CORRIGENDUM

The permeability transition pore complex in cancer cell death

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Figure 1 of this paper contains a large portion of Figure 4 from an article by Paul S Brookes *et al.*, published in the *American Journal of Physiology-Cell-Physiology*.

The authors would like to apologize for not citing this originally.

The following should be added to the figure legend: 'Adapted with permission from Brookes PS, Yoon Y, Robotham JL, Anders MW, Sheu S-SS. (2004). Calcium, ATP and ROS: a mitochondrial love-hate triangle. *Am J Physiol Cell Physiol* 287: C817–C833.'

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Figure 1 The permeability transition pore (PTP) function. During apoptosis, many signals can converge on the mitochondrion to regulate the mitochondrial membrane permeability. In response to calcium (Ca^{2+}), atractyloside, adenine nucleotide depletion, chemotherapeutics and pro-oxidant agents, the membrane permeabilization can result from the opening of PTP as a large unspecific channel and leads to the release of proapoptotic factors into the cytosol. In contrast, many agents (CsA, bongkrekic acid, Mg^{2+} , high ADP/ATP) or conditions ($\text{pH} < 7$) promote the closure of the PTP and prevent apoptosis. When available, PDB structure models for PTP members have been inserted.