

CORRECTION

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# Correction to: Enhanced uptake, high selective and microtubule disrupting activity of carbohydrate fused pyrano-pyranones derived from natural coumarins attributes to its anti-malarial potential

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## Correction to: *Malar J* (2019) 18:346

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Please note, following publication of the original article [1], the authors have advised of three errors that are present in the published article.

Firstly, the two instances of 'Albumax II' in the 'Methods' section of the article are incorrect: the reagent 'Albumax I' should be referred to instead.

Secondly, 'giemsa' (also referred to in the 'Methods' section) should be capitalized, as 'Giemsa'.

Finally, an incorrect version of Fig. 4 has been incorporated in the article; please find the correct version of Fig. 4 in this article, for reference.

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The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12936-019-2971-z>.

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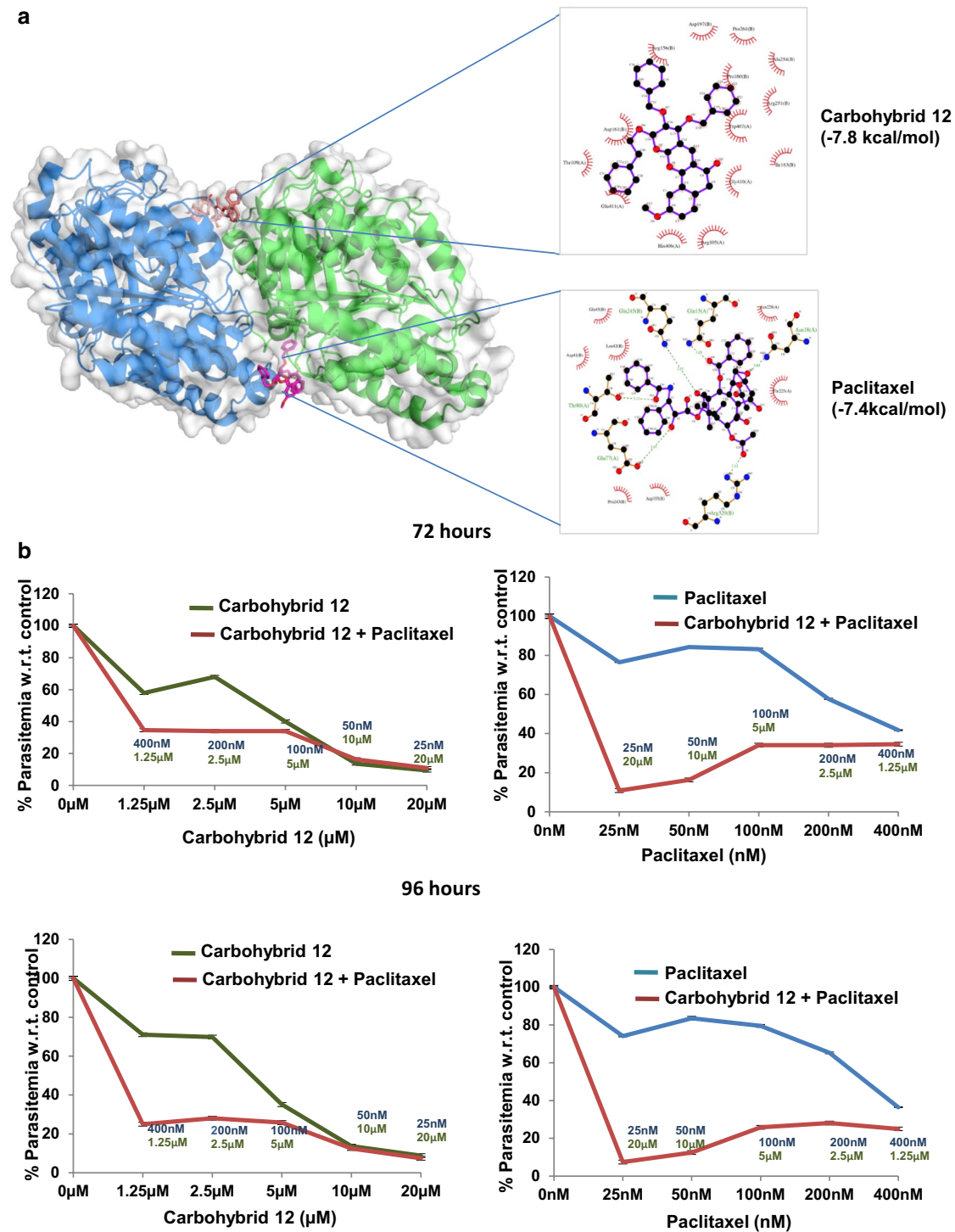
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**Fig. 4** Binding of carbohybrid 12 and paclitaxel to *P. falciparum* tubulin. **a** Figure showing in silico docking of the carbohybrid 12 (brown) to the  $\alpha,\beta$ -heterodimer of tubulin. *P. falciparum* tubulin 3D model depicts dimer of alpha (blue) and beta (green) subunit. Paclitaxel binding site (purple) is present on beta tubulin subunit. **b** Drug combination assay showing the effect of carbohybrid 12 on parasite growth in combination with paclitaxel or both of the drugs alone. Upper and lower panels represent growth patterns of parasites treated with these compounds individually and in combination, for 72 h and for 96 h, respectively. Concentrations of individual drugs used in the combinations are included for each data point. Error bars represent standard error of the mean (n = 2)

The authors apologize for any inconvenience caused.

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