

## Erratum

# Transplantation of bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells rescues partially rachitic phenotypes induced by 1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D deficiency in mice: Am J Transl Res. 2016; 8(10): 4382-4393

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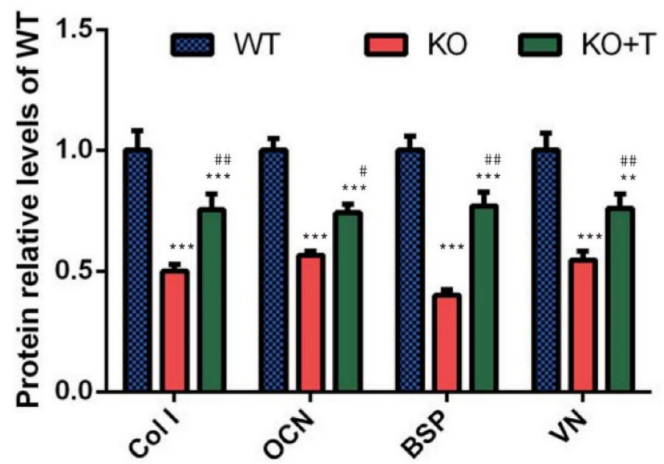
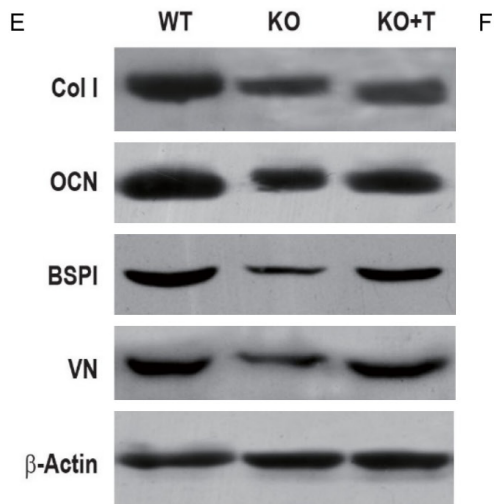
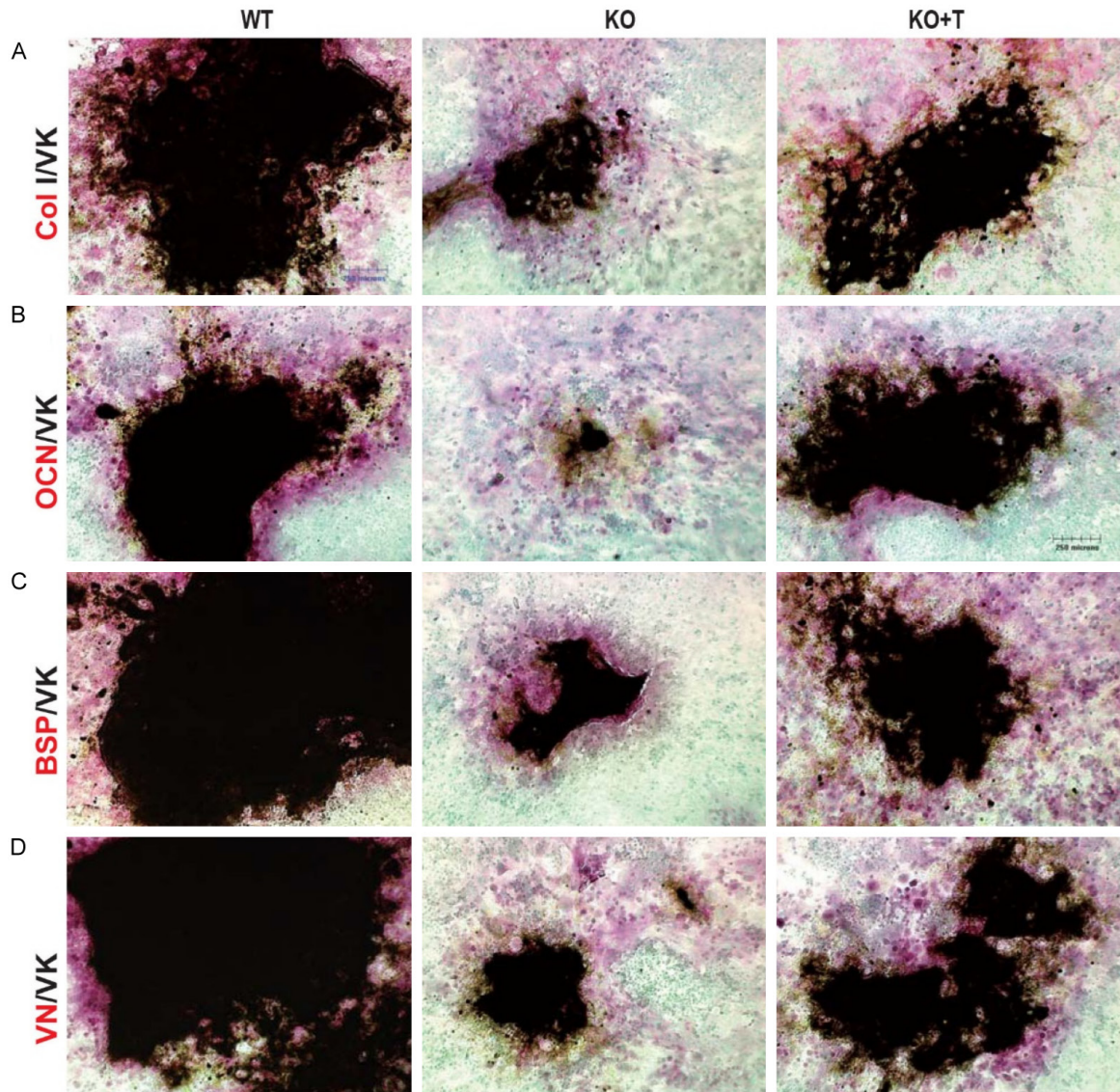
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In the submission of final revised version, an incorrect file for **Figure 3** was inadvertently uploaded. We apologize for any confusion this may have caused. The corrected **Figure 3** is presented below.

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# Role of mesenchymal stem cells in hereditary rickets



## Role of mesenchymal stem cells in hereditary rickets

**Figure 3.** Transplantation of wild-type BM-MSCs stimulated bone matrix protein synthesis and calcified nodule formation in BM-MSC cultures from  $1\alpha(\text{OH})\text{ase}^{-/-}$  recipients. (A) Representative micrographs of the resulting cells of bone marrow cell cultures derived from vehicle-treated wild-type (WT) and  $1\alpha(\text{OH})\text{ase}^{-/-}$  (KO) mice and BM-MSCs-transplanted  $1\alpha(\text{OH})\text{ase}^{-/-}$  mice (KO+T) with double staining using immunocytochemistry and Von Kossa for (A) type I collagen and von Kossa (Col I/VK), (B) osteocalcin and von Kossa (OCN/VK), (C) bone sialoprotein and von Kossa (BSP/VK), and (D) vitronectin and von Kossa (VN/VK). (E) Western blots of the cell extracts for expression of Col I, OCN, BSP and VN.  $\beta$ -actin was used as loading control. (F) Protein levels relative to  $\beta$ -actin protein were assessed by densitometric analysis and expressed relative to levels of WT mice. Each value is the mean  $\pm$  SEM of determinations in 5 mice of each genotype. \*\*:  $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*:  $P < 0.001$  relative to WT mice. #:  $P < 0.05$ ; ##:  $P < 0.01$ , relative to KO mice.