Acta Neuropathologica Communications

CORRECTION

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Correction: A longer time to relapse is associated with a larger increase in differences between paired primary and recurrent IDH wild-type glioblastomas at both the transcriptomic and genomic levels

Wei-Min Ho[1,2,3,4,5], Chia-Ying Chen[1], Tai-Wei Chiang[1] and Trees-Juen Chuang[1,2*]

Correction: Acta Neuropathologica Communications (2024) 12:77
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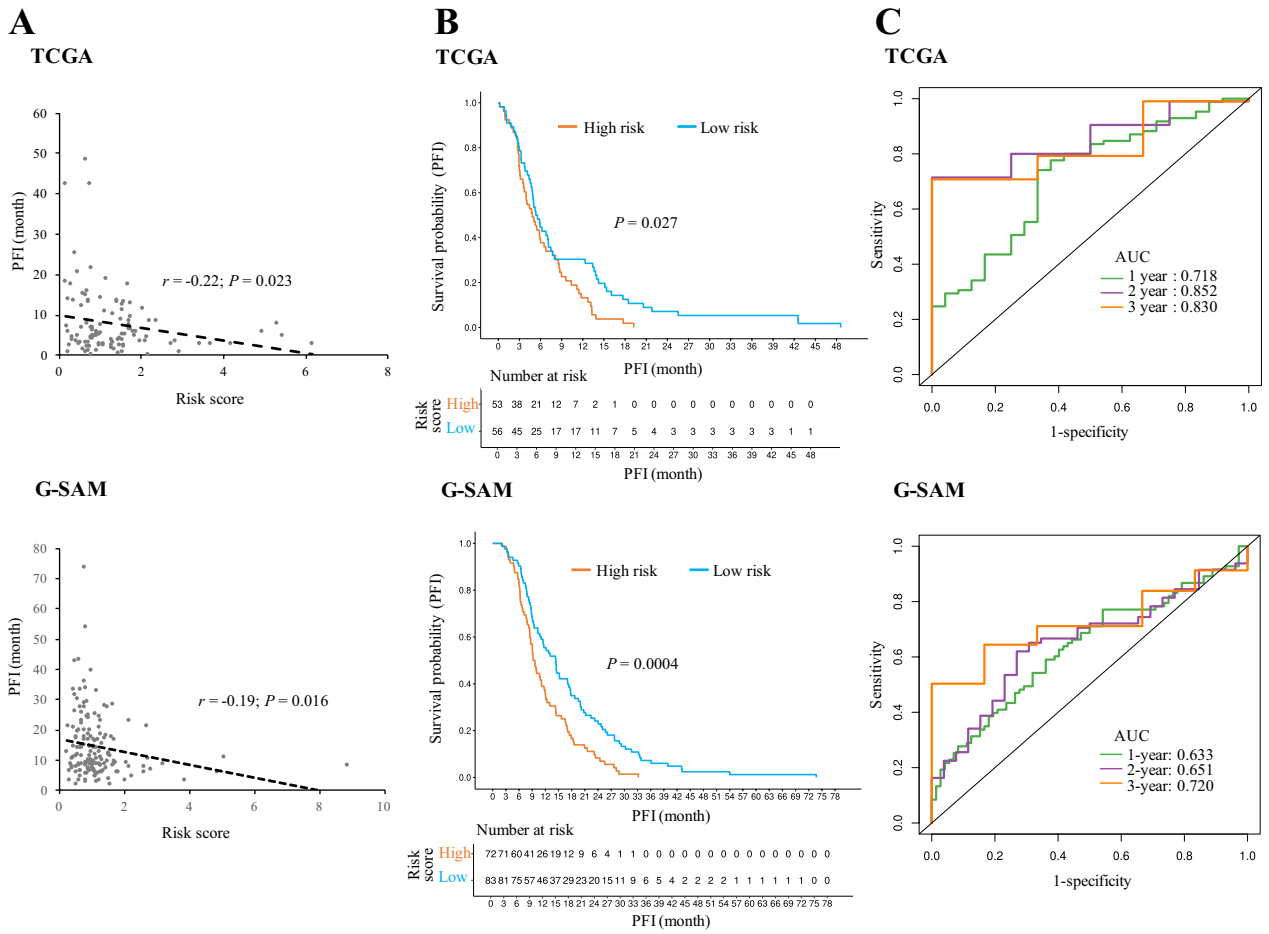
Following the publication of the original article [1], the wrong figure appeared as Fig. 7; the figure should have appeared as shown below.

The original article has been corrected.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s40478-024-01790-3.

*Correspondence:
Trees-Juen Chuang
trees@gate.sinica.edu.tw
[1] Genomics Research Center, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
[2] Ph.D. Program in Translational Medicine, National Taiwan University and Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
[3] Department of Neurology, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Linkou Medical Center, Taoyuan, Taiwan
[4] College of Medicine, Chang Gung University, Taoyuan, Taiwan
[5] School of Medicine, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan



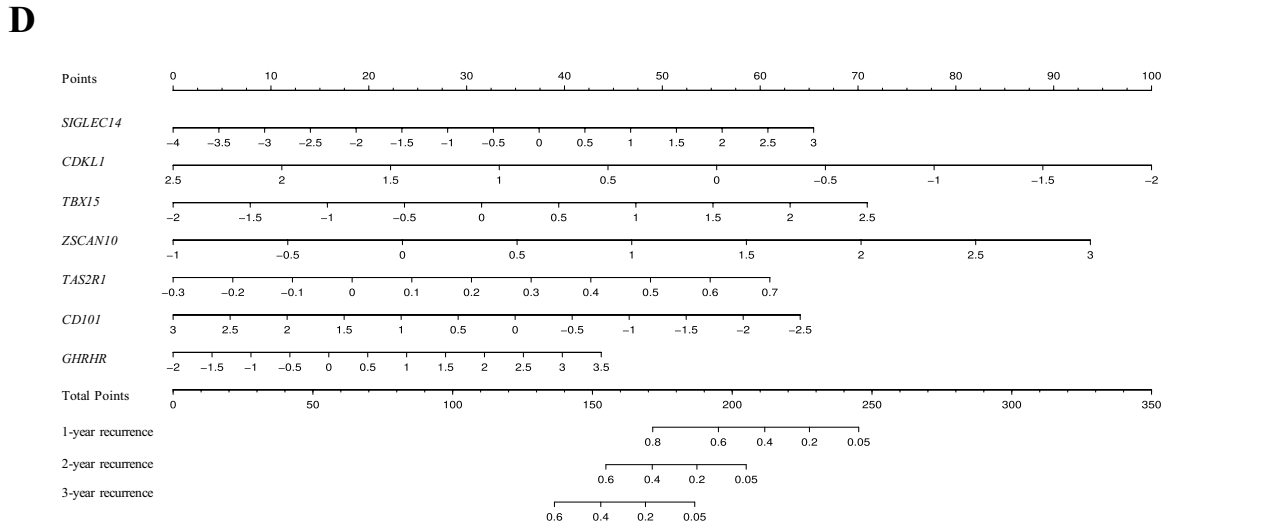


Fig. 7 Verification of the constructed prognostic model for PFS prediction in two testing sets (the TCGA and G-SAM datasets). **A** Correlation between the PFI values and the risk scores estimated by the constructed model for the primary IDH-wt GBM cases in the TCGA and G-SAM cohorts. **B** Kaplan–Meier analyses of PFS for the groups with low- or high-risk scores in the TCGA and G-SAM cohorts. **C** Time-dependent ROC analyses of 1-, 2-, and 3-year PFS for the constructed model in the TCGA and G-SAM cohorts. **D** Construction of a nomogram for quantitatively predicting 1-, 2-, and 3-year PFS of primary IDH-wt GBM patients

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Reference

1. Ho WM, Chen CY, Chiang TW et al (2024) A longer time to relapse is associated with a larger increase in differences between paired primary and recurrent IDH wild-type glioblastomas at both the transcriptomic and genomic levels. Acta Neuropathol Commun 12:77. https://doi.org/10.1186/s40478-024-01790-3

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