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Author Correction: Inhibition of the Akt1-mTORC1 Axis Alters Venous Remodeling to Improve Arteriovenous Fistula Patency

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This Article contains an error. The p-mTORC1 control panel in Figure 8G was inadvertently duplicated from the p-Akt1 control panel in Figure 6C. The correct panels for Figure 8G and 8H appear below in Figure 1, as Panels 1A and 1B respectively. The statistical analyses were re-calculated for the m-TORC1 data, and the conclusions were unaffected.

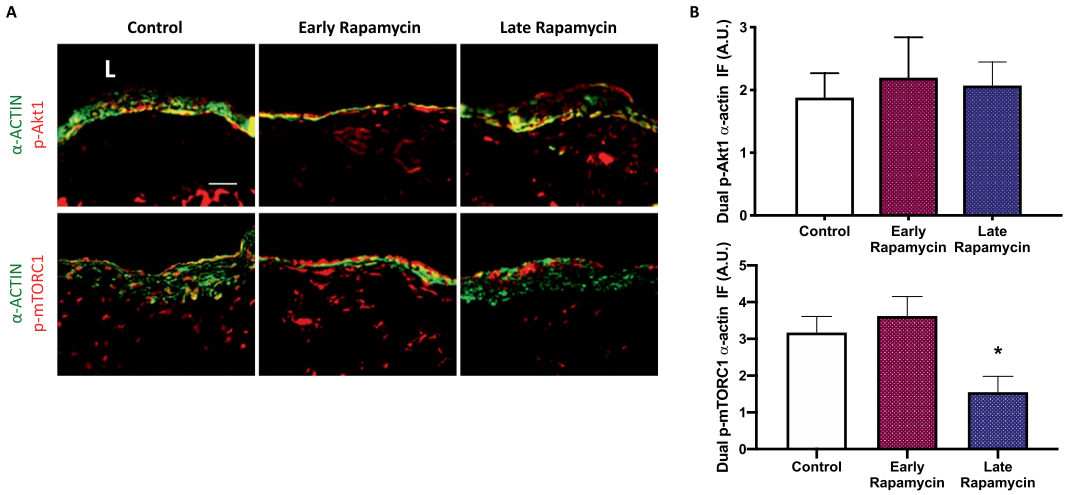

Figure 1. Rapamycin enhanced early AVF remodeling to improve patency. **(A)** Photomicrographs of representative dual IF of a-actin (green) and p-Akt1 (red, first row) or p-mTORC1 (red, second row) in AVF after control, early or late rapamycin treatment (day 42). **(B)** Bar graphs showing quantification of dual IF in AVF after control, early rapamycin or late rapamycin treatment (day 42); p-Akt1-α-actin: $p = 0.6067$ (ANOVA); p-mTORC1-α-actin: $*p = 0.0004$ (ANOVA); control vs late rapamycin: $p = 0.0016$; n=5 for all groups except n = 4 in control group for p-mTORC1-α-actin.