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Correction

Correction: Surowiak, A.K.; Lochyński, S.; Strub, D.J. Unsubstituted Oximes as Potential Therapeutic Agents. *Symmetry* 2020, *12*, 575

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Abstract: Oximes, which are highly bioactive molecules, have versatile uses in the medical sector and have been indicated to possess biological activity. Certain oximes exist in nature in plants and animals, but they are also obtained by chemical synthesis. Oximes are known for their anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antioxidant and anticancer activities. Moreover, they are therapeutic agents against organophosphate (OP) poisoning. Two oximes are already commonly used in therapy. Due to these abilities, new oxime compounds have been synthesized, and their biological activity has been verified. Often, modification of carbonyl compounds into oximes leads to increased activity. Nevertheless, in some cases, oxime activity is connected to the activity of the substrate. Recent works have revealed that new oxime compounds can demonstrate such functions and thus are considered to be potential drugs for pathogenic diseases, as adjuvant therapy in various types of cancer and inflammation and as potential next-generation drugs against OP poisoning.

Keywords: oximes; OP poisoning; antimicrobial; biological activity

The authors wish to make the following corrections to their paper [1]:

On page 4, passage 1 should be changed from:

Hassan et al. presented results of anti-inflammatory activity of various novel quinoline hybrids. Three of compounds (Figure 6) possessing oxime moiety presented excellent general anti-inflammatory activity in in vivo studies, using paw edema in rats induced by carrageenan injection, compared to indomethacin. Observed percentage of edema inhibition were 100%, 101% and 111% respectively.

To the following correct version:

Mohassab et al. presented results of the anti-inflammatory activity of various novel quinoline hybrids. Three of the compounds (Figure 6) possessing oxime moiety presented excellent general anti-inflammatory activity in in vivo studies, using paw edema in rats induced by carrageenan injection, compared to indomethacin. The observed percentages of edema inhibition were 100%, 101% and 111%, respectively.

On page 15, reference 13 should be changed from:

Hassan, H.; Abdelhamid, D.; Abdel-Aziz, M.; Dalby, K.; Kaoud, T. Novel quinoline incorporating 1,2,4-triazole/oxime hybrids: Synthesis, molecular docking, anti-inflammatory, COX inhibition, ulceroginicity and histopathological investigations. Bioorg. Chem. 2017, 75, 242–259.

To the following correct version:

Mohassab, A.M.; Hassan, H.; Abdelhamid, D.; Abdel-Aziz, M.; Dalby, K.; Kaoud, T. Novel quinoline incorporating 1,2,4-triazole/oxime hybrids: Synthesis, molecular docking, anti-inflammatory, COX inhibition, ulceroginicity and histopathological investigations. Bioorg. Chem. 2017, 75, 242–259.

The authors would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused to the readers by these changes. The changes do not affect the scientific results. The manuscript will be updated and the original will remain online on the article webpage, with a reference to this Correction.

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Conflicts of Interest: On behalf of all authors, the corresponding author states that there is no conflict of interest. The funders had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of the data; in the writing of the manuscript, or in the decision to publish the results.

Reference

1. Surowiak, A.K.; Lochyński, S.; Strub, D.J. Unsubstituted oximes as potential therapeutic agents. *Symmetry* **2020**, *12*, 575. [CrossRef]