

CORRIGENDUM

DOI: 10.3892/ijmm.2023.5274

Incremental load training improves renal fibrosis by regulating the TGF- β 1/TAK1/MKK3/p38MAPK signaling pathway and inducing the activation of autophagy in aged mice

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Int J Mol Med 44: 1677-1686, 2019; DOI: 10.3892/ijmm.2019.4344

Following the publication of the above article, an interested reader drew to the authors' attention that, for the immunofluorescence staining experiments shown in Fig. 3A on p. 1681, the 'E-cadherin / YC' and 'E-cadherin / OC' data panels were overlapping, such that they may have been derived from the same original source; moreover, with the transmission electron microscopic images shown in Fig. 6G on p. 1683, the 'OC' and 'OY' panels were similarly overlapping.

After having re-examined their figures, the authors have realized that the data shown for the 'E-cadherin / YC' experiment in Fig. 3A and the 'OC' experiment in Fig. 6G were selected incorrectly. The authors were able, however, to identify the correct data for both of these figures, and the revised versions of Figs. 3 and 6 are shown on the next page. Note that the errors made during the assembly of these figures did not affect the overall conclusions reported in the paper. All the authors agree with the publication of this corrigendum, and are grateful to the Editor of *International Journal of Molecular Medicine* for allowing them the opportunity to publish this. They also apologize to the readership for any inconvenience caused.



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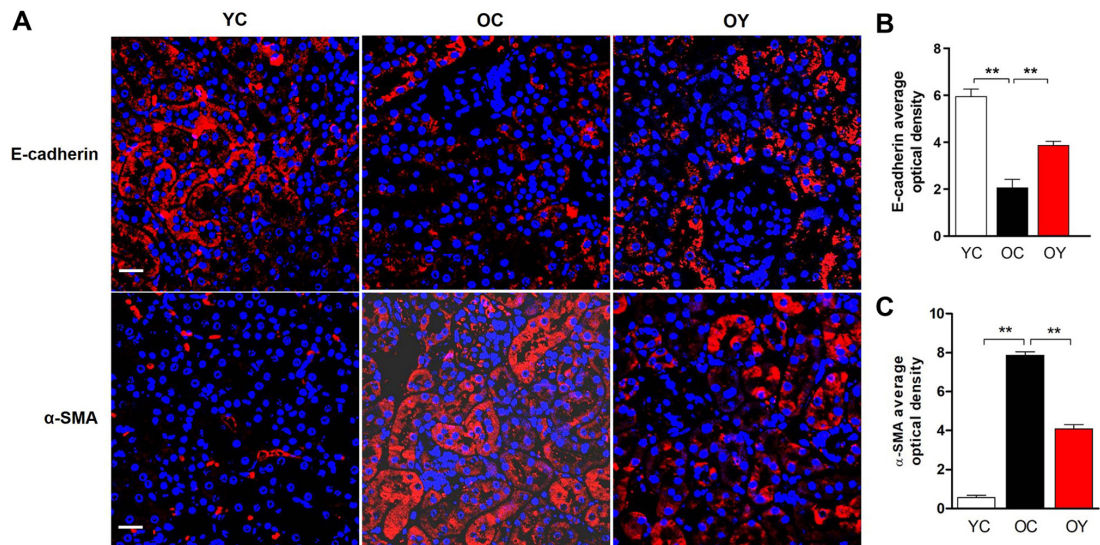


Figure 3. Effects of incremental load training on the expression of the E-cadherin and α -SMA in the kidney tissues of aged mice. (A) Expression of E-cadherin and α -SMA were identified by immunofluorescence staining (magnification, $\times 400$; scale bar= $20\ \mu\text{m}$). The red color represents a positive signal; cell nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst (blue). Relative OD values of (B) E-cadherin and (C) α -SMA staining are shown in bar graphs. Values are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation ($n=3$). ** $P<0.01$. YC, young control group; OC, elderly control group; OY, elderly exercise group; OD, optical density; α -SMA, α -smooth muscle actin.

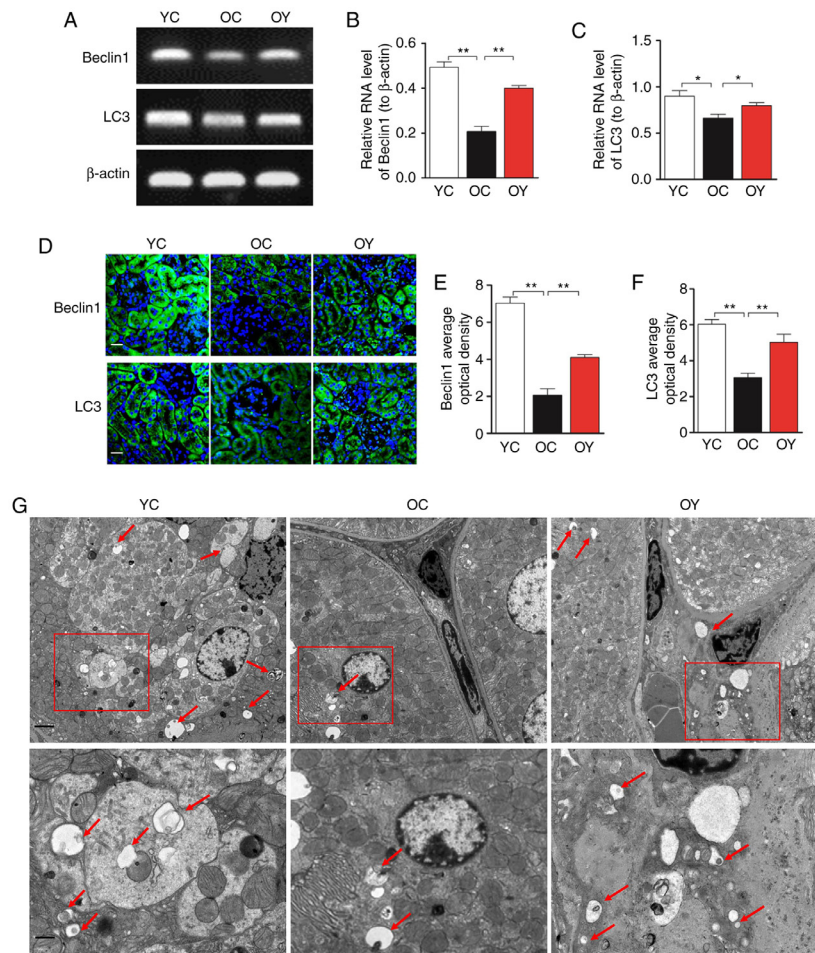


Figure 6. Effects of incremental load training on autophagic markers Beclin 1 and LC3 in the kidney tissues of aged mice. (A) Comparison of the effect of incremental load training on the relative mRNA expression of Beclin 1 and LC3 in kidney tissues. Bar graphs show the relative quantification of (B) Beclin 1 and (C) LC3 mRNA. (D) Expression of Beclin 1 and LC3 was assessed by immunofluorescence staining (magnification, $\times 200$; scale bar= $20\ \mu\text{m}$). The green color indicates the positive signal; cell nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue). Bar graphs show the relative OD values of (E) Beclin1 and (F) LC3 staining. Values are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation ($n=3$). * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$. (G) Assessment of autophagic activity by transmission electron microscopy (magnification, $\times 6,000$ and $\times 15,000$; scale bars, 2 and $1\ \mu\text{m}$). The arrows indicate autophagic vacuoles. YC, young control group; OC, elderly control group; OY, elderly exercise group; OD, optical density; LC3, light chain 3.