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CORRECTION

Correction to: Preconditioning exercise reduces brain damage and neuronal apoptosis through enhanced endogenous 14-3-3γ after focal brain ischemia in rats

Shotaro Otsuka[1] · Harutoshi Sakakima[1] · Takuto Terashi[1] · Seiya Takada[1] · Kazuki Nakanishi[1] · Kiyoshi Kikuchi[2,3,4,5]

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In the original publication of the article, both the Figs. 2e and 7e have been published incorrectly and the correct Figs. 2 and 7 are given below. The original article has been corrected.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1007/s00429-018-1800-4.

✉ Harutoshi Sakakima
sakaki@health.nop.kagoshima-u.ac.jp

✉ Kiyoshi Kikuchi
kikuchi_kiyoshi@kurume-u.ac.jp

[1] Course of Physical Therapy, School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Kagoshima University, 8-35-1, Sakuragaoka, Kagoshima 890-8544, Japan

[2] Division of Brain Science, Department of Physiology, Kurume University School of Medicine, Kurume, Japan

[3] Department of Neurosurgery, Kurume University School of Medicine, Kurume, Japan

[4] Department of Systems Biology in Thromboregulation, Kagoshima University Graduate School of Medical and Dental Science, Kagoshima, Japan

[5] Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Dentistry, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

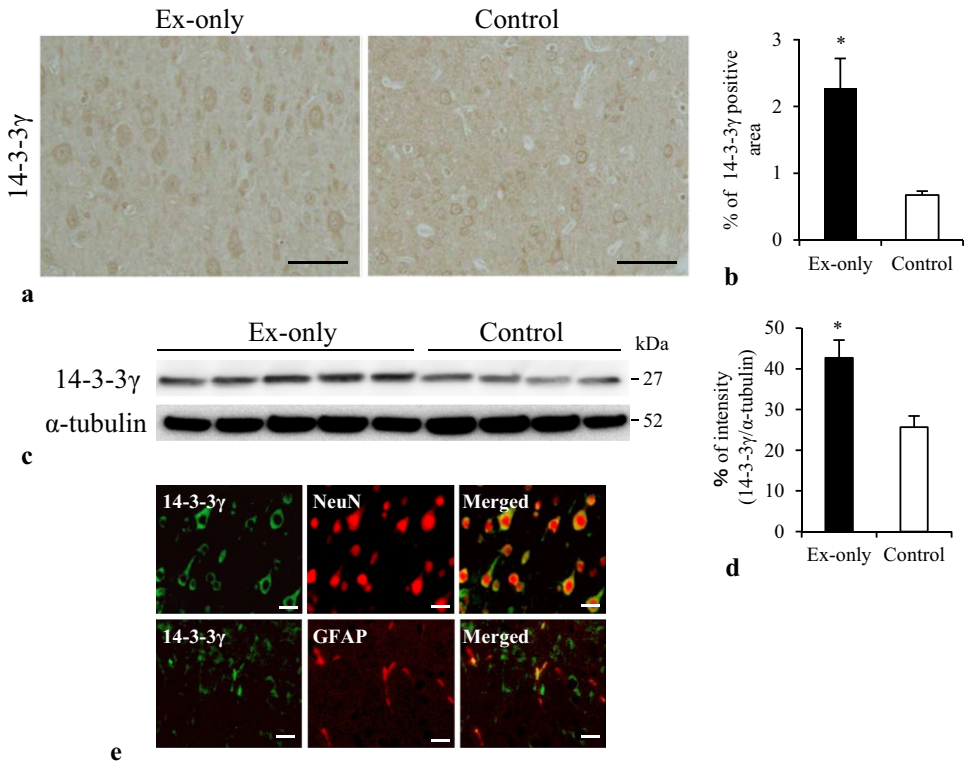

Fig. 2 Preconditioning exercise enhanced the expression of 14-3-3γ in neurons and astrocytes. 14-3-3γ immunoreactivity surrounding the lesion significantly increased in the Ex-only group than in the control group (**a, b**, $n=6$). Representative western blotting and semi-quantitative analysis showed that protein levels of 14-3-3γ significantly increased in the Ex-only group than in the control group (**c, d**, $n=5$ and 4, respectively). The 14-3-3γ positive cells were colocalized with NeuN or GFAP positive cells (**e**). Date are presented as mean ± SE. *$p<0.05$. Scale bar = 50 µm (**a**) or 20 µm (**e**)

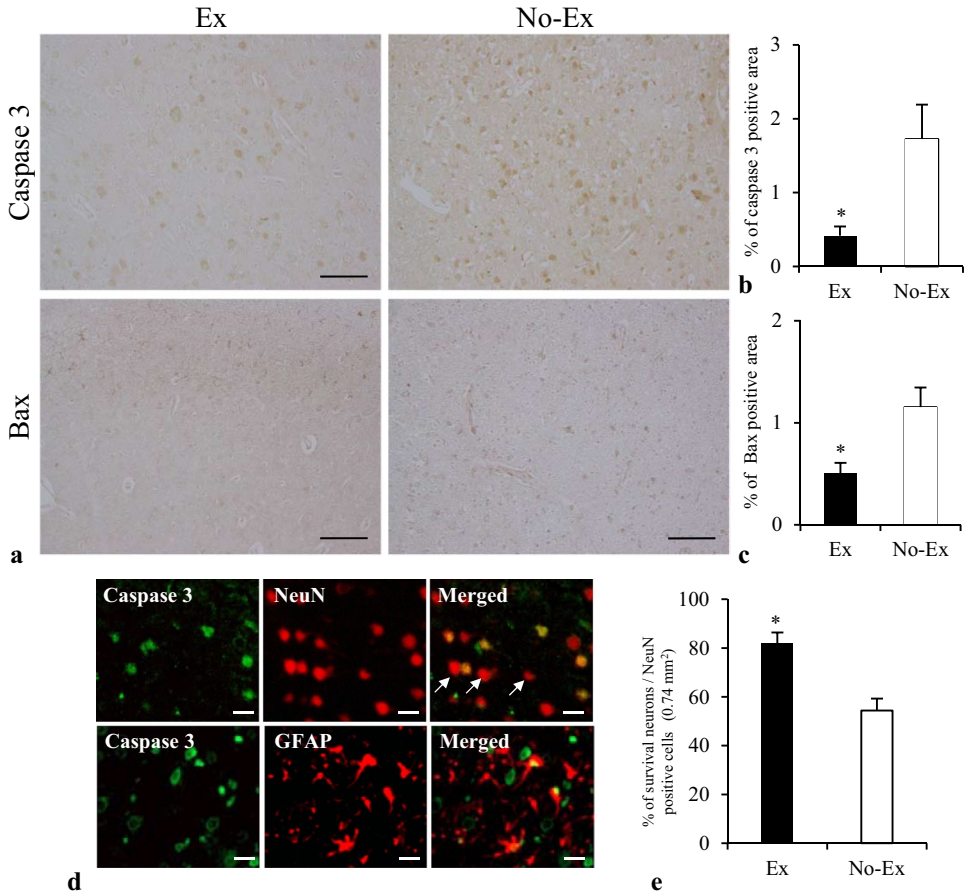

Fig. 7 The expression of caspase 3 and Bax surrounding the lesion after MCAO. The left side of each photomicrograph (**a**) shows an ischemic region, and the right side shows a surrounding the lesion (penumbral area). The caspase 3 and Bax immunoreactivities surrounding the lesion were significantly reduced in the Ex group (**a**–**c**). The caspase 3 immunopositive cells were co-localized with the neuronal marker (NeuN) and astrocyte marker (GFAP) in the Ex group (**d**), largely observed with the neuronal marker surrounding the lesion. The ratios of survival neurons (arrow) were significantly increased in the Ex group compared to that in the No-Ex group (**e**). Date are presented as mean ± SE ($n=7$). *$p<0.05$. Scale bar = 50 µm (**a**) or 20 µm (**d**)