

Correction

Correction: Erythropoietin Protects Cardiomyocytes from Cell Death during Hypoxia/Reperfusion Injury through Activation of Survival Signaling Pathways

The PLOS ONE Staff

In Figure 2, the symbols above the 3rd and 4th bars are incorrect. Please see the corrected Figure 2 here.

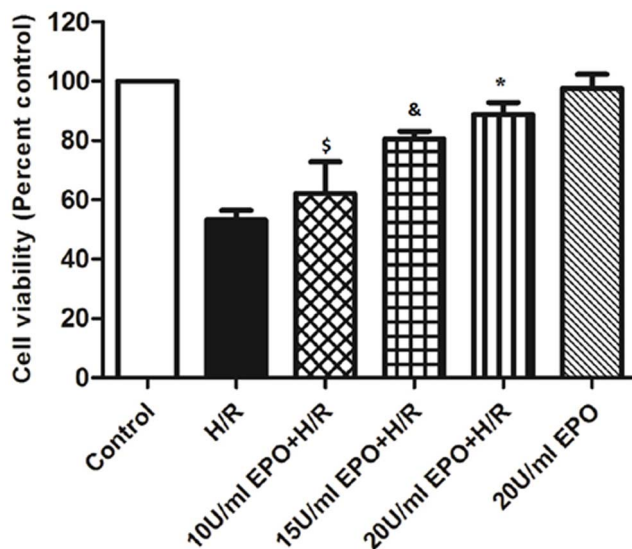


Figure 2. Pre-treatment of EPO increases cell viability in H/R induced H9C2 cells. The effect of EPO on cell viability was determined using MTT assay. H9C2 cells were subjected to H/R with or without pre-treatment with (10 U/ml, 15 U/ml and 20 U/ml) EPO for 24 hrs. 20 U/ml EPO significantly increases cell viability after H/R. Data are presented as means \pm SEM of the ratios from five independent experiments. \$ denotes $p < 0.05$, & denotes $p < 0.01$, * denotes $p < 0.001$ for analyses compared to H/R.
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Reference

1. Parvin A A, A RP, U S, Devendran A, Baker JE, et al. (2014) Erythropoietin Protects Cardiomyocytes from Cell Death during Hypoxia/Reperfusion Injury through Activation of Survival Signaling Pathways. PLoS ONE 9(9): e107453. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0107453

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