Correction to: melatonin enhances antioxidant defenses but could not ameliorate the reproductive disorders in induced hyperthyroidism model in male rats

Hager M. Ramadan¹ • Nadia A. Taha¹ • Hodallah H. Ahmed¹

Published online: 28 December 2020

© Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2020

Correction to: Environmental Science and Pollution Research

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-020-10682-7>

The correct fig. 9f is presented in this paper.

The original article was corrected.

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-020-10682-7>

✉ Hager M. Ramadan
hmagdy515@yahoo.com

¹ Department of Physiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Cairo University, Giza, Egypt

Fig. 9 H&E stained sections. **a–d** Tissues' sections of L-thyroxine and 5 mg melatonin co-administrated rats showing; **a** mild degree of hepatocellular necrobiotic changes, **b** moderate degeneration, necrosis and few desquamation of the renal tubular epithelial linings, **c** mild degree of cardiac muscle fibers' degeneration and hyalinization, and **d** testicular tissue with arrested spermatogenesis and interstitial edema. **e–i** Tissues' sections of L-thyroxine and 10 mg melatonin co-administrated rats showing; **e** near to normal appearance of hepatic parenchymal cells, **f** mild renal tubular epithelial cells' necrobiotic changes and few desquamated cells, **g** cardiac tissue showing good restoration of the cardiac muscle fibers with mild necrobiotic changes, and **h** and **i** testicular tissue with defective spermatogenesis and distortion (arrow) of some seminiferous tubules

Publisher's note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.