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Author Correction: The Nuclear Receptor and Clock Repressor Rev-erbα Suppresses Myogenesis

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The original Article contained an error in Figure 8A, where D5 WT was incorrectly duplicated as Rev-/- D3. The original Figure 8 appears below.

The original Article has been corrected.

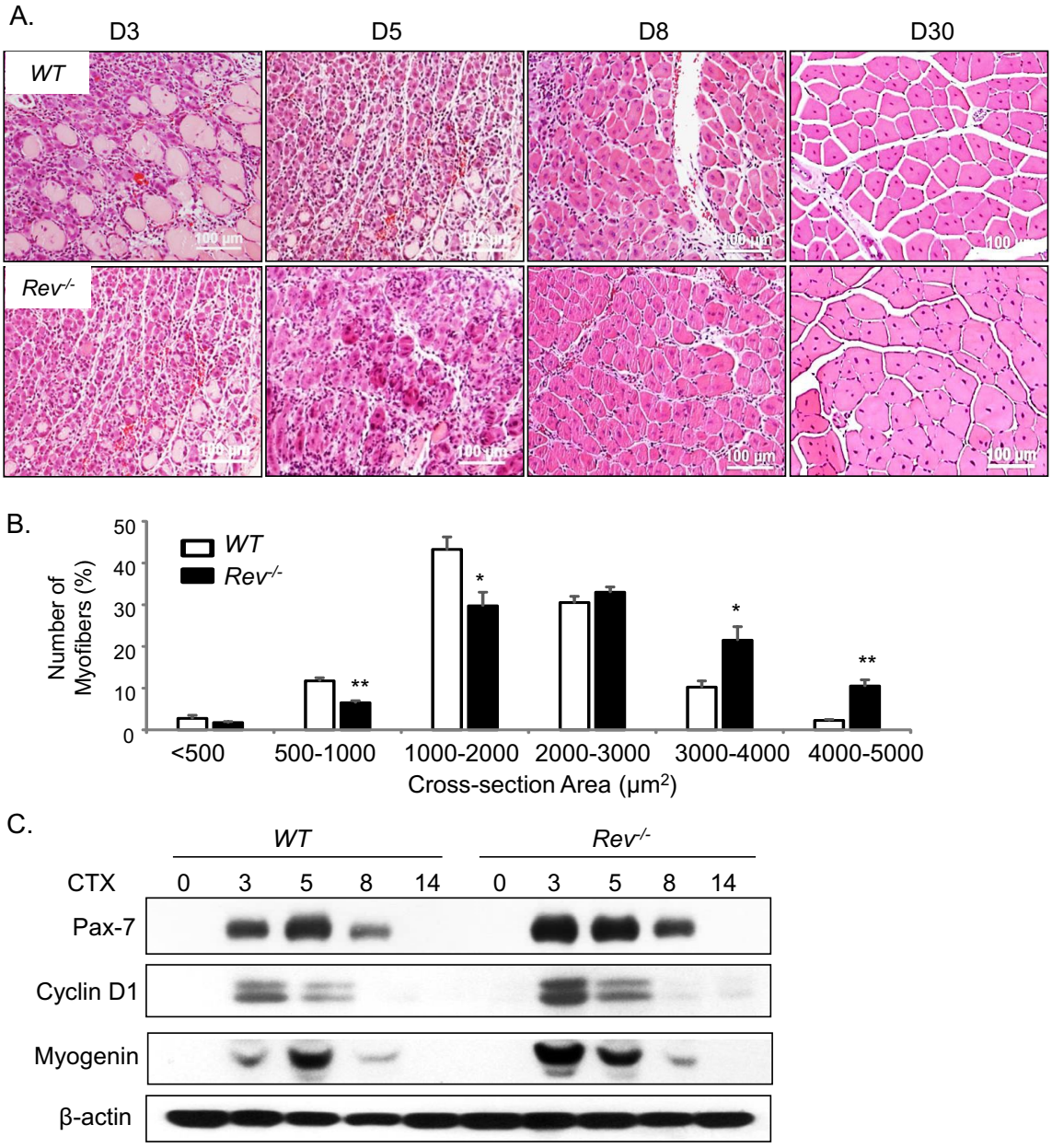

Figure 8. Loss of Rev-erbα enhances muscle regeneration. (**A**) Representative images of H/E histological analysis of muscle regeneration at 3, 5, 8 and 30 days. The number of mice used for these analysis are: day 0 (WT n = 6, Rev−/− n = 6), day 3 (WT n = 6, Rev−/− n = 5), day 5 (WT n = 7, Rev−/− n = 6), day 8 (WT n = 5, Rev−/− n = 6), day 14 (WT n = 6, Rev−/− n = 5), day 30 (WT n = 6, Rev−/− n = 8). (**B**) Quantitative analysis of regenerated myofiber diameter distribution at 30 days after cardiotoxin injury in WT (n = 6) and Rev−/− mice (n = 8). Values are represented as the percentage of number of myofibers within the indicated range over total number of myofibers. Three representative 10X sections with ~ 450 total myofibers were counted for each mouse in the group. Non-parametric Kruskal–Wallis ANOVA for dataset p-value < 0.0001, and non-parametric Mann–Whitney test are indicated for individual cross section area category: ***P ≤ 0.05 or 0.01 Rev−/− vs. WT. (**C**) Immunoblot analysis of protein levels of cell cycle regulator and myogenic marker in regenerating TA muscle lysate at indicated time points after CTX injury. Protein samples were pooled from each group of WT or Rev−/− at indicated time point as shown in (**A**).