


CORRECTION

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Correction to: Melatonin prevents bone destruction in mice with retinoic acid-induced osteoporosis

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Following publication of the original article (Wang et al. 2019), the authors identified an error in Fig. 4. The correct figure is given in this Correction article.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s10020-019-0107-0>.

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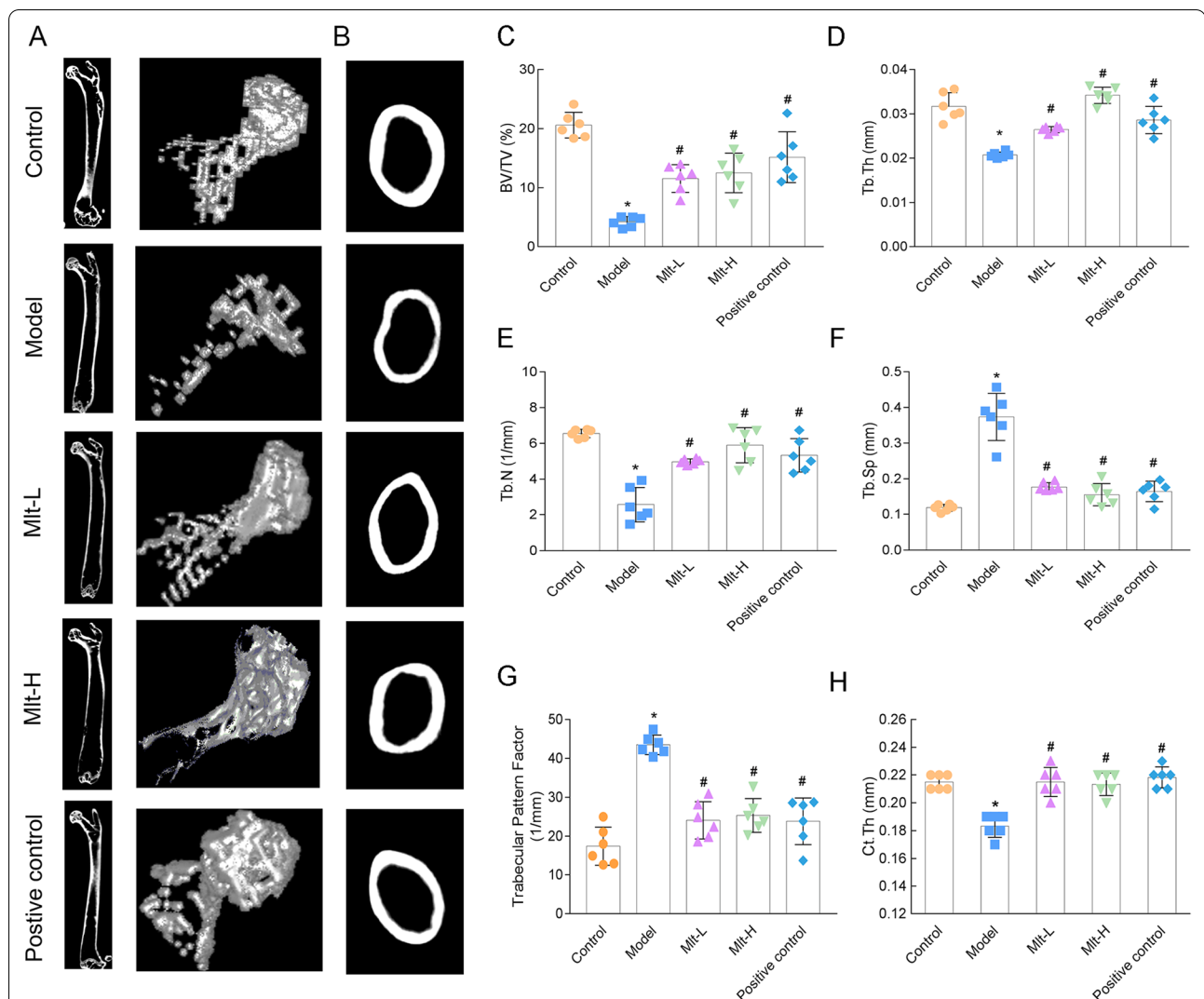


Fig. 4 Effect of melatonin on the femur microstructure of osteoporosis (OP) model mice. **a** and **b** Micro-CT detection after the administration of melatonin or alendronate. Images of 2D and 3D reconstruction obtained by micro-CT showed that the model group had a reduction in the number of femoral trabeculae and the thickness of femur diaphysis. Microstructure parameters of BV/TV (**c**), Tb.Th (**d**), Tb.N (**e**), Tb.Sp (**f**), trabecular pattern factor (**g**), and Ct.Th (**h**) were improved in melatonin-treated mice. Control: normal mice, Model: retinoic acid (RA)-induced OP model mice, Mlt-L: low-dose melatonin-treated OP model mice, Mlt-H: high-dose melatonin-treated OP model mice. Positive control: alendronatretreated OP mice. *, $P < 0.05$ vs control. #, $P < 0.05$ vs model; $n = 6$ per group

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Reference

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