Heliyon 6 (2020) e03146

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Heliyon

journal homepage: www.cell.com/heliyon

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to "Protective role of *Moringa oleifera* leaf extract on cardiac antioxidant status and lipid peroxidation in streptozotocin induced diabetic rats" [Heliyon 5, (12), (December 2019), e02935]



Helivon

B.Y. Aju^a, R. Rajalakshmi^a, S. Mini^{b,*}

^a Department of Botany, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India
^b Department of Biochemistry, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India

In the original published version of this article, the GCMS solvent peaks were incorrectly reported as plant compounds in Table 3. The rows concerning these two compounds (1,2 benzene carboxylic acid, bis(2-methylpropyl) ester & 1,2 benzene carboxylic acid) have been removed. The corrected Table 3 is displayed below.

This has also resulted in a correction for the first paragraph in subsection "GC–MS profiling of MOME". The corrected version of the paragraph is "GC-MS profiling of MOME (Figure 6) revealed the presence of 12 compounds (Table 3). Out of the 12 compounds found; 5 compounds were reported to have various biological activities. Heptadecanoic acid, hexadecanoic acid, Dl-.alpha.-Tocopherol. 11, 14, 17-eicosatrienoic acid and 9, 12, 15-octadecatrienal were the compounds present in MOME with anti arthritic and anti coronary activities. So the activity connected with MOME may be due to the presence of these compounds."

In addition, the following sentence has been removed from the discussion section: "1,2 benzene dicarboxylic acid, used in the preparation of perfumes and cosmetics (Roy et al., 2011) is the major compound in the methanol extract of Moringa oleifera leaves.". The reference (Roy et al., 2011) has also been removed.

The authors apologise for these mistakes. This correction does not, in any way, compromise the findings of the study, either in terms of the methodology, results, or interpretations drawn from the data therein. Both the HTML and PDF versions of the article have been updated to correct the error.

Table 3. MOME GCMS analysis.

Peak	R.Time	Area	Area%	Height	Height%	Name	Base m/z
1	26.699	59482	2.71	30093	4.46	16-HEPTADECENAL	68.05
2	28.503	55721	2.54	24213	3.58	HEPTADECANOIC ACID, METHYL ESTER	74.05
3	29.549	271109	12.37	36078	5.34	HEXADECANOIC ACID	73.05
4	31.824	86511	3.95	36832	5.45	11,14,17-EICOSATRIENOIC ACID, METHYL ESTER	79.05
5	32.063	157663	7.19	63384	9.38	PHYTOL	71.05
6	32.831	141128	6.44	26985	4.00	9,12,15-OCTADECATRIENAL	79.05
7	38.666	8889	0.41	4969	0.74	DODECANE, 1,1-DIFLUORO-	57.05
8	38.916	13074	0.60	6543	0.97	OCTADECANOIC ACID, 2-HYDROXY-1-(HYDROXYMETHYL)ETHYL ESTER	57.10
9	41.686	13624	0.62	6138	0.91	(S)-4-IODO-1,2-EPOXYBUTANE	57.05
10	42.079	22001	1.00	3795	0.56	6,6-DIMETHYL-9-METHYLENE BICYCLO[3.3.1]NONAN-3-ONE	149.00
11	42.566	12171	0.56	4645	0.69	4-ISOXAZOLAMINE, 5-(1-METHYLETHYL)-N-[(1-METHYLETHYL)CARBONIMIDOYL]-	71.10
12	48.530	66420	3.03	16292	2.41	DLALPHATOCOPHEROL	165.05

DOI of original article: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2019.e02935.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: minisaraswathy@gmail.com (S. Mini).

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2019.e03146

Received 30 December 2019; Accepted 30 December 2019

CellPress

^{2405-8440/© 2019} The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).