

CORRECTION

Correction to Mitochondrial Ferritin Attenuates β -Amyloid-Induced Neurotoxicity: Reduction in Oxidative Damage Through the Erk/P38 Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Pathways, Authored by Wu WS, Zhao YS, Shi ZH, Chang SY, Nie GJ, Duan XL, Zhao SM, Wu Q, Yang ZL, Zhao BL, and Chang YZ (*Antioxid Redox Signal* 18: 158–169, 2013)

Wen-Shuang Wu,^{1,*} Ya-Shuo Zhao,^{1,*} Zhen-Hua Shi,¹ Shi-Yang Chang,¹ Guang-Jun Nie,² Xiang-Lin Duan,¹ Song-Min Zhao,¹ Qiong Wu,¹ Zhen-Ling Yang,¹ Bao-Lu Zhao,³ and Yan-Zhong Chang¹

Abstract

In the Original Research Communication article, Mitochondrial Ferritin Attenuates β -Amyloid-Induced Neurotoxicity: Reduction in Oxidative Damage Through the Erk/P38 Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Pathways, by Wen-Shuang Wu *et al.*, published in Volume 18, Number 2, 2013, pp. 158–169, the first micrograph of the top line was repeated with the third micrograph of the bottom line in Fig. 3Ai. We include a replacement figure and regret for the error. *Antioxid. Redox Signal.* 19, 519–521.

Dear Editor:

IN RESPONSE TO YOUR REQUEST, an institutional investigation by the Committee for Research Ethics of Science and Technology, Hebei Normal University, was conducted. The decision of the chair of that committee is submitted as Supplementary Information (Appendix A). The committee concluded that the duplicated data (top left micrograph in Fig. 3Ai) published as part of our work (1) were an error. We now correct that error and publish a corrected figure (Fig. 3 in the original work) as shown below. The corrected panel is highlighted with red outline.

On behalf of all authors, I apologize to the readers of ARS for the error.

Sincerely,
Yan-Zhong Chang, PhD

Reference

1. Wu WS, Zhao YS, Shi ZH, Chang SY, Nie GJ, Duan XL, Zhao SM, Wu Q, Yang ZL, Zhao BL, and Chang YZ. Mitochondrial ferritin attenuates β -amyloid-induced neurotoxicity: reduction in oxidative damage through the Erk/P38 mitogen-activated protein kinase pathways. *Antioxid Redox Signal* 18: 158–169, 2013.

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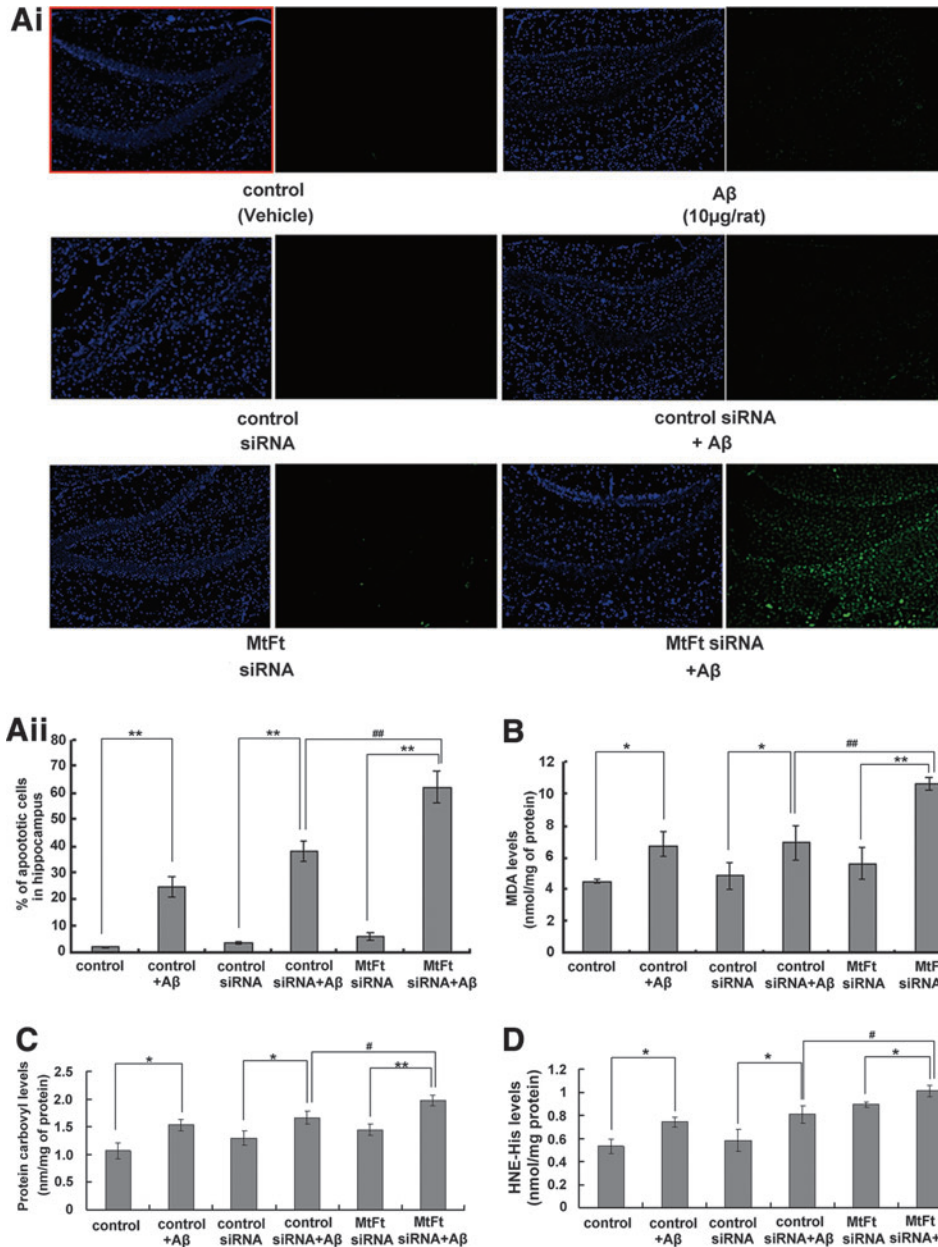


FIG. 3. The effect of MtFt expression on $A\beta_{25-35}$ -induced cell apoptosis and oxidative damage. Apoptotic cell death was determined by DAPI and TUNEL staining as described in the Materials and Methods section (**Ai**). DAPI-stained TUNEL-positive cells were counted in three separate locations and are expressed as a percentage of total cells. Values are presented as the mean \pm SD from three rats (**Aii**). The levels of MDA (**B**), protein carbonyls (**C**), and lipid peroxidation (**D**) after treatment with MtFt siRNA and $A\beta_{25-35}$ in the rat hippocampus are shown. * $p < 0.05$ versus control group; ** $p < 0.01$ versus control group; # $p < 0.05$ versus the control siRNA- and $A\beta_{25-35}$ -treated group; ## $p < 0.01$. DAPI, 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole; MDA, malonyl dialdehyde; TUNEL, terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP-biotin nick-end labeling assay. To see this illustration in color, the reader is referred to the web version of this article at www.liebertpub.com/ars

Appendix A

13 February, 2013
Dr. Chandan Sen
Editor-in-Chief
ARS

Dear Dr. Sen,

FOLLOWING AN INSTITUTIONAL INVESTIGATION by the Committee for Research Ethics of Science and Technology, Hebei Normal University, it finally concluded that owing to lack of efficient verification, the version of the original research communication published on pages 158–169, Volume 18, Number 2, 2013, ARS contained an unintended duplication error on the top left micrograph in Fig. 3Ai. The error was not conscious by the authors, and a mistake happened in the process of image grouping (based on the original images and records). The authors have corrected the error in the revised Fig. 3 (sent to you before). The result of the investigation was also copied to the Dean of the College of Life Sciences, Hebei Normal University (Professor Guoyi, guoyi2k@gmail.com). Our committee has told that the authors must pay more attention to this event now and in the future.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you need further information.

Sincerely,
Jingze Liu, PhD
Professor
Section Chief, the Section of Science, Technology and Research Ethics
Hebei Normal University