



Correction to: Sca-1-Positive Cardiac Stem Cell Migration in a Cardiac Infarction Model

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After publication of our article [1], we became aware that there were errors in Fig. 1, namely that the Echocardiographic assessment of 1w, 2w, and 4w groups was incorrectly presented. These errors do not affect the discussion or conclusions in the article. The correct versions of Fig. 1 are shown below. We apologize to the journal and to the readers for this error.

REFERENCE

1. Jingjin Liu, Yongshun Wang, Wenjuan Du, Bo Yu. 2013. Sca-1-positive cardiac stem cell migration in a cardiac infarction model. *Inflammation* 36(3):738–749. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10753-013-9600-8>.

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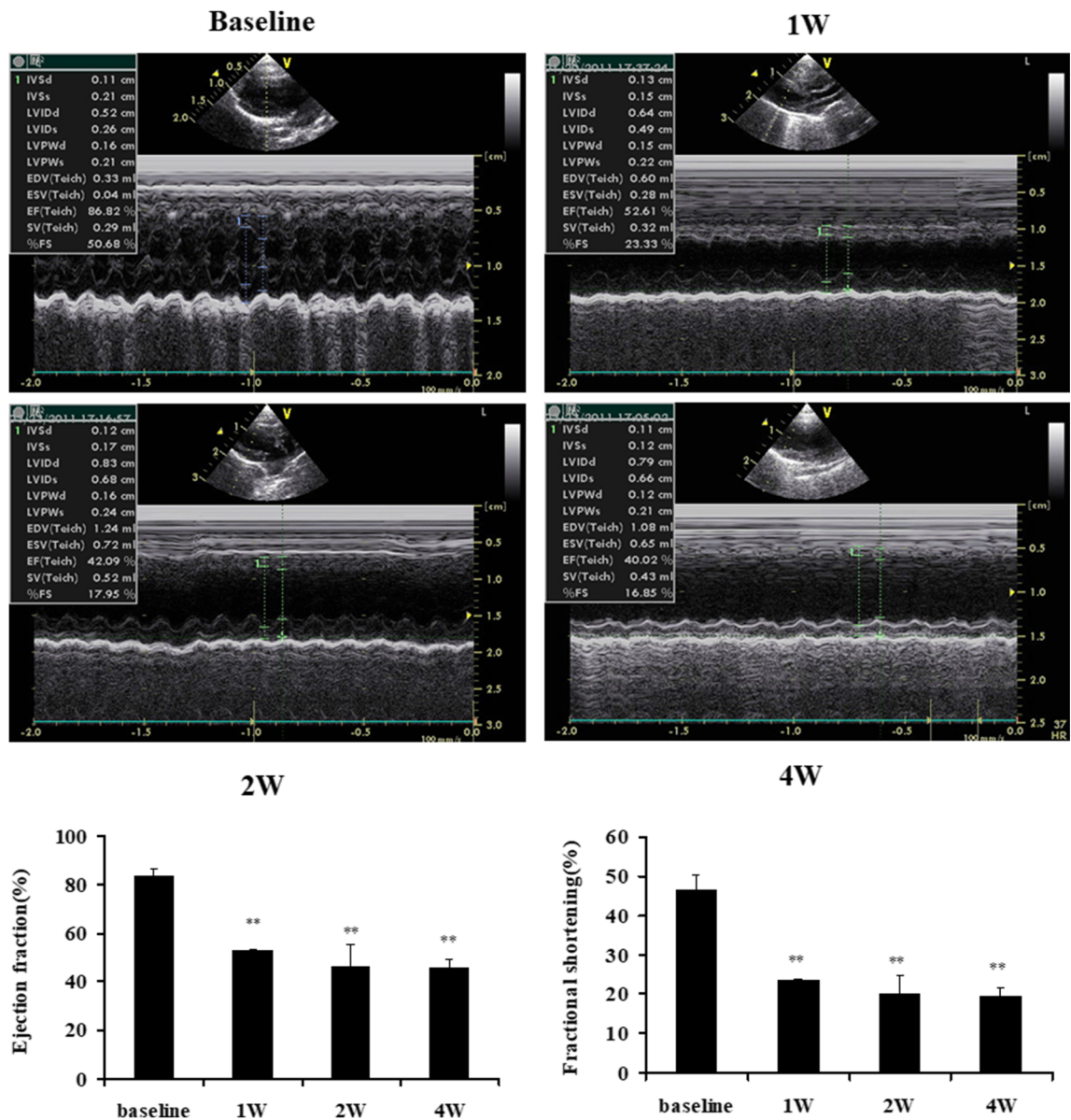


Fig. 1. Echocardiographic assessment of cardiac function. Representative M-mode echocardiograms are shown at baseline (normal rats) and in the 1w, 2w, and 4w groups. In the groups that had surgery, 1, 2, and 4 weeks after ligation of the LAD, the left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) declined to $52.88 \pm 0.71\%$, $46.51 \pm 8.58\%$, and $45.49 \pm 4.05\%$, respectively, compared with the baseline ($83.45 \pm 2.99\%$, $p < 0.01$). The left ventricular fractional shortening (LVFS) declined to $23.47 \pm 0.48\%$, $20.20 \pm 4.54\%$, and $19.49 \pm 1.94\%$, 1, 2, and 4 weeks after AMI, respectively, compared with the baseline ($46.66 \pm 3.57\%$, $p < 0.01$). ** $p \leq 0.001$, compared to the baseline group; $n = 8$ for each group.