## PLOS ONE

## Correction



## Correction: Lifetime Stress Cumulatively Programs Brain Transcriptome and Impedes Stroke Recovery: Benefit of Sensory Stimulation

### The PLOS ONE Staff

There is an error in the key in Figure 5. The letters "MT" should be replaced with the letters "TS". The line "PS + AS + MT + Lx" should read "PS + AS + TS + Lx". Please see the corrected Figure 5 below.

**Citation:** The *PLOS ONE* Staff (2014) Correction: Lifetime Stress Cumulatively Programs Brain Transcriptome and Impedes Stroke Recovery: Benefit of Sensory Stimulation. PLoS ONE 9(7): e102489. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0102489

Published July 7, 2014

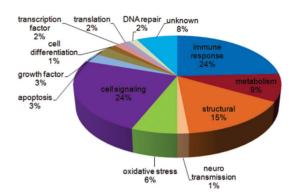
1

**Copyright:** © 2014 The *PLOS ONE* Staff. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

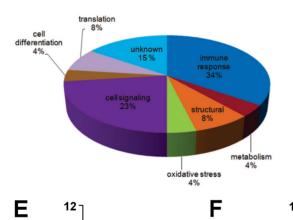
## A: Prenatal Stress

# cell translation DNA repair 2% 2% unknown response 26% cell signaling 24% structural 18% oxidative stress 6% neuro transmission 2%

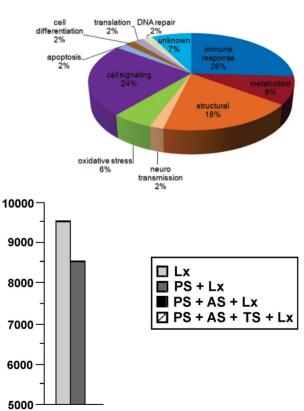
## B: Cumulative Prenatal and Postnatal Stress



## C: Ischemic Lesion



## **D: Tactile Stimulation**



doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0092130.g005

**Expression Ratio** 

10

8

6

2

## Reference

 Zucchi FCR, Yao Y, Ilnytskyy Y, Robbins JC, Soltanpour N, et al. (2014) Lifetime Stress Cumulatively Programs Brain Transcriptome and Impedes Stroke Recovery: Benefit of Sensory Stimulation. PLoS ONE 9(3): e92130. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0092130.

Expression Ratio (signal intensity)

Ube2s/ LOC365566