
Final accepted version (with author's formatting)

This version is available at: https://eprints.mdx.ac.uk/14439/

Copyright:

Middlesex University Research Repository makes the University's research available electronically.

Copyright and moral rights to this work are retained by the author and/or other copyright owners unless otherwise stated. The work is supplied on the understanding that any use for commercial gain is strictly forbidden. A copy may be downloaded for personal, non-commercial, research or study without prior permission and without charge.

Works, including theses and research projects, may not be reproduced in any format or medium, or extensive quotations taken from them, or their content changed in any way, without first obtaining permission in writing from the copyright holder(s). They may not be sold or exploited commercially in any format or medium without the prior written permission of the copyright holder(s).

Full bibliographic details must be given when referring to, or quoting from full items including the author's name, the title of the work, publication details where relevant (place, publisher, date), pagination, and for theses or dissertations the awarding institution, the degree type awarded, and the date of the award.

If you believe that any material held in the repository infringes copyright law, please contact the Repository Team at Middlesex University via the following email address:

eprints@mdx.ac.uk

The item will be removed from the repository while any claim is being investigated.

See also repository copyright: re-use policy: http://eprints.mdx.ac.uk/policies.html#copy
Dear Editor,

We write regarding a recent publication in Toxicology Letters:- Regulation of gamma-
H2AX and securin contribute to apoptosis by oxaliplatin via a p38 mitogen-activated
protein kinase-dependent pathway in human colorectal cancer cells. Toxicology Letters
179 (2008) 63–70, by authors Chiu,S.J., Chao,J.I., Lee,Y.J. and Hsu,T.S.

The authors cited a recent publication of ours in Cancer Treatment Reviews (33(4)347-
357), and have significantly misrepresented our findings. Our study is titled Oxaliplatin
for the treatment of cisplatin-resistant cancer: A systematic review. The objective of our
publication was to systematically review, platinum resistant cell lines and clinical trials
using oxaliplatin to see if there is any evidence to support the commonly held belief that
oxaliplatin is active in cisplatin-resistant cancer. The systematic review found that there
is little evidence to support the use of oxaliplatin in cisplatin-resistant cancer and we
conclude that the two drugs are actually cross-resistant at clinically relevant levels of
resistance. The purpose of this publication was to hopefully stamp out the often
unreferenced statement of oxaliplatin has activity in cisplatin resistant cancer that appears
in almost all papers about oxaliplatin.

Chiu et al have used stated “Oxaliplatin has been widely accepted as potentially useful
for the treatment of cisplatin-resistant cancer” and then referenced our paper, which
concludes the exact opposite is true. If the authors wish to use this statement in the first
paragraph of the paper, that is their right, but they should not use our paper as the
reference. We are referenced again on page 5 of the article as support for the statement
“Oxaliplatin has been reported to be useful for the treatment of cisplatin-resistant cancer”
– again the opposite of what our paper concludes. It appears as though the authors did not
read past the first line of the abstract; they clearly did not even read the conclusion.

It is this kind of misrepresentation that keeps myths about oxaliplatin’s activity in
cisplatin resistance alive in the literature.

References

Chiu,S.J., Chao,J.I., Lee,Y.J. and Hsu,T.S. (2008). Regulation of gamma-H2AX and
securin contribute to apoptosis by oxaliplatin via a p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase-

Stordal, B., Pavlakis, N. and Davey, R. (2007). Oxaliplatin for the treatment of cisplatin-