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CORRECTION

Correction to: Matrine suppresses expression of adhesion molecules and chemokines as a mechanism underlying its therapeutic effect in CNS autoimmunity

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In the originally published version of this article, the authors have noticed mistakes during figure preparation in the H&E-stained image in the MAT-M group of Fig. 2 and immunohistochemistry images of ICAM-1 in the MAT-treated groups of Fig. 3A. The correct Figs. 2 and 3A are displayed in the next page.

The authors confirm that all of the results and conclusions of the article remain unchanged. The authors sincerely apologize for this mistake.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1007/s12026-013-8393-z

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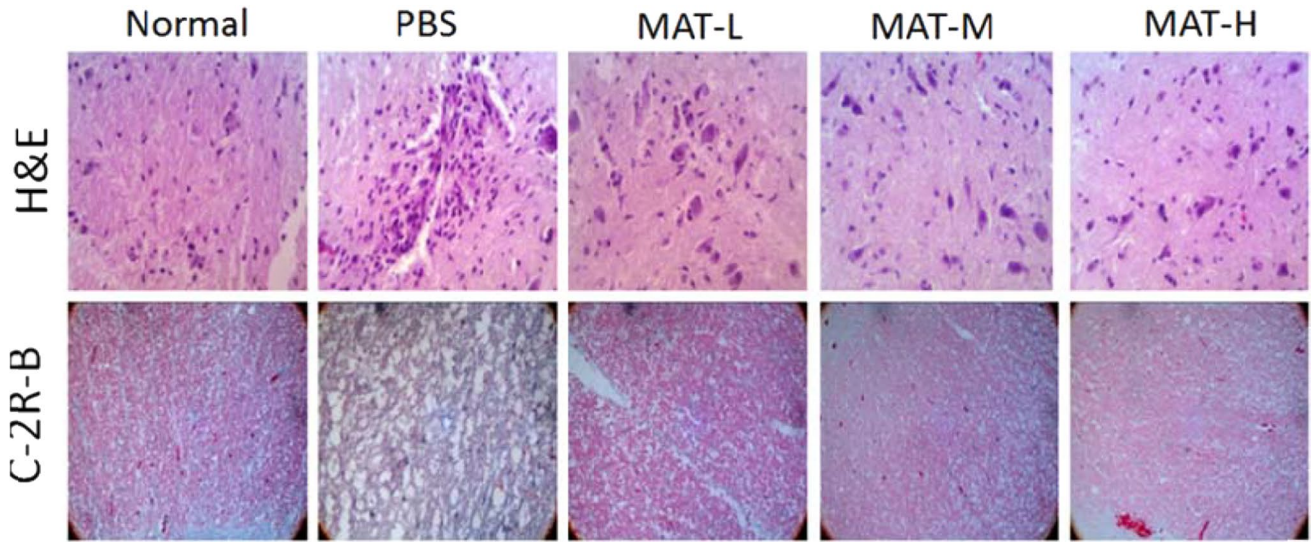

Fig. 2 CNS inflammatory infiltration and demyelination. On day 17 p.i., lumbar enlargement of the spinal cord was harvested after extensive perfusion and assayed by H&E and C-2R-B staining. The spinal cords from non-immunized animals serve as a normal control. The PBS-injected group exhibited severe cellular infiltration and demyelination, while these pathological changes were significantly decreased in three MAT-treated groups. Magnification: ×40. Quantitative analysis and statistics were summarized in Table 1 ($n = 10$ each group)

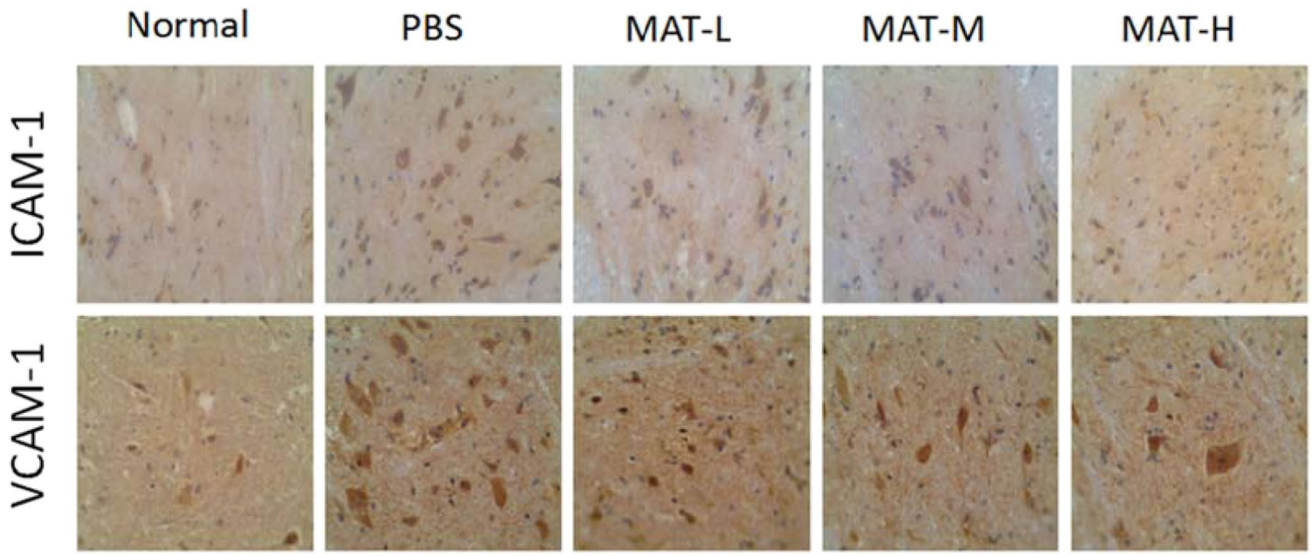

Fig. 3 Immunohistochemistry of ICAM-1 and VCAM-1. At day 17 p.i., the spinal cords were harvested from MAT-treated and untreated EAE rats, as well as from normal rats, and stained with anti-ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 antibodies (**A**). Magnification: ×40