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CORRECTION

Correction to: Changes in the intra- and peri-cellular sclerostin distribution in lacuno-canalicular system induced by mechanical unloading

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In the original publication of the article, the left panel of Fig. 3 was published incorrectly. The correct version of Fig. 3 is provided below.

The original article was updated.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1007/s00774-020-01135-9.

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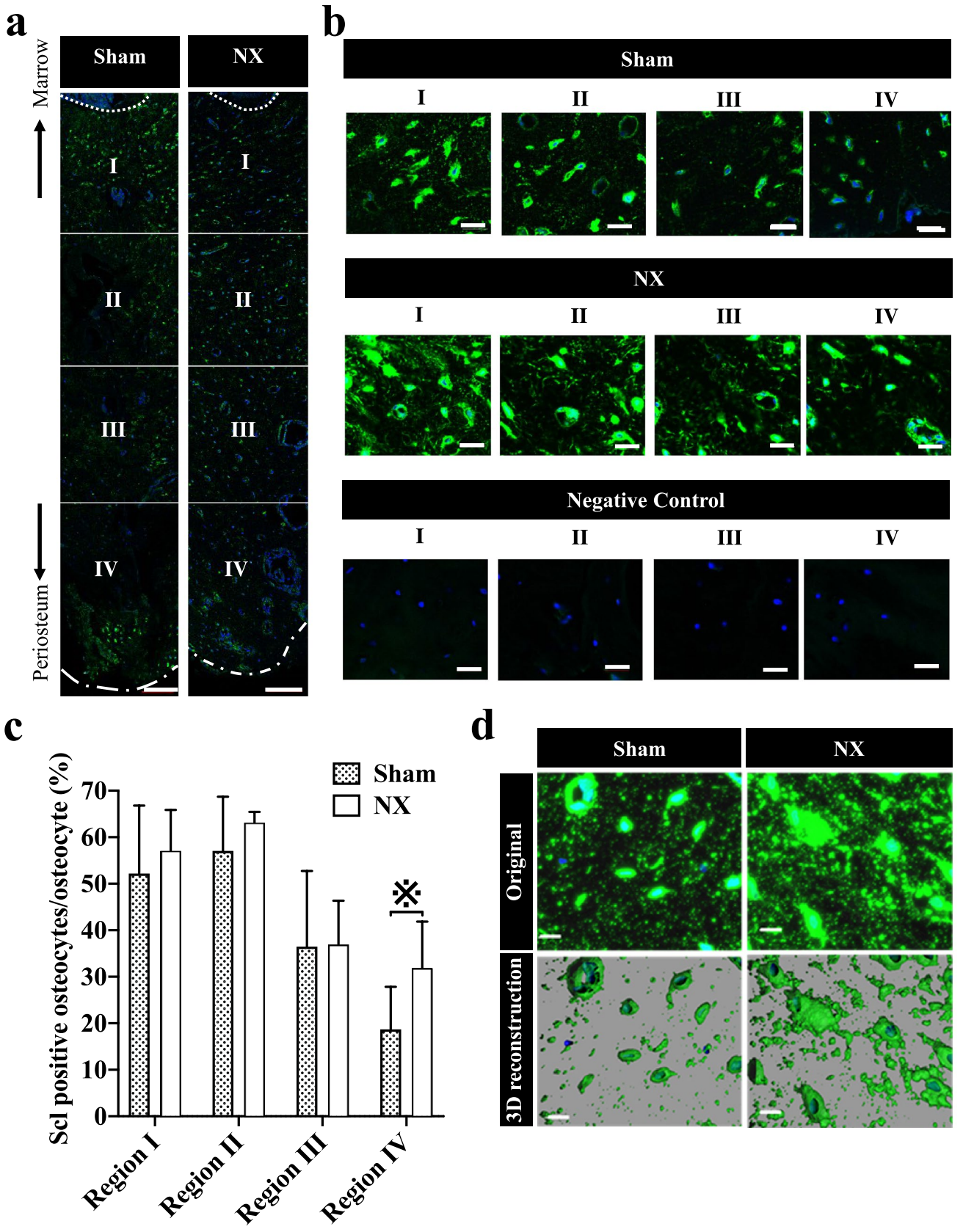
a
Sham
NX
Marrow
Periosteum
I
II
III
IV
b
Sham
NX
Negative Control
c
Scl positive osteocytes/osteocyte (%)
Sham
NX
※
Region I
Region II
Region III
Region IV
d
Sham
NX
Original
3D reconstruction

◂**Fig. 3** The number of sclerostin-positive osteocytes in the lateral region was evaluated. **a** Confocal tiling images of the lateral region. The sections were immunostained for Scl (green), and nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue). The white dashed line indicates the border between the marrow and cortical bone. The alternate long- and short-dash line indicates the border between the periosteal and cortical bone. The area from the marrow side to the periosteal side of the cortical bone was divided into four regions: I, II, III, and IV. Scale bar = 100 μm. **b** Magnified images of regions I, II, III, and IV. Scale bar = 20 μm. **c** The ratio of Scl-positive osteocytes to total osteocytes (nuclei stained with DAPI) in regions I, II, III, and IV. The data are expressed as the mean ± SD ($n = 4$). The asterisks indicate significant differences from the Sham group (※, $p < 0.05$: paired t test). **d** Three-dimensional immunofluorescence images of osteocytes in regions IV constructed using the IMARIS software program. Three-dimensional fluorescence images (upper figures) were constructed using the IMARIS software program. Surface rendering images corresponding to lower figures are shown. Scl and the nuclei are indicated in green and blue, respectively. Scale bar = 10 μm