

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Orosomuroid 1 Attenuates Doxorubicin-Induced Oxidative Stress and Apoptosis in Cardiomyocytes via Nrf2 Signaling”

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Received 3 June 2022; Accepted 3 June 2022; Published 4 July 2022

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In the article titled “Orosomuroid 1 Attenuates Doxorubicin-Induced Oxidative Stress and Apoptosis in Cardiomyocytes via Nrf2 Signaling” [1], there are errors in the cleaved caspase-3 panel of Figure 4(a) and the DOX+Nrf2 siRNA panel of Figure 4(g).

The authors mistakenly uploaded the incorrect Figure 4(g), while the error in Figure 4(a) was inadvertently introduced during the production process. The corrected Figure 4 is as follows.

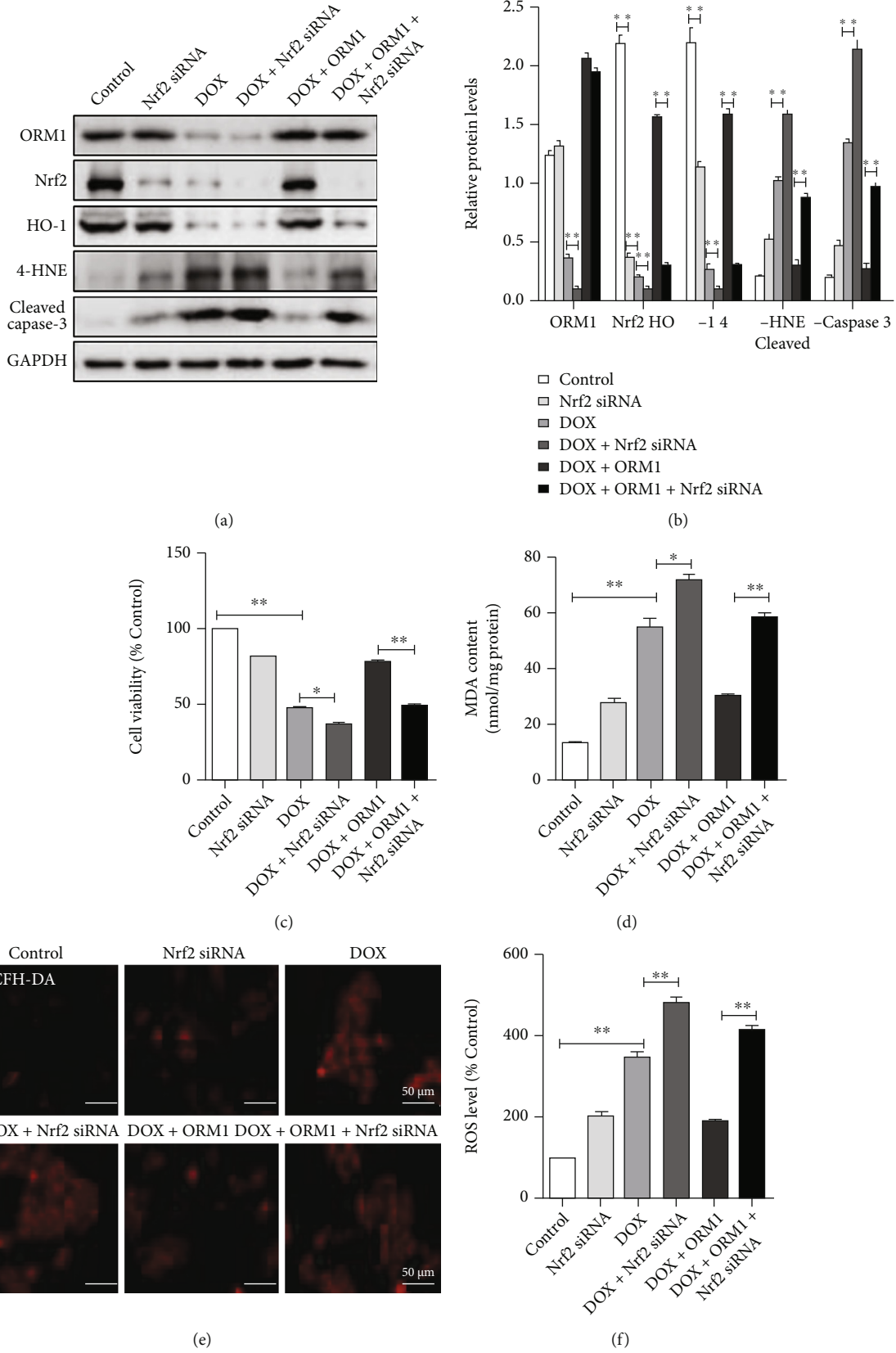


FIGURE 1: Continued.

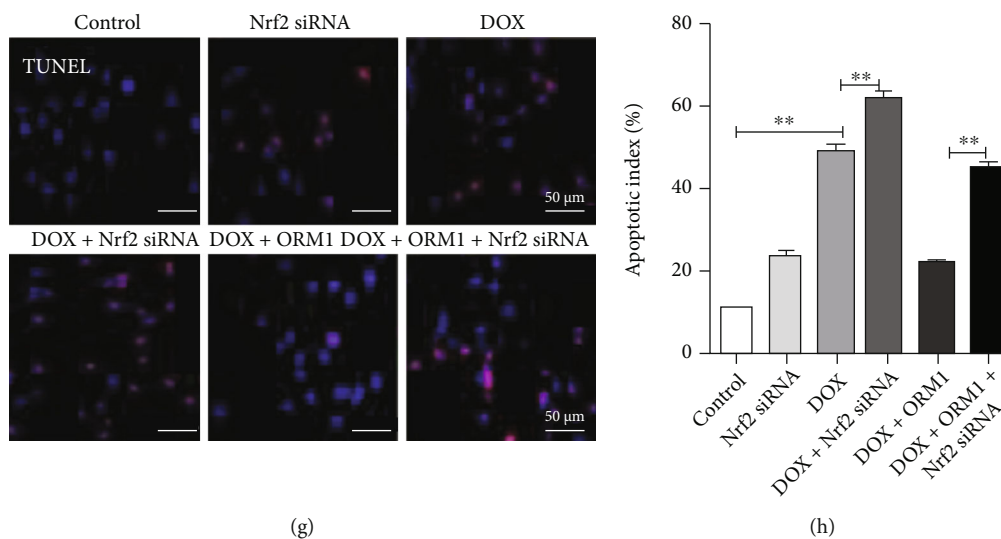


FIGURE 4: Nrf2 knockdown reverses the protective effects of ORM1 in doxorubicin- (DOX-) treated H9c2 cells. (a, b) Western blot analysis of ORM1, Nrf2, HO-1, 4-HNE, and cleaved caspase-3. (c) Cell survival analysis using the Cell Counting Kit 8 (CCK-8). (d) Cellular malondialdehyde (MDA) content. (e, f) Fluorescence image (red fluorescence) of reactive oxygen species (ROS) measured using dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA). (g, h) Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) staining images with calculated apoptosis indices. Data are expressed as the mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM); $n = 6$. $**P < 0.01$ and $*P < 0.05$.

References

- [1] X. Cheng, D. Liu, R. Xing et al., "Orosomucoid 1 attenuates doxorubicin-induced oxidative stress and apoptosis in cardiomyocytes via Nrf2 signaling," *BioMed Research International*, vol. 2020, Article ID 5923572, 2020.