ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

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Astrocyte resilience to oxidative stress induced by insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I) involves preserved AKT (protein kinase B) activity.

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This article has been withdrawn by the authors. The pAKT and AKT immunoblots in Fig. 1*C* and the DAPI and DCF2 staining for control cells treated with either vehicle or IGF-I in Fig. 5*A* were published previously in Figs. 3*E* and 4*B*, respectively, from Genis, L., Dávila, D, Fernandez, S., Pozo-Rodrigálvarez, A., Martínez-Murillo, R., and Torres-Aleman, I. (2014) Astrocytes require insulin-like growth factor I to protect neurons against oxidative injury. *F1000Res* **3,** 28 (10.12688/f1000research.3-28.v2). Fig. 2*A* was published previously in Fig. 3*C* in Dávila, D. and Torres-Aleman, I. (2008) Neuronal death by oxidative stress involves activation of FOXO3 through a two-arm pathway that activates stress kinases and attenuates insulin-like growth factor I signaling. *Mol. Biol. Cell* **19,** 2014–2025.