

Nanosecond electric pulses are equally effective in electrochemotherapy with cisplatin as microsecond pulses

Angelika Vizintin¹, Stefan Markovic², Janez Scancar², Jerneja Kladnik³, Iztok Turel³, Damijan Miklavcic¹

¹ Faculty of Electrical Engineering, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia

² Department of Environmental Sciences, Jožef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia

³ Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Radiol Oncol 2022; 56(3): 326-335.

Received 7 June 2022

Accepted 19 June 2022

Correspondence to: Prof. Damijan Miklavčič, Ph.D., Faculty of Electrical Engineering, University of Ljubljana, Tržaška cesta 25, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia. E-mail: Damijan.Miklavcic@fe.uni-lj.si

Disclosure: No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

doi: 10.2478/raon-2022-0028

In Figure 3A, three horizontal bars representing the standard deviation were incorrectly drawn. The corrected figure is shown below.

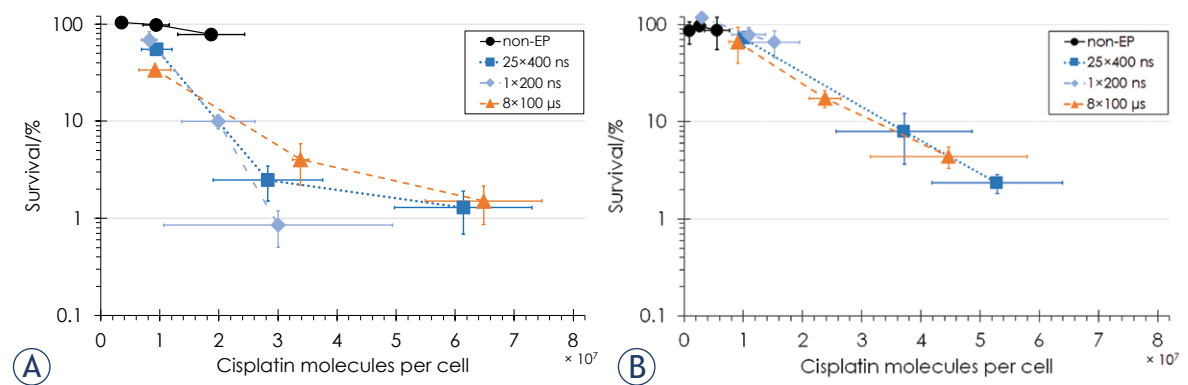


FIGURE 3. Cell survival as a function of the number of cisplatin molecules per cell for (A) CHO cells and (B) B16F1 cells in nonelectroporated (non-EP) cells (black circles) and cells electroporated with 25 × 400 ns pulses at 3.9 kV/cm, 10 Hz repetition rate (dark blue squares), 1 × 200 ns pulse at 12.6 kV/cm (light blue diamonds) or 8 × 100 μs pulses at 1.1 (CHO) or 0.9 (B16F1) kV/cm, 1 Hz pulse repetition rate (orange triangles). Bars represent standard deviation. Survival data were combined from the previous⁸ (for non-electroporated CHO cells and CHO cells electroporated with 25 × 400 ns and 8 × 100 μs pulses) and the present study (for B16F1 cells, additional non-electroporated CHO cells and CHO cells electroporated with 1 × 200 ns pulse).