DOI: 10.1111/jcmm.15632

CORRIGENDUM

In Shi et al,[1] the published article contains errors in Figure 1. The correct figures are shown below. The authors confirm all results, conclusions of this article remain unchanged.

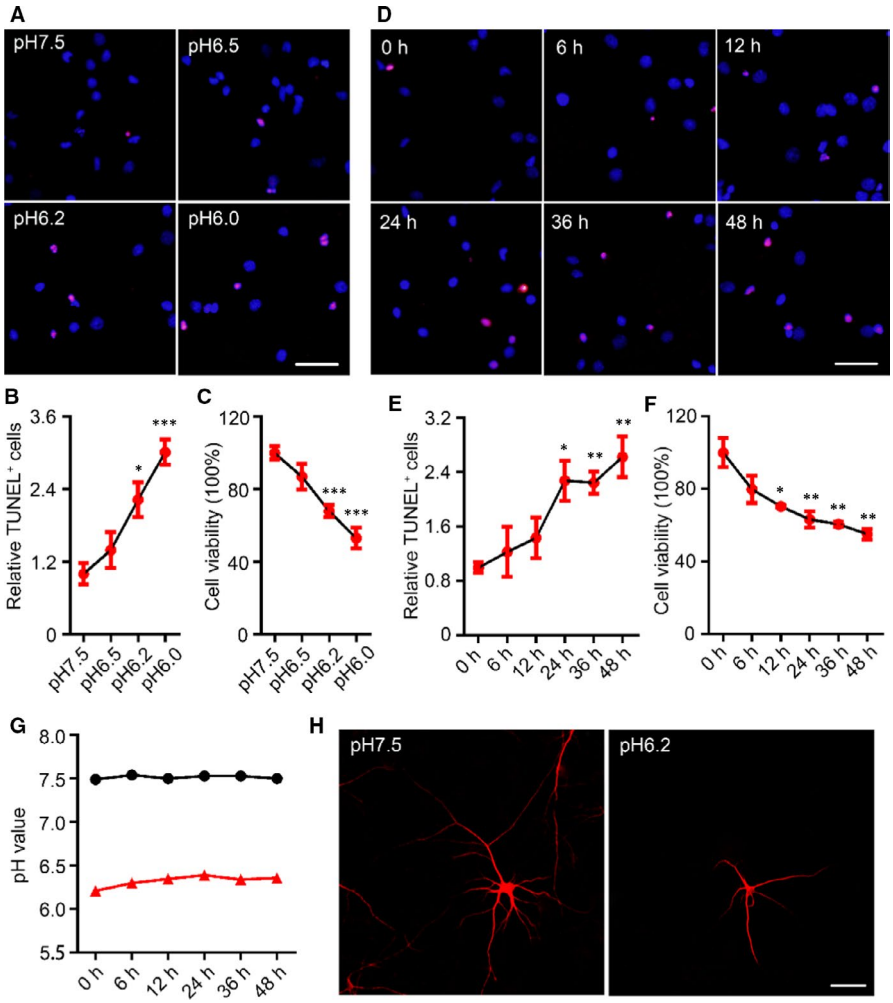

FIGURE 1 Decreases in extracellular pH value induced neuronal injury. A, TdT-mediated dUTP nick-end labelling (TUNEL) staining (red) in cultured rat cortical neurons (14-d in vitro, 14 DIV) was performed after acid treatments (pH6.5, pH6.2 and pH6.0) for 24 h (scale bar = 50 μm) and quantified (B). Data were presented as means ± SEM. **P* < .05, ****P* < .001 vs Con, n = 4/group. C, The relative cell viabilities of rat cortical neurons after acidic treatment for 24 h were shown by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK8) assay. Data were presented as means ± SEM. ****P* < .001 vs Con, n = 6/group. D, TUNEL staining in the rat cortical neurons (14 DIV) was performed after pH6.2 treatment for 0-48 h (eg 0, 6, 12, 24, 36 and 48 h, respectively) (scale bar = 50 μm) and quantified (E). Data were presented as means ± SEM. **P* < .05, ***P* < .01 vs Con, n = 4/group. F, The relative cell viabilities of rat cortical neurons after pH6.2 treatment for 0-48 h were shown by CCK8 assay. Data were presented as means ± SEM. **P* < .05, ***P* < .01 vs Con, n = 6/group. G, Changes in acidity of normal medium and pH6.2 medium within 48 h. H, Images for observing neurons were collected on a confocal laser scanning microscope after immunofluorescence staining with an antibody recognizing microtubule-associated protein 2. Scale bar = 50 μm

REFERENCE

1. Shi Y, Cai E-L, Yang C, et al. Protection of melatonin against acidosis-induced neuronal injuries. *J Cell Mol Med*. 2020;24:6928-6942.