

CORRECTION

[View Article Online](#)
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rsc.li/chemical-scienceCorrection for 'Structural tuning of organoruthenium compounds allows oxidative switch to control ER stress pathways and bypass multidrug resistance' by Mun Juinn Chow *et al.*, *Chem. Sci.*, 2016, 7, 4117–4124, <https://doi.org/10.1039/C6SC00268D>.

The authors regret that an incorrect version of **Fig. 3** was included in the original article, where two incorrect images were used, namely RAS-1H LD treatment and RAS-1H HD treatment, resulting in an unintentional duplication. The correct version of **Fig. 3** is presented here, which is now consistent with Fig. S5a from the ESI of the original publication.

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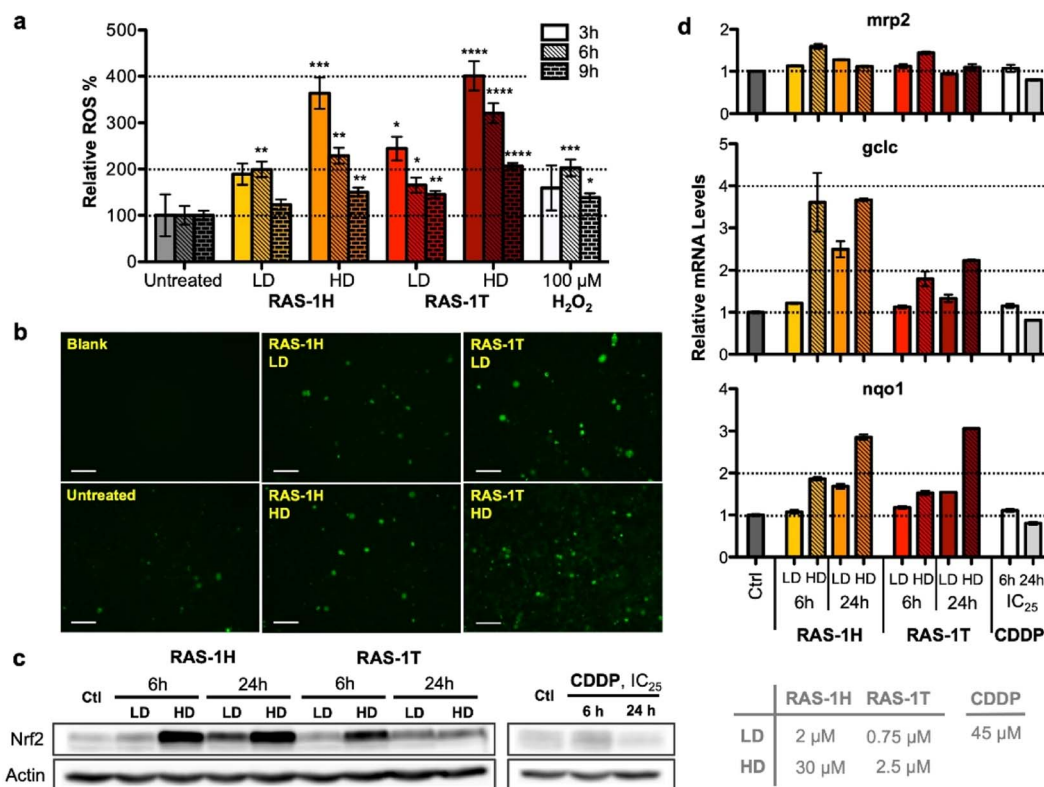


Fig. 3 Complexes RAS-1H and RAS-1T induce early time-point ROS and activate cellular antioxidant defense mechanism. (a) Detection of ROS with carboxy- H_2DCFDA (20 μ M) after treatment with RAS-1H and RAS-1T for 3 h, 6 h and 9 h using a microplate assay. Mean \pm s.e.m. ($*p < 0.05$, $**p < 0.01$, $***p < 0.001$, $****p < 0.0001$; Student's t test). (b) Detection of ROS with a fluorescence microscope after treatment for 6 h. (c) Western blot analysis of Nrf-2, a central protein in cellular antioxidant defence and (d) expression levels of Nrf-2 target gene in AGS cells after treatment with RAS-1H, RAS-1T and cisplatin at LD and HD for 6 h and 24 h. Homogeneous protein loading determined with reference to actin and gene expression normalized against *thp* levels.

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

