

Long-Term Morpholino Oligomers in Hexose Elicit Long-Lasting Therapeutic Improvements in *mdx* Mice

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The authors have discovered that the original article has errors in Figures 1, 2, and S1 that were introduced when a graduate student used the wrong shared image folder when putting together the figures.

In the original Figure 1B, which shows expression of dystrophin-positive fibers in body-wide muscles, control images for wild-type *C57* (TA and abdominal) and untreated *mdx* mice were repeatedly used instead of the right images corresponding to the mice used for this manuscript. The control images have been replaced and a corrected Figure 1B appears below.

In the original Figure 2A, which shows expression of dystrophin-associated protein complex in quadriceps, the *C57* control images were shown at the wrong magnification. The control images have been replaced and a corrected Figure 2A appears below.

In the original Figure S1B, which shows histological staining of kidney and liver, the image for wild-type *C57* (kidney) control was repeatedly used instead of the right images corresponding to the mice used for this manuscript. A corrected Figure S1B appears below.

These corrections do not change the conclusions of the paper. The authors apologize for the errors and any confusion they may have caused.

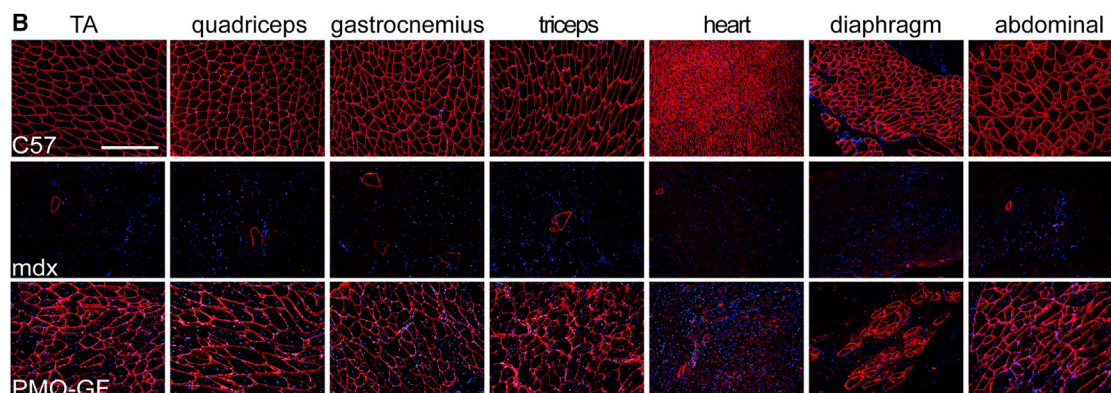


Figure 1. Dystrophin Restoration in *mdx* Mice with Yearlong Systemic Administration of PMO-GF.

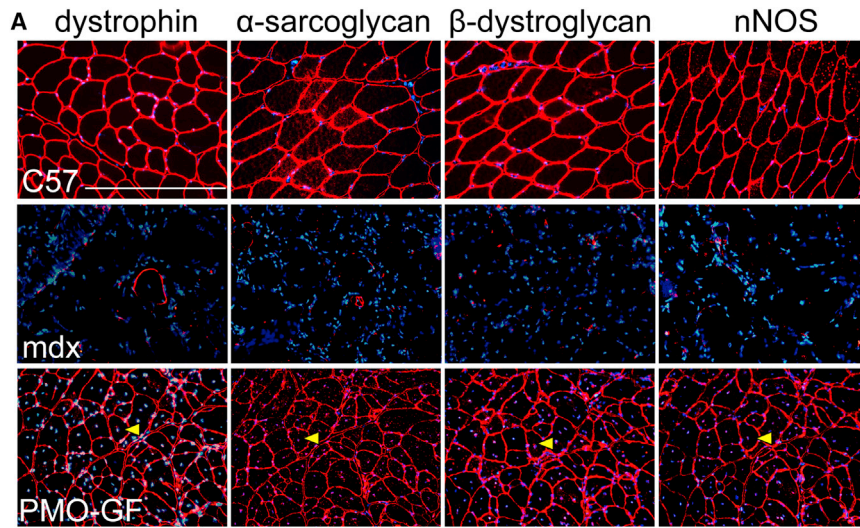
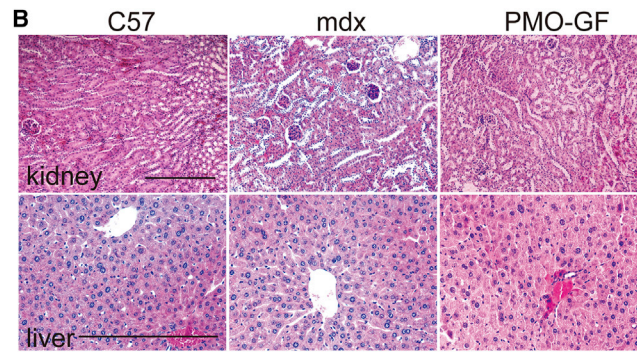


Figure 2. Functional Improvement in mdx Mice Treated with PMO-GF for 1 Year.



Supplementary Figure 1. Examination of body-weight and pathophysiological changes of mdx mice treated with PMO-GF for one year.