Correction to: AGGF1 protects from myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury by regulating myocardial apoptosis and angiogenesis

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The original version of this article unfortunately contains errors in figures.

The images of TUNEL, α -actinin, and DAPI staining in both sham and isotype+I/R in Fig. 3A, and the images of immunohistochemical staining for ischemic hearts with anti-Mac-2 antibody in 3.0-treated groups after I/

R+anti-AGGF1 (mg/kg) in Fig. 6b were shown incorrectly. The correct Fig. 3A and Fig. 6B are given below. The corrections do not affect either the validity of the data or the overall conclusions.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10495-014-1001-4>.

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Fig. 3 AGGF1 attenuates cardiomyocyte apoptosis in the heart after I/R injury. **A** Representative photomicrographs of cardiomyocyte apoptosis (top) in the ischemic area of hearts from sham, control, antiAGGF1 and rhAGGF1 examined by TUNEL assay (green). Myocytes were identified by immunostaining with anti- α -actinin antibody (red), and nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue). Quantitative analysis of TUNEL-positive cells (bottom). Bar 50 μ m. Data are expressed as mean $\pm$ SEM ($n = 4$ per group). * $P < 0.05$ versus sham mice; # $P < 0.05$ versus control mice.

Fig. 6 AGGF1 attenuates cardiomyocyte apoptosis or inflammation and enhances angiogenesis after I/R injury. **B** Immunohistochemical staining of ischemic hearts from all groups with anti-Mac-2 antibody

(left). Quantification of Mac-2-positive cells (right). Bars 50 μ m. Data are expressed as mean $\pm$ SEM ($n = 4$ per group). * $P < 0.05$ versus sham mice; # $P < 0.05$ versus control mice.

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