

## Corrigendum

# Corrigendum to “Hydrogen Gas Attenuates Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury via Regulation of the MAPK/HO-1/PGC-1a Pathway in Neonatal Rats”

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In the article titled “Hydrogen Gas Attenuates Hypoxic-Ischemic Brain Injury via Regulation of the MAPK/HO-1/PGC-1a Pathway in Neonatal Rats” [1], the authors identified that there was an error in the western blot images of Figure 5(c) where the incorrect images were presented for the second  $\beta$ -actin bands. The authors confirm that this does not affect the conclusions of the article, and the corrected Figure 5 is as follows:

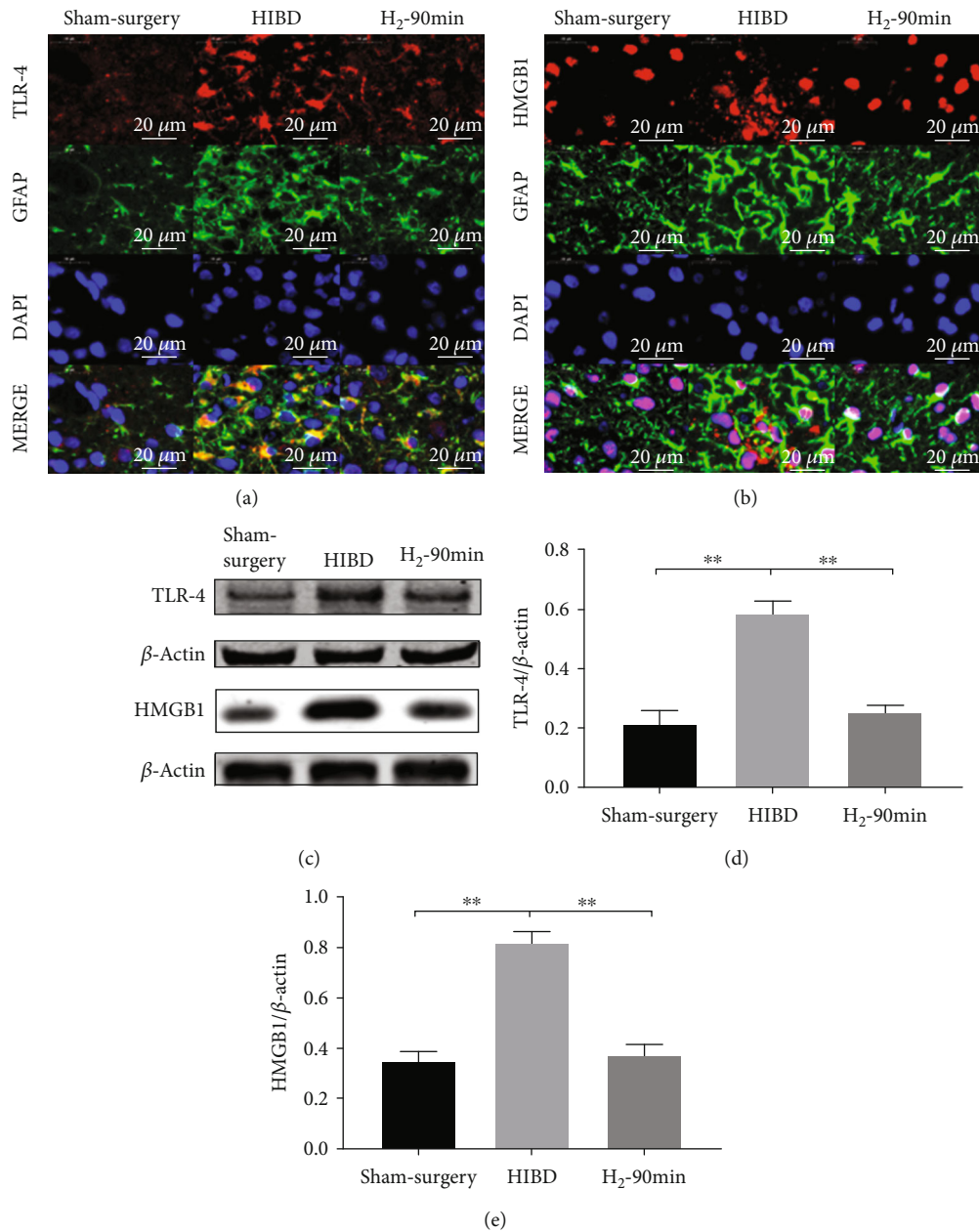


FIGURE 5:  $H_2$  inhibited HMGB1/TLR-4 expression in the hippocampal CA3 region of neonatal HIBI rats. (a) The representative images of TLR-4 (red) and glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP, green) and 4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI, blue) immunofluorescence staining as well as merged immunofluorescent signals of all markers in the hippocampal CA3 region of the sham surgery, HIBI, and  $H_2$ -90 min groups (scale bar:  $50 \mu\text{m}$ ). (b) Representative images of HMGB1 (red) and glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP, green) and 4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI, blue) immunofluorescence staining as well as merged immunofluorescent signals of all markers in the hippocampal CA3 region of the sham surgery, HIBI, and  $H_2$ -90 min groups (scale bar:  $50 \mu\text{m}$ ). (c) Western blot analysis of TLR-4, HMGB1, and  $\beta$ -actin proteins in the hippocampus of each group. (d, e) Bar graphs of the relative expression of TLR-4, HMGB1 in the hippocampus of each group ( $n = 3/\text{group}$ ;  $**p < 0.01$ ).

## References

- [1] P. Wang, M. Zhao, Z. Chen et al., "Hydrogen gas attenuates hypoxic-ischemic brain injury via regulation of the MAPK/HO-1/PGC-1 $\alpha$  pathway in neonatal rats," *Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity*, vol. 2020, Article ID 6978784, 16 pages, 2020.