y = NH_4^+, (CH_3)_3N^+CH_2CH_2OH$ $H_2N$ $NH_2$	N,N'-Bis(2-aminoethyl) ethane-1,2-diamine	Tetra- dentate	Colorectal cancer cells [366]
Hydroxyquinoline (Clioquinol)	CI	5-Chloro-7-iodo-8-hydroxy quinoline	Bi-dentate	AD and human breast cancer cells [309,316]
D-pen	HO SH	3-Mercapto-D-valine	Bi-dentate	Human leukemia and breast cancer cells [319
Captopril	NH <sub>2</sub> O O O HS H CH <sub>3</sub>	D-3-Mercapto-2-methyl-propionyl-L-proline	-	Mammary ductal carcinoma cell line [367,368]
Dithiocarbamates	H CH <sub>3</sub>			
Disulfiram (DSF, Antabuse)	S S N	1-(Diethylthio-carbamoyl-disulfanyl)-N,N-diethyl-methane-thioamide	-	Human breast, lung cancer cells [315,369]
Pyrrrolidine dithiocarbamate (PDTC)	X= H, NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> , metal	Pyrrolidine-1-carbodithioic acid	Bi-dentate	Human breast cancer cells [344]
Thiosemicarbazone	S SX			
Hydroxyquinoline- carboxaldehyde-Thiosemi- carbazone	OH R <sub>2</sub> R <sub>2</sub> R <sub>1</sub>	8-Hydroxy-quinoline-2-carbox-aldehyde- thio-semicarbazone	R = H tetra- dentate	Prostate cancer cells [370]
	$R_1=R_2=H$ HQTS $R_1=R_2=Me$ HQDMTS			
Retinal thiosemicarbazone		9-cis-Retinal thiosemi-carbazone	Bi-dentate	Human leukemic cell U937 [317]
	H <sub>2</sub> N H N			
1,2-Bis(thiosemi-carbazones)	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	H <sub>2</sub> gts: glyoxal-bis(thiosemi-carbazone) atsm: diacetyl-bis(4-methylthio-semi- carbazone) ptsm: pyruvaldehyde-bis(4-methylthio- semicarbazone)	Tetra- dentate	atsm: human colon cancer tumor cells ptsm: Ehrlich ascites and EMT6 tumour cells [371]
	$\begin{aligned} &H_2 gts; \ R_1 = R_2 = H, \ R_3 = R_4 = H \\ &atsm \ R_1 = H, \ R_2 = CH_3, \ R_3 = R_4 = CH_3 \\ &ptsm \ R_1 = H, \ R_2 = CH_3, \ R_3 = CH_3, \ R_4 = H \end{aligned}$			

**Table 3** Copper chelating compounds with anticancer activities (Continued)

Compound type (name)	Structure	Chemical name	Ligand type	Application
Elesclomol		N' <sup>1</sup> ,N' <sup>3</sup> -Dimethyl-N' <sup>1</sup> ,N' <sup>3</sup> -bis(phenyl-carbonothioyl)propanedihydrazide	Tetra- dentate	Metastatic melanoma cells[320,331]
Schiff-bases				
Salicylaldehyde- benzoylhydrazone (SBH)	N HO	N'-[(2-Hydroxyphenyl) methylidene] benzohydrazide	Bi-dentate [372]	Human adeno- carcinoma cell line [373]
Salicylaldehyde-pyrazole- hydrazone (SPH)	N HN-NH HO	(E)- N'-(2-Hydroxy-benzylidene)-1-benzyl-3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-5-carbohydrazide	-	Lung carcinoma cells [321]
Pyridine-carboxaldehyde- phenylpyrimidyl-hydrazone (Pyimpy)		1-Phenyl-1-(pyridin-2-yl)-2-(pyridin-2-ylmethylene)hydrazine	Tri- dentate	Rat breast tumor cells [322]
Hydroxy naphthaldehyde imine (HL)	OH OH	1-(((2-((2-Hydroxy-propyl)amino) ethyl)imino) methyl) naphthalene-2-ol)	Tri- dentate	Human cervical and liver hepatocellular carcinoma cells [318]