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Author Correction: Modulation of microglial phenotypes by dexmedetomidine through TREM2 reduces neuroinflammation in heatstroke

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The original version of this Article contained an error in Figure 1, where the representative higher magnification pathological image of brain sections in the “Control” group in panel B was mistakenly taken from the same original image file in the “Heat + DEX” group.

The original Figure 1 and accompanying legend appear below.

The original Article has been corrected.

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Figure 1. DEX reduces the nerve damage and neuroinflammation caused by heatstroke. ICR mice were exposed to an ambient temperature of 41 ± 0.5 °C until $T_c > 42.7$ °C (heatstroke onset), and then injected intraperitoneally with 25 μ g/kg DEX (Heat + DEX group) or 0.9% saline (Heat group), followed by a 12-h recovery at an ambient temperature of 23 ± 1 °C. **(A)** The neurological function of mice was evaluated by the modified neurological severity score (mNSS). **(B)** Representative pathological pictures of brain sections stained with haematoxylin–eosin (HE) at a magnification of X-200. **(C–F)** Cytokine expression levels in the cerebral cortex were assessed by ELISA. The data are shown as the mean $\pm$ SEM of three independent experiments. Statistical analysis: two-way ANOVA. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.001$ vs. Control. # $p < 0.05$ vs. Heat.

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