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Author Correction: Novel function of pregnancy-associated plasma protein A: promotes endometrium receptivity by up-regulating N-fucosylation

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This Article contains errors. In Figure 1, the images used for panels 1A-i, 1E-g, and 1E-i are incorrect. The corrected Figure 1 appears below.

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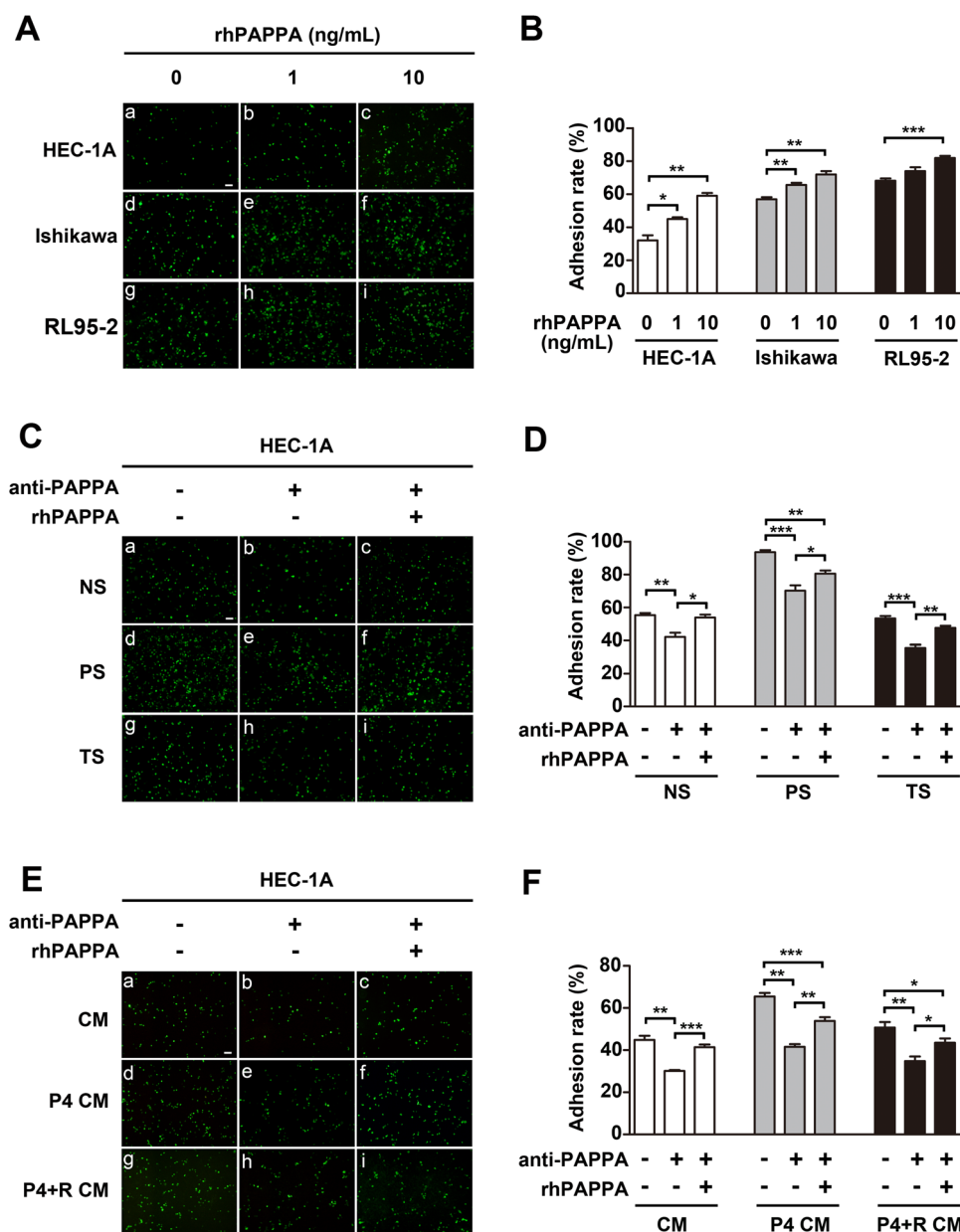


Figure 1. PAPP promotes human endometrial cell receptivity. HEC-1A, Ishikawa and RL95-2 cell monolayers were differently pre-treated as indicated before CMFDA-stained JAR cells (green) were plated. (A, C, E) Attached JAR cells were photographed after 1 h under a fluorescent microscope, (B, D, F), the respective adhesion rate was calculated as the percentage of attached JAR cells. (A) HEC-1A, Ishikawa and RL95-2 cells were pre-treated with different doses of rhPAPPA (1 ng/ml and 10 ng/ml) for 48 h. (C) HEC-1A cells were pre-incubated with non-pregnancy serum (NS) (a–c), pregnancy serum (PS) (d–f), and threatened abortion serum (TS) (g–i) in the absence (a, d, g), or presence of anti-PAPPA (b, e, h) and anti-PAPPA plus rhPAPPA (c, f, i). (E) HEC-1A cells were pre-incubated with conditional medium (CM) from JAR cells (a–c), CM after JAR cells were treated with progesterone (100 μ M) (P4 CM) (d–f), CM after JAR cells were treated with progesterone (100 μ M) plus RU486 (10 μ M) (P4+R CM) (g–i) in the absence (a, d, g), or presence of anti-PAPPA (b, e, h) and anti-PAPPA plus rhPAPPA (c, f, i) before JAR cells were added. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. The bar represents 100 μ m. The data were presented as the mean \pm SEM of three independent experiments.



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