

CORRECTION

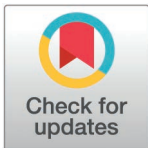
## Correction: A novel peptide derived from *Zingiber cassumunar* rhizomes exhibits anticancer activity against the colon adenocarcinoma cells (Caco-2) via the induction of intrinsic apoptosis signaling

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There are a number of errors in the caption for [Fig 5](#), “The influence of the DY-8 and IK-6 peptides upon apoptotic signaling pathways”. Please see the complete, correct [Fig 5](#) caption here.

### Reference

1. Promsut K, Sangtanoo P, Srimongkol P, Saisavoey T, Puthong S, Buakeaw A, et al. A novel peptide derived from *Zingiber cassumunar* rhizomes exhibits anticancer activity against the colon adenocarcinoma cells (Caco-2) via the induction of intrinsic apoptosis signaling. PLoS One. 2024;19(6):e0304701. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0304701> PMID: [38870120](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38870120/)

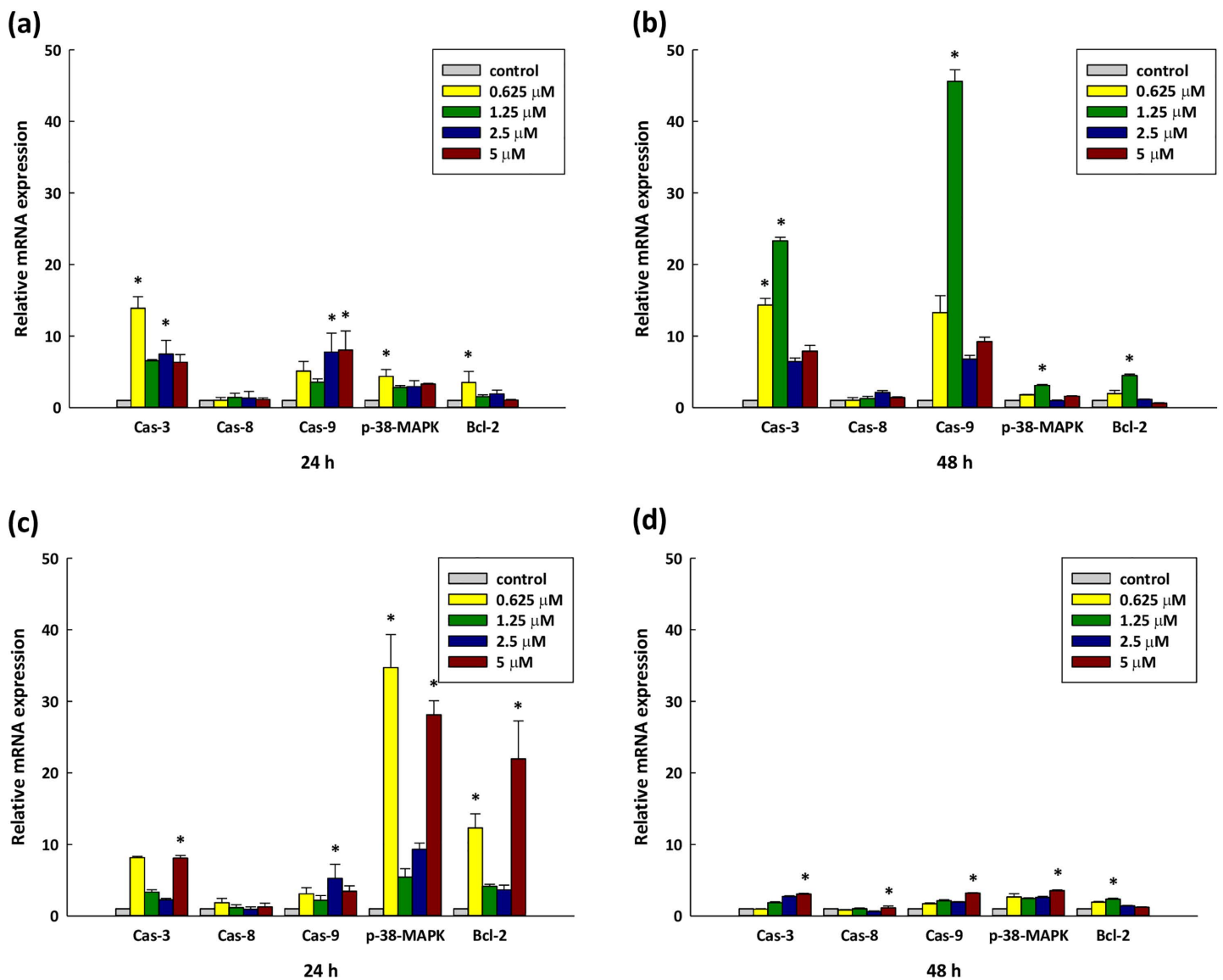


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**Citation:** Promsut K, Sangtanoo P, Srimongkol P, Saisavoey T, Puthong S, Buakeaw A, et al. (2026) Correction: A novel peptide derived from *Zingiber cassumunar* rhizomes exhibits anticancer activity against the colon adenocarcinoma cells (Caco-2) via the induction of intrinsic apoptosis signaling. PLoS One 21(1): e0341235. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0341235>

**Published:** January 20, 2026

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**Fig 5. The influence of the DY-8 and IK-6 peptides upon apoptotic signaling pathways.** Cells underwent incubation at different concentrations for 24 hours (A, C) and 48 hours (B, D) with DY-8 and IK-6 peptides, respectively. (A, B) represent DY-8 peptide treatment at 24 h and 48 h, while (C, D) represent IK-6 peptide treatment at 24 h and 48 h. Following treatment, apoptotic mRNA transcripts were evaluated via quantitative reverse transcription–polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR). (mRNA expression normalization was performed against  $\beta$ -actin, to the control). Experiments were carried out in triplicate with 3 biological replicates. Each point represents the mean  $\pm$  S.D. \* $p < 0.05$  indicates a significant difference in comparison to the non-treated control via one-way ANOVA.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0341235.g005>