



Correction Correction: Mahmoud et al. Neurotoxic Effect of Fipronil in Male Wistar Rats: Ameliorative Effect of L-Arginine and L-Carnitine. *Biology* 2021, *10*, 682

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Figure Legend

In the original publication [1], there was a missing part in the legend for Figure 5. The correct legend appears below.

Figure 5. (**A**) Immunohistochemical staining of the cerebral cortex, CA region and dentate gyrus with Iba-1. Negative and non-observed immunostaining were seen in control, L-arginine (LA) and L-carnitine (LC) groups. Fipronil (FPN) group showed positive brownish Iba-1 immunoreactive microglia with numerous fine branching processes nuclei. Reduced immunoreactivity of microglia in FPN + LA and FPN + LC treated groups was seen [Anti-Iba-1 × 400]. (**B**) Immunoreactive parts percentage (IRP%) of Iba-1 protein expressed as mean \pm SE. Symbols **, *** indicates significant *p* value < 0.01 and 0.001, respectively. The symbol a × b means a was statistically more varied than b; a × c means a was statistically more varied than c.

In addition, there was a mistake in the legend for Figure 6. The name of the immunohistochemical marker was mistyped as Iba-1; however, the correct one is DCX. The correct legend appears below.

Figure 6. (**A**) Immunohistochemical staining of the cerebral cortex, CA region and dentate gyrus with DCX. Weak perinuclear membrane reaction was seen in control, L-arginine (LA) and L-carnitine (LC) groups. The Fipronil (FPN) group showed intense positive brownish immunoreactive neurons in the subgranular and granular cell layers. Reduced immunoreactivity of microglia in FPN + LA and FPN + LC-treated groups was seen (Anti-DCX 400×). (**B**) Immunoreactive parts percentage (IRP%) of DCX protein expressed as mean ± SE. Symbol a × b means a was statistically more varied than b; a × c means a was statistically more varied than c. Symbols **, *** indicate significant *p* values < 0.01 and 0.001, respectively.



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Copyright: © 2023 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (https:// creativecommons.org/licenses/by/ 4.0/). In the original publication [1], there was a mistake in Figures 4 and 6 as published. Figure 4e was misdragged, and the dentate gyrus of the fipronil +L-carnitine group was misdragged in Figure 6 for DCX immunohistochemistry. The corrected Figures 4 and 6 appear below.

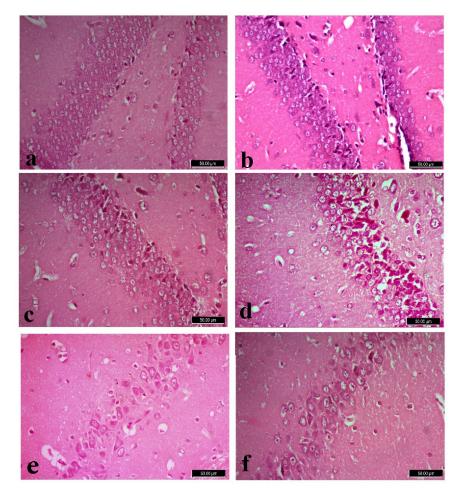


Figure 4. Dentate gyrus of control (**a**), L-arginine (**b**), L-carnitine (**c**) and fipronil (FPN)-treated rats (**d**). FPN-treated rat (**d**) showed shrunken, darkly stained granule cells with cytoplasmic vacuolations among few nearly normal granules cells with large vesicular nuclei. Improvements were observed in FPN + L-arginine and FPN + L-carnitine-treated groups (**e**,**f**). Stain: Hematoxylin and Eosin (H&E), magnification $400 \times$.

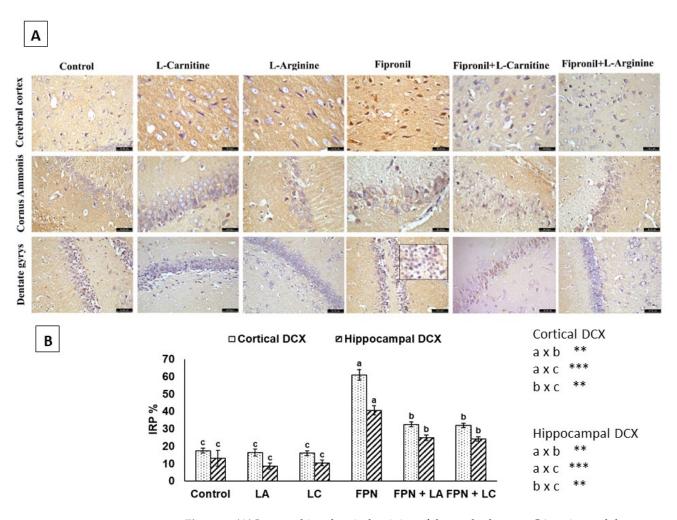


Figure 6. (**A**) Immunohistochemical staining of the cerebral cortex, CA region and dentate gyrus with DCX. Weak perinuclear membrane reaction was seen in control, L-arginine (LA) and L-carnitine (LC) groups. The Fipronil (FPN) group showed intense positive brownish immunoreactive neurons in the subgranular and granular cell layers. Reduced immunoreactivity of microglia in FPN + LA and FPN + LC-treated groups was seen (Anti-DCX 400×). (**B**) Immunoreactive parts percentage (IRP%) of DCX protein expressed as mean \pm SE. Symbol a \times b means a was statistically more varied than b; a \times c means a was statistically more varied than c; and b \times c means b was statistically more varied than c. Symbols **, *** indicate significant *p* values < 0.01 and 0.001, respectively.

The authors state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. This correction was approved by the Academic Editor. The original publication has also been updated.

Reference

 Mahmoud, Y.K.; Ali, A.A.; Abdelrazek, H.M.A.; Aldayel, T.S.; Abdel-Daim, M.M.; El-Menyawy, M.A.I. Neurotoxic Effect of Fipronil in Male Wistar Rats: Ameliorative Effect of L-Arginine and L-Carnitine. *Biology* 2021, 10, 682. [CrossRef]

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