

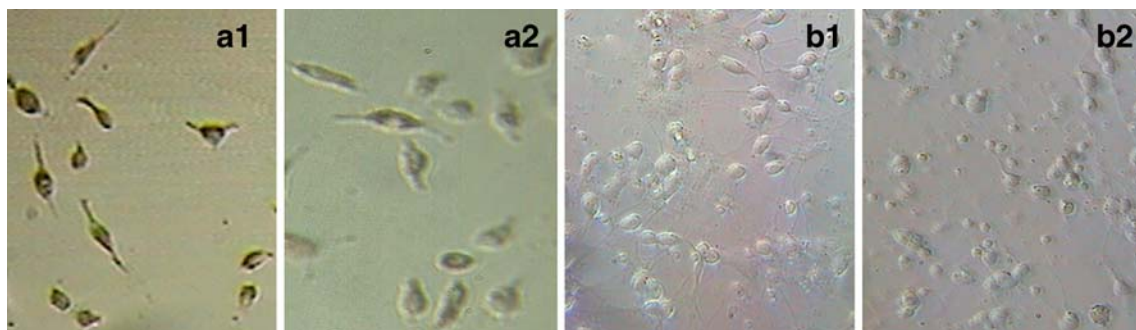
# Transplantation of NGF-Gene-Modified Bone Marrow Stromal Cells into a Rat Model of Alzheimer' Disease

Li-Yan Li · Jin-Tao Li · Qing-Ying Wu · Jin Li ·  
Zhong-Tang Feng · Su Liu · Ting-Hua Wang

Published online: 19 March 2008  
© Humana Press Inc. 2008

**Erratum to: J Mol Neurosci**  
DOI 10.1007/s12031-007-9022-x

Figure 2 is hereby replaced with the following:



**Figure 2** **a** Anti-NGF on BMSC transfected with recombinant (**a1**) and control (**a2**). BMSCs expressing NGF were seen in the transfected NGF gene group (**a1**), but not in non-transfected NGF gene group

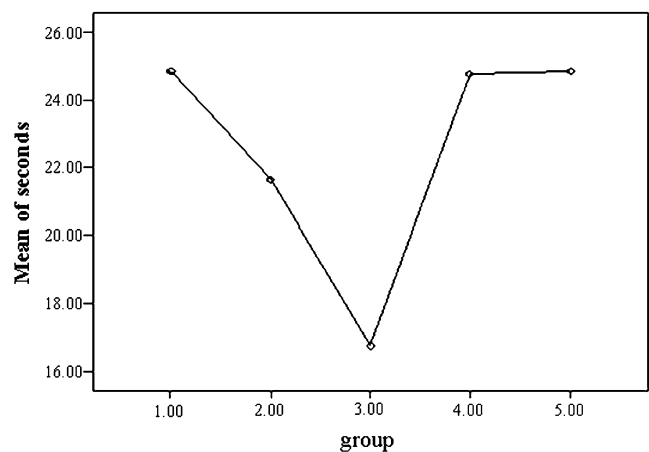
(**a2**). **b** Extension-like processes of neurons in the supernatant of NGF-gene-modified BMSC (**b1**) shows more significant than in the control group (**b2**). **a** and **b** Inverted phase contrast microscope  $\times 250$

Figure 4 and its legend are hereby replaced with the following:

The online version of the original article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12031-007-9022-x>

L.-Y. Li · J.-T. Li · Q.-Y. Wu · J. Li · Z.-T. Feng · S. Liu ·  
T.-H. Wang (✉)  
Institute of Neuroscience, Kunming Medical College,  
Kunming, Yunnan Province 650031, China  
e-mail: tinghua\_neuron@263.net

S. Liu · T.-H. Wang  
Department of Histology, Embryology and Neurobiology,  
West China School of Preclinical and Forensic Medicine,  
Sichuan University,  
Chengdu 610041, China



**Figure 4** The results from the test for space exploration showed that the swim tracks of rats in group 4 mostly reached the underwater position of the platform but not those in the AD group. A significant decline in cognitive ability was observed in the AD group, while a significant improvement in cognition was seen in the BMSC or BMSC-NGF treated groups