

Correction

Correction: Block et al. Fluorinated Analogs of Organosulfur Compounds from Garlic (*Allium sativum*): Synthesis, Chemistry and Anti-Angiogenesis and Antithrombotic Studies. *Molecules* 2017, 22, 2081

Eric Block ^{1,*} , Benjamin Bechand ¹, Sivaji Gundala ¹, Abith Vattekkatte ¹, Kai Wang ¹, Shaymaa S. Mousa ², Kavitha Godugu ², Murat Yalcin ^{2,3}  and Shaker A. Mousa ^{2,*} 

¹ Department of Chemistry, University at Albany, State University of New York, Albany, NY 12222, USA

² The Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Albany College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Rensselaer, NY 12144, USA

³ Department of Physiology, Veterinary Medicine Faculty, Uludag University, Bursa 16059, Turkey

* Correspondence: eblock@albany.edu (E.B.); shaker.mousa@acphs.edu (S.A.M.); Tel.: +1-518-442-4459 (E.B.); +1-518-694-7397 (S.A.M.)

In the original publication [1], there were mistakes in the representative images for the PBS and FGF controls and FGF + Difluoroallicin (Figure 5). Specifically, in Figure 5, there were unintentional mistakes in incorporating representative CAM images from other archived files. Additionally, the error in the FGF + Difluoroallicin panel was due to inadvertent exchange with a panel from another contemporaneous study. The correct image for those three panels (PBS, FGF and FGF + Difluoroallicin) appears in the corrected figure. The authors apologize for these unintentional mistakes. However, the mean % inhibition of FGF-mediated angiogenesis by difluoroallicin (>60% inhibition) was unaffected, as shown in Figure 3. These changes in the representative images do not affect the conclusions regarding the biological activity of the compounds studied.

Figure 5 (Corrected):

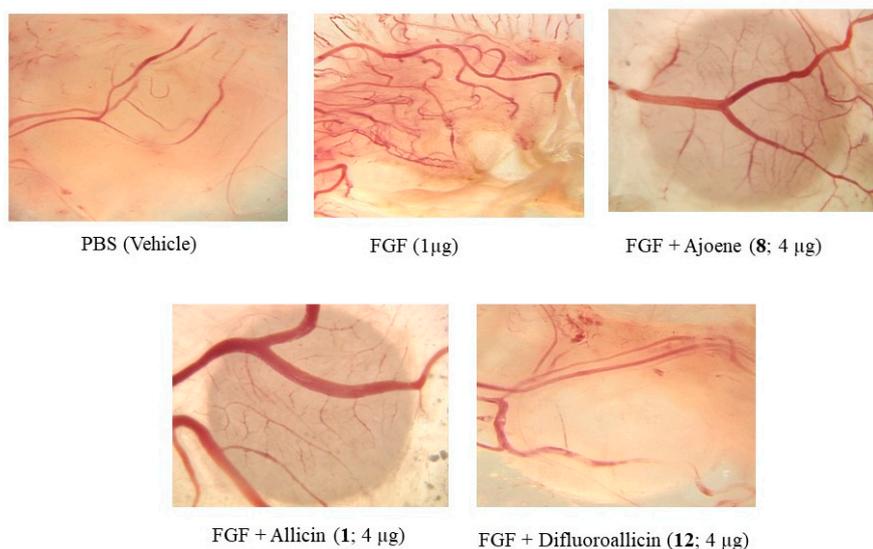


Figure 5. Representative images of CAM neovascularization induced by FGF (bFGF) and its inhibition by the various garlic-derived compounds, including ajoene (**8**), allicin (**1**) and difluoroallicin (**12**) each at 4 µg/20 µL/CAM. The images shown are representative single images selected for illustration of the general anti-angiogenesis efficacy of the organosulfur compounds and not for quantitative purposes.



Citation: Block, E.; Bechand, B.; Gundala, S.; Vattekkatte, A.; Wang, K.; Mousa, S.S.; Godugu, K.; Yalcin, M.; Mousa, S.A. Correction: Block et al. Fluorinated Analogs of Organosulfur Compounds from Garlic (*Allium sativum*): Synthesis, Chemistry and Anti-Angiogenesis and Antithrombotic Studies. *Molecules* 2017, 22, 2081. *Molecules* **2023**, *28*, 1025. <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules28031025>

Received: 29 August 2022

Accepted: 5 December 2022

Published: 19 January 2023



Copyright: © 2022 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

This correction was approved by the Academic Editor. The original publication has also been updated.

Reference

1. Block, E.; Bechand, B.; Gundala, S.; Vattekkatte, A.; Wang, K.; Mousa, S.S.; Godugu, K.; Yalcin, M.; Mousa, S.A. Fluorinated Analogs of Organosulfur Compounds from Garlic (*Allium sativum*): Synthesis, Chemistry and Anti-Angiogenesis and Antithrombotic Studies. *Molecules* **2017**, *22*, 2081. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]

Disclaimer/Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.