



Cite this: *Nat. Prod. Rep.*, 2026, 43, 391

Correction: Progress in the discovery and development of anticancer agents from marine cyanobacteria

Hendrik Luesch,^{*ab} Emma K. Ellis,^a Qi-Yin Chen^a and Ranjala Ratnayake^a

DOI: 10.1039/d6np90002j

Correction for 'Progress in the discovery and development of anticancer agents from marine cyanobacteria' by Hendrik Luesch et al., *Nat. Prod. Rep.*, 2025, 42, 208–256, <https://doi.org/10.1039/D4NP00019F>.

rsc.li/npr

The authors regret that there are errors in the structures shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 4 of the published article. The changes made and the corrected figures can be found here.

In Fig. 2 the MMAF-based ADC is now depicted separately from MMAE-based ADCs because the linker is shorter compared with MMAE-based ADCs. The caption for Fig. 2 as included in the original article and here was correct at the time of publication. However, the authors would like to note that the MMAF-based ADC (Blenrep) has since been approved for clinical use.

In Fig. 4 the propyl carbon chain between dolastatin 15 and the maleimido group of compound 27a has been updated to an ethyl carbon chain.

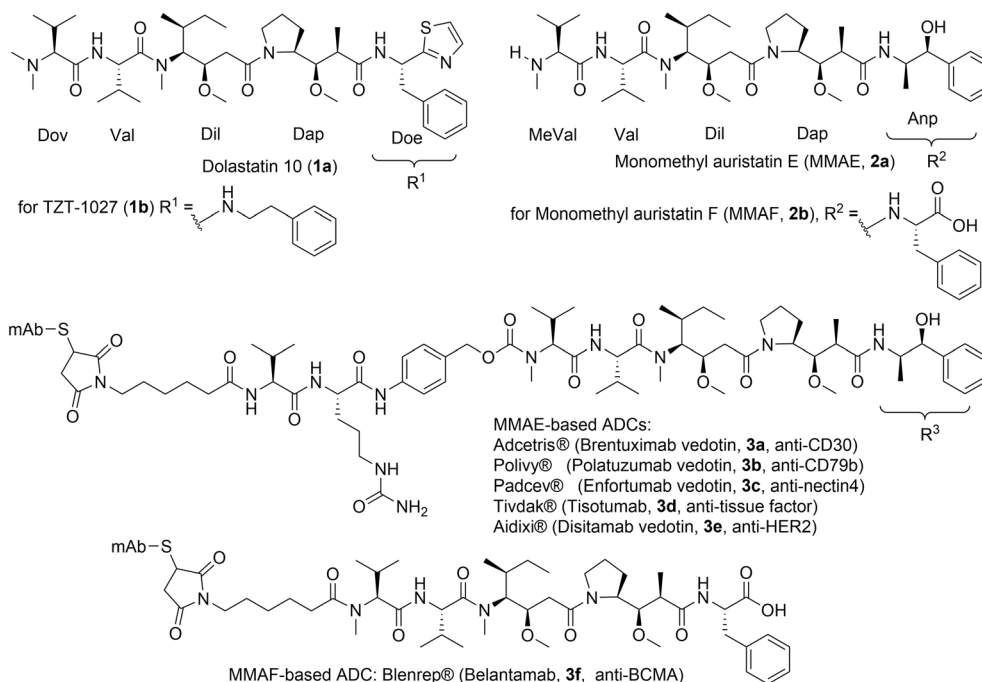


Fig. 2 Structures of dolastatin 10 (1a), and the synthetic analogues of monomethyl auristatins developed as ADCs approved by FDA for clinical use. The MMAF-based ADC has been withdrawn.

^aDepartment of Medicinal Chemistry, Center for Natural Products, Drug Discovery and Development (CNP3), University of Florida, 1345 Center Drive, Gainesville, Florida 32610, USA. E-mail: luesch@cop.ufl.edu

^bProgram in Cancer and Stem Cell Biology, Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore, 169857, Singapore



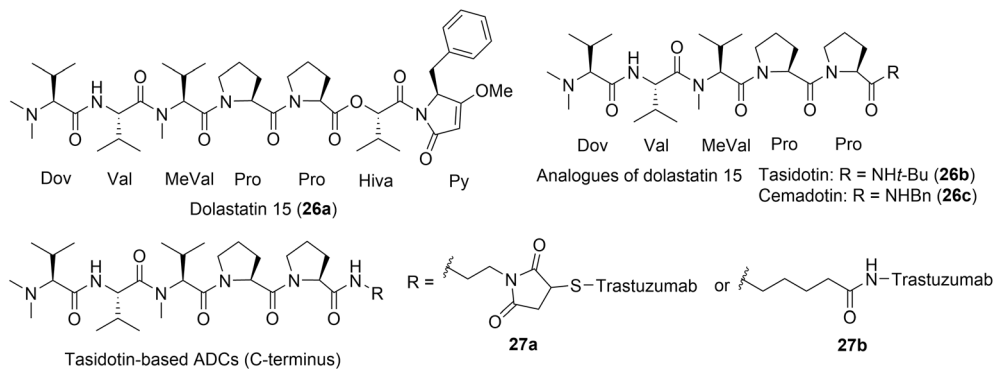


Fig. 4 Dolastatin 15 (26a) and clinically evaluated analogues, including relevant ADCs that advanced to clinical trials.

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

