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Author Correction: Anti-apoptotic activity of ET_B receptor agonist, IRL-1620, protects neural cells in rats with cerebral ischemia

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This Article contains errors in Figures 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 where the white backgrounds have been erroneously changed to black. The correct Figures 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 appear below as Figures 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

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Figure 1. Bax translocation to mitochondria in cerebral ischemia-induced apoptosis. Bax was immuno-stained with anti-Bax³⁴, and the mitochondria were stained with MitoTracker (green). The merged image indicates colocalization of Bax on mitochondria. Values are expressed as mean $\pm$ S.E.M. * $P < 0.01$ compared to sham, @ $P < 0.001$ compared to MCAO + vehicle.

Figure 2. TUNEL positive cells per 750 μm^2 in the ischemic region were detected by TUNEL staining 24 h and day 7 after MCAO. Values are expressed as mean $\pm$ S.E.M. * $p < 0.0001$ compared to sham; @ $p < 0.001$ compared to vehicle.

Figure 3. Effect of IRL-1620 on cerebral blood flow before, after and day 7 post MCAO in rat brains. Values are expressed as mean $\pm$ SEM. *P < 0.001 compared to sham; @P < 0.05 compared to MCAO + vehicle; \$P < 0.0001 compared to IRL-1620 1 h post MCAO.

Figure 4. Effect of IRL-1620 on infarct volume in MCAO rats. 2 mm coronal sections of brains stained with TTC to visualize the infarct area 7 h, 24 h and day 7 post MCAO (red indicates normal tissue and white indicates infarct tissue). Values are expressed as mean $\pm$ SEM. *P < 0.001 compared to sham; @P < 0.05 compared to MCAO + vehicle.

Figure 5. Stimulation of ET_B receptors by IRL-1620 can stimulate apoptotic signaling pathways which may be implicated in its neuroprotective effect.

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