



**QUEEN'S
UNIVERSITY
BELFAST**

Correction to: Molecular pathological classification of colorectal cancer-an update

Dunne, P. D., & Arends, M. J. (2024). Correction to: Molecular pathological classification of colorectal cancer-an update. *Virchows Archiv*, 484, 287. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00428-024-03773-0>

Published in:
Virchows Archiv

Document Version:
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Queen's University Belfast - Research Portal:
[Link to publication record in Queen's University Belfast Research Portal](#)

Publisher rights

Copyright 2024 the authors.

This is an open access article published under a Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the author and source are cited.

General rights

Copyright for the publications made accessible via the Queen's University Belfast Research Portal is retained by the author(s) and / or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing these publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy


The Research Portal is Queen's institutional repository that provides access to Queen's research output. Every effort has been made to ensure that content in the Research Portal does not infringe any person's rights, or applicable UK laws. If you discover content in the Research Portal that you believe breaches copyright or violates any law, please contact openaccess@qub.ac.uk.

Open Access

This research has been made openly available by Queen's academics and its Open Research team. We would love to hear how access to this research benefits you. – Share your feedback with us: <http://go.qub.ac.uk/oa-feedback>



Correction to: Molecular pathological classification of colorectal cancer—an update

Philip D. Dunne^{1,2} · Mark J. Arends³ 

Published online: 28 February 2024
© The Author(s) 2024

Correction to: Virchows Archiv

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00428-024-03746-3>

In the original published version of the above article, the reference Malla et al. (2024) was missing and should have been added within the 'Pathway-derived subtyping' section, alongside reference 51. The reference information should have appeared under the reference list as shown below.

Reference

52. Malla SB, Byrne RM, Lafarge MW et al (2024) Pathway level subtyping identifies a slow-cycling biological phenotype associated with poor clinical outcomes in colorectal cancer. *Nat Genet.* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-024-01654-5>

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

Publisher's Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00428-024-03746-3>.

✉ Mark J. Arends
M.Arends@ed.ac.uk

¹ Patrick G, Johnston Centre for Cancer Research, Queens University Belfast, Belfast, Northern Ireland BT8 7AE, UK

² Cancer Research UK Scotland Institute, Garscube Estate, Glasgow G61 1QH, UK

³ Edinburgh Pathology & Cancer Research UK Scotland Centre, Institute of Genetics & Cancer, University of Edinburgh, Crewe Road, Edinburgh EH4 2XR, UK