Correction

Correction to: Type I Diabetes Delays Perfusion and Engraftment of 3D Constructs by Impinging on Angiogenesis; Which can be Rescued by Hepatocyte Growth Factor Supplementation

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The values on the Y-axis for Figs. 1a, 2a, and 5a were in ng/L, not in molar. To meet the CAMB journal requirements, we have converted the values to molar and updated the graphs.

Corrected Figs. 1a, 2a, and 5a are shown below.

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FIGURE 1. HGF is secreted by adipose-derived microvessel fragments in 3D constructs and mediates angiogenic sprouting. (a) *In vitro* analysis of HGF secretion from pre-vascularized engineered constructs. Pre-vascularized engineered constructs were maintained in 20% FBS-DMEM. Media was collected at the indicated time-points and HGF secretion was measured by ELISA (mean $\pm$ SEM; one-way ANOVA, Bonferroni correction, $p \leq 0.0001$ vs. day 0). (b) Blockage of HGF/c-MET significantly reduces sprouting angiogenesis. Pre-vascularized constructs were maintained in 20% FBS-DMEM containing either anti-HGF antibody (a-HGF), c-MET inhibitor (SU11274), IgG control, or DMSO (vehicle) for 7 days (mean $\pm$ SEM; $n = 3$ one-way ANOVA, Bonferroni correction, anti-HGF $p \leq 0.05$, SU11274, $p \leq 0.0001$).

FIGURE 2. HGF is secreted from cultured perivascular cells. (a) Quantification of HGF secretion from smooth muscle cells or pericytes by ELISA (mean $\pm$ SEM; two-way ANOVA, Bonferroni correction; $p \leq 0.0001$). (b) HGF expression by perivascular cells was confirmed *in vitro* in the pre-vascularized engineered constructs. Immunofluorescence staining of HGF at day 5 shows that HGF (red) co-localizes with alpha-smooth muscle cell actin (aSMA, perivascular cell marker, green) but not lectin (endothelial cell marker, blue).

FIGURE 5. Diabetes impairs HGF secretion and decreases angiogenic sprouting in pre-vascularized engineered constructs. (a) *In vitro* analysis of HGF secretion from microvessel-based engineered constructs under high glucose conditions. Pre-vascularized tissues containing 20,000 microvessel fragments/ml were maintained in culture for 5 days in DMEM containing 10% FBS with either 25 mM D-glucose or 25 mM mannitol (control). HGF secretion was quantified by ELISA of culture supernatants (mean $\pm$ SEM; $n = 3$; two-way ANOVA, Bonferroni correction, $*p = 0.3$, $**p = 0.0003$). (b) Culture in high glucose (25 mM D-glucose) media significantly inhibits sprouting as compared to control (25 mM mannitol) and low glucose (5 mM D-glucose). Data were coded to: 0 = no sprouts; 1 = sprouting; 2 = high sprouting (mean $\pm$ SEM; $n = 3$; one-way ANOVA, Bonferroni correction, $*p = 0.01$ vs. 25 mM D-mannitol or 5 mM D-glucose).