

## Editor's Note: Ursolic Acid Inhibits STAT3 Activation Pathway Leading to Suppression of Proliferation and Chemosensitization of Human Multiple Myeloma Cells



The *Molecular Cancer Research* editors are publishing this note to alert readers to a concern about this article (1). An internal journal investigation determined that the same  $\beta$ -actin immunoblot was reused to represent loading controls for reprobed conditions in Fig. 4A and C. In addition, an institutional investigation determined that data in this article were improperly reused from a *Clinical Cancer Research* article (2). Specifically, the microscopy images representing the apoptotic effects of UA treatment (Fig. 6A, top and bottom) and bortezomib treatment (Fig. 6A, bottom) in this article (1) were reused from panels representing capsaicin treatment (Fig. 6A and B) and Velcade (bortezomib) treatment (Fig. 6B), respectively, in the *Clinical Cancer Research* article (2). Original research records related to these concerns were not available during the institutional investigation. Therefore, the institution was not able to determine the relation of the images to the experiments described.

### References

1. Pathak AK, Bhutani M, Nair AS, Ahn KS, Chakraborty A, Kadara H, et al. Ursolic acid inhibits STAT3 activation pathway leading to suppression of proliferation and chemosensitization of human multiple myeloma cells. *Mol Cancer Res* 2007;5:943–55.
2. Bhutani M, Pathak AK, Nair AS, Kunnumakkara AB, Guha S, Sethi G, et al. Capsaicin is a novel blocker of constitutive and interleukin-6-inducible STAT3 activation. *Clin Cancer Res* 2007;13:3024–32.

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