



Correction

# Correction: Mahmoud et al. Coriander Oil Reverses Dexamethasone-Induced Insulin Resistance in Rats. *Antioxidants* 2022, 11, 441

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In the original publication [1], there was a mistake in Figures 7 and 8 as published. Figure 7A was mistakenly used again for Figure 7E; Figure 7D was mistakenly used again for Figure 8A; and Figure 7B was mistakenly used again for Figure 8E. The corrected Figures 7 and 8 appear below.



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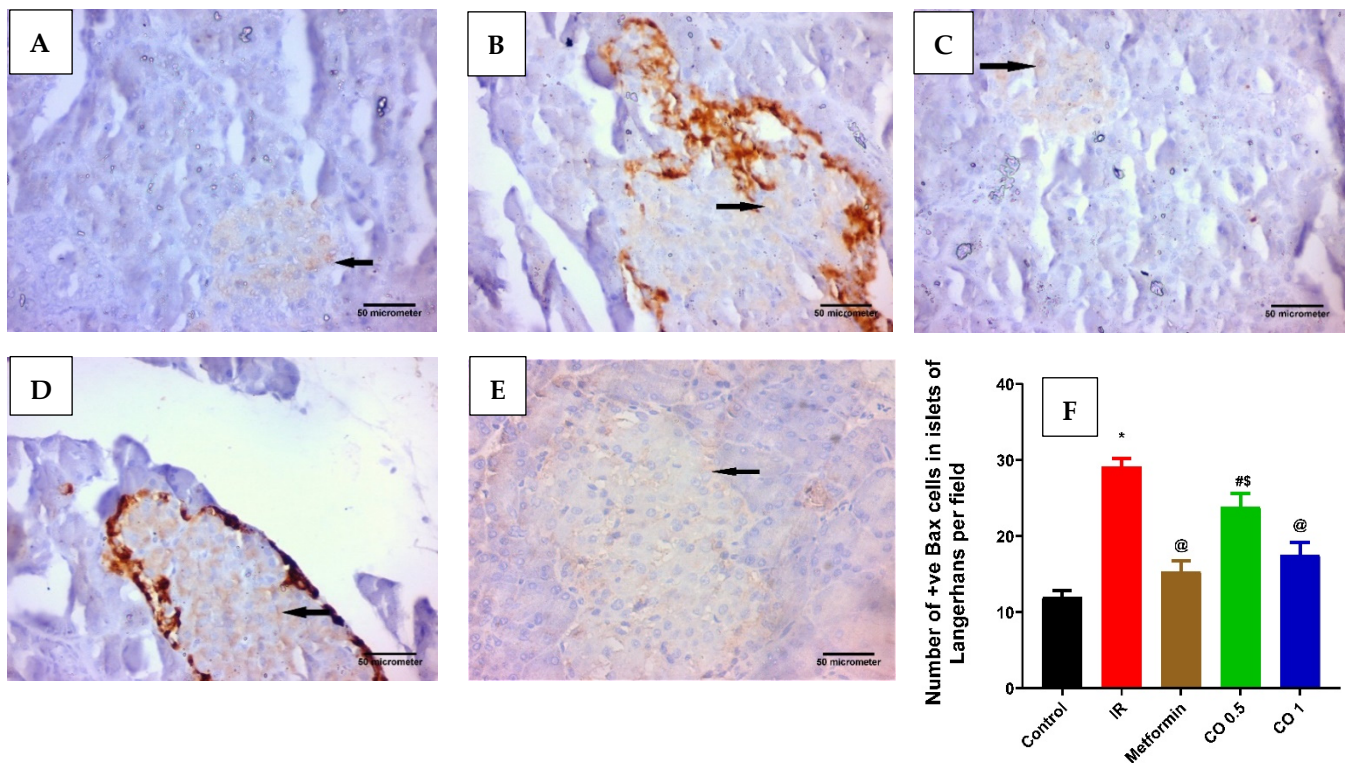
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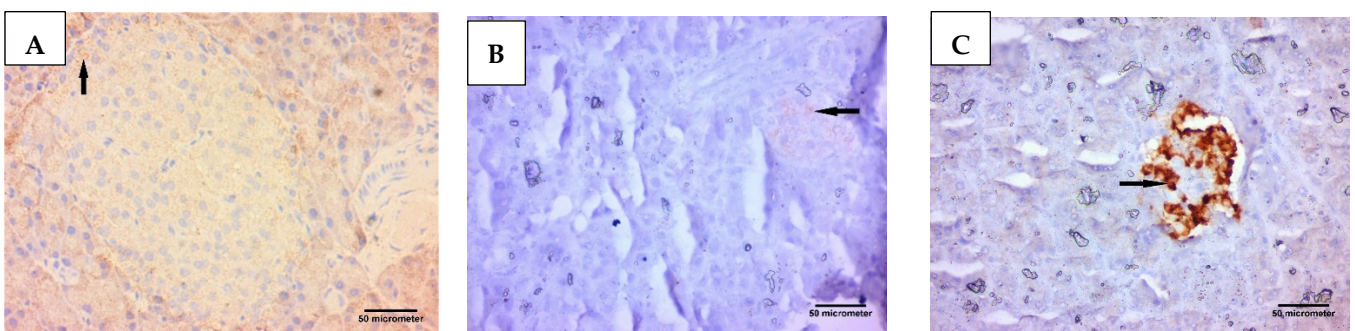
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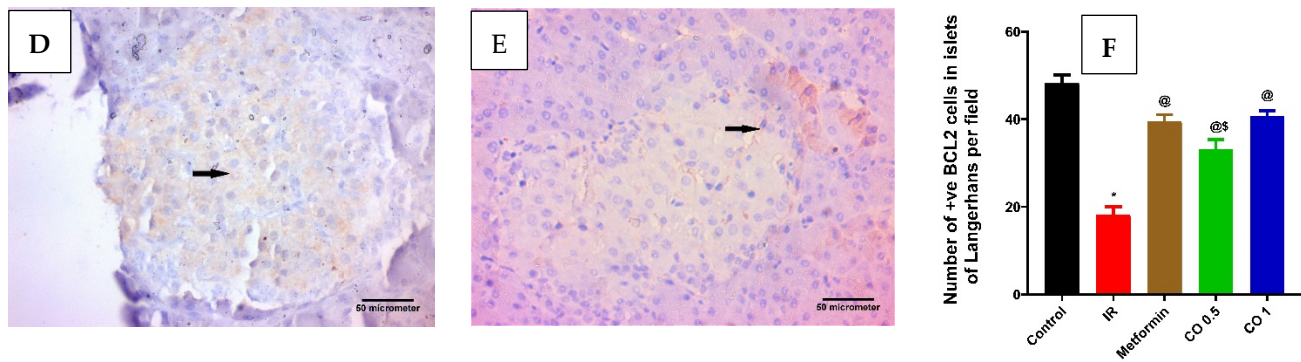
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**Figure 7.** Effect of coriander oil and metformin (50 mg/kg/day, PO) on pancreatic apoptosis marker, BAX in dexamethasone-induced insulin resistance in rats (RI). Photomicrograph of a pancreatic sections of (A) the control group displaying few of the islet cells are BAX positive cells; (B) the IR group displaying most of the islet cells are BAX positive cells; (C) metformin group showing some of the islet cells are BAX positive cells; (D) coriander oil (low dose group, 0.5 mL/kg, PO) displaying many of the islet cells are BAX positive cells; (E) coriander oil (high dose group, 1 mL/kg, PO) displaying some of the islet cells are BAX positive cells (Avidine biotin peroxidase stain with Hx counter stain  $\times 400$ , scale bar = 50  $\mu\text{m}$ ); (F) Bar graph showing the difference in number of immunopositive BAX cells in islets of Langerhans per field in all studied groups which was quantified  $\times 400$ . Results were analyzed by one-way ANOVA followed by the Post-hoc Tukey test. Results are shown in mean  $\pm$  SEM ( $n = 6$ ). \*, @, #, \$  $p < 0.05$  compared to normal, IR, metformin, and high dose coriander oil (CO 1) groups, respectively.



**Figure 8.** Cont.



**Figure 8.** Effect of Effect of coriander oil and metformin on pancreatic anti-apoptotic marker, BCL2 in dexamethasone-induced insulin resistance in rats (RI). Photomicrograph of a pancreatic sections (A) control group displaying most of the islet cells are BCL2 positive cells; (B) IR group displaying few of the islet cells are BCL2 positive cells; (C) metformin group (50 mg/kg/day, PO) displaying many of the islet cells are BCL2 positive cells; (D) coriander oil group (low dose, (CO 0.5 mL/kg, PO)) displaying some of the islet cells are BCL2 positive cells; (E) coriander oil group (high dose, (CO 1 mL/kg, PO)) displaying many of the islet cells are BCL2 positive cells (Avidine biotin peroxidase stain with Hx counter stain  $\times 400$ , scale bar = 50  $\mu\text{m}$ ); (F) Bar graph showing the difference in number of immunopositive BCL2 cells in islets of Langerhans per field in all studied groups that were quantified at  $\times 400$ . Results were analyzed by one-way ANOVA followed by the post-hoc Tukey test. Results are shown in mean  $\pm$  SEM (n = 6). \*, @, \$  $p < 0.05$  compared to normal, IR, and high dose coriander oil (CO 1) groups, 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

1. Mahmoud, M.F.; Ali, N.; Mostafa, I.; Hasan, R.A.; Sobeh, M. Coriander Oil Reverses Dexamethasone-Induced Insulin Resistance in Rats. *Antioxidants* **2022**, *11*, 441. [[CrossRef](#)]

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