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## **CORRIGENDUM**

## Long-term VEGF-A expression promotes aberrant angiogenesis and fibrosis in skeletal muscle

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The authors would like to apologise for this error.

Since the online publication of this paper the authors have noticed that Figure 2 is incorrect. The Doppler data are missing in panels i and j. The correct figure is shown below.

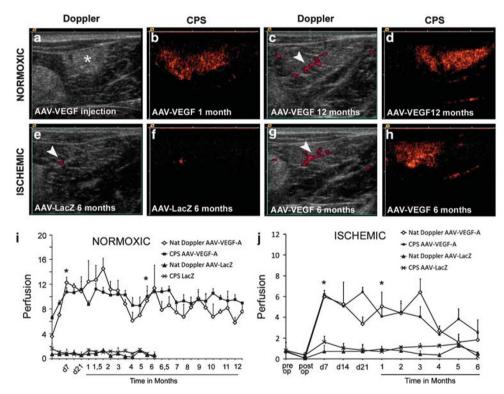


Figure 2 Muscle perfusion imaged by contrast pulse sequence (CPS) ultrasound technique in normal muscles (a–d) and after ischemia operation (e–h). Native image after AAV-VEGF-A-A $_{165}$  injection, asterisk indicates the location of the injection (a). CPS images from the same muscle 1 month (b) and 12 months (d) after AAV-VEGF-A-A $_{165}$  gene transfer. Power Doppler image after AAV-VEGF-A-A $_{165}$  gene transfer (c). Power Doppler (e) and CPS (f) images 6 months after ischemia operation and AAV-LacZ gene transfer. Power Doppler (g) and CPS (h) images 6 months after ischemia operation and AAV-VEGF-A-A $_{165}$  gene transfer. Arrowheads in Doppler images indicate the signal from large vessels. Perfusion ratio to contralateral intact in normal muscles (i) and in ischemic muscles (j). Perfusion in VEGF-A-transduced muscle was increased compared with LacZ muscle already 1 week after gene transfer both in normoxic and in ischemic muscles. Results are presented as means  $\pm$  s.e.m., \* $P \le 0.05$ , n = 3.