

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Melatonin Attenuates Diabetic Myocardial Microvascular Injury through Activating the AMPK/SIRT1 Signaling Pathway”

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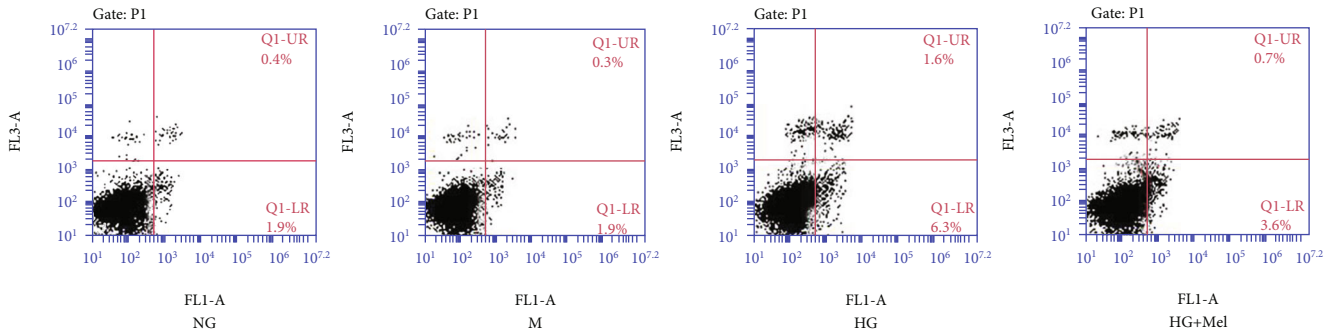
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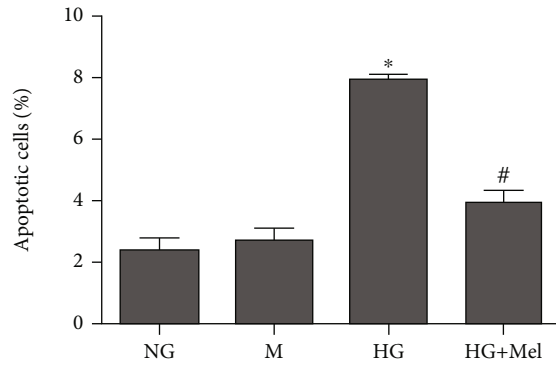
Received 11 November 2021; Accepted 11 November 2021; Published 11 December 2021

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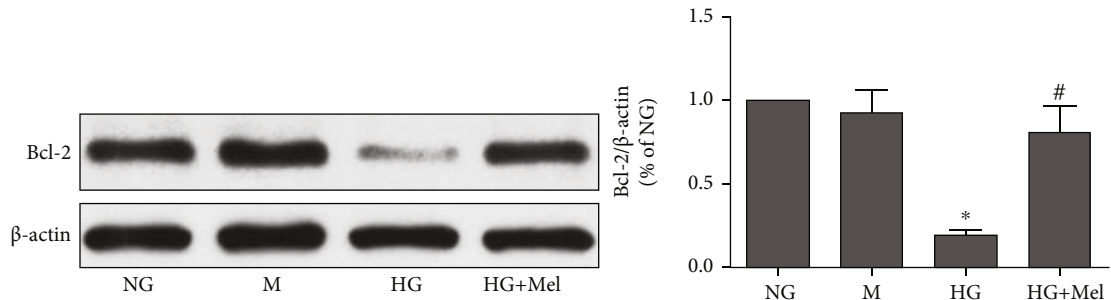
In the article titled “Melatonin Attenuates Diabetic Myocardial Microvascular Injury through Activating the AMPK/SIRT1 Signaling Pathway” [1], there are errors in Figures 2, 5, and 6 due to the incorrect selection of images during manuscript preparation. The authors apologize for these errors and confirm that it does not affect the results and the conclusions of the article. The corrected figures, as approved by the editorial board, are as follows:



(a)



(b)



(c)

FIGURE 2: Continued.

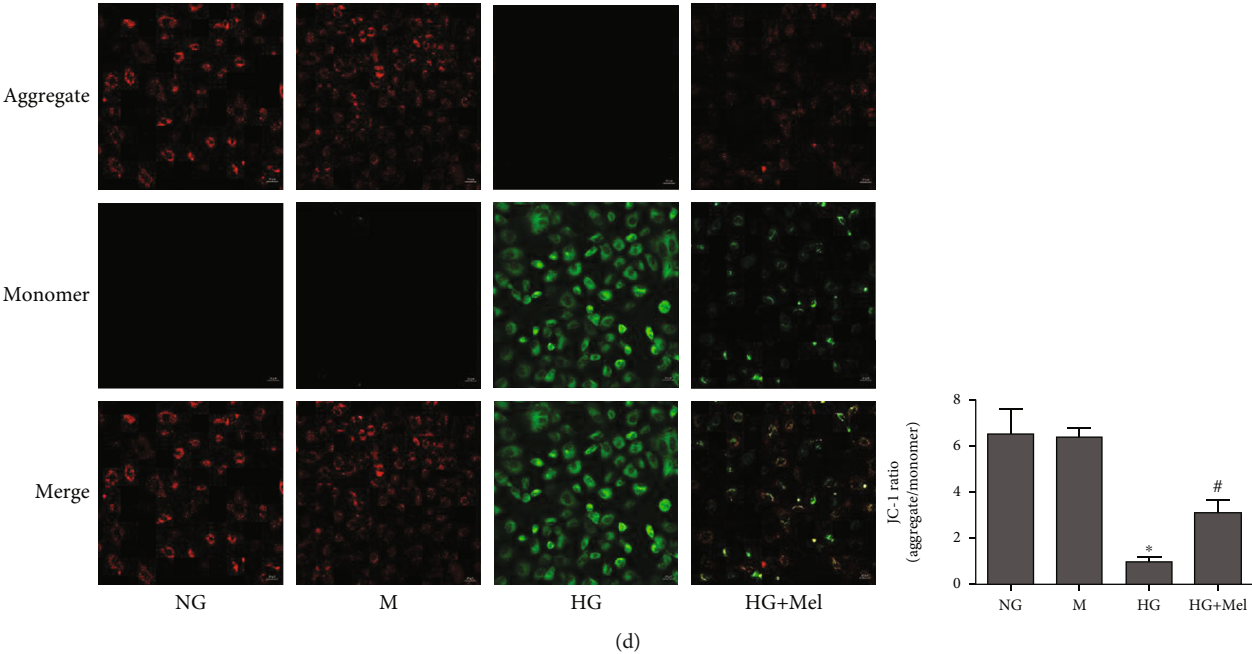
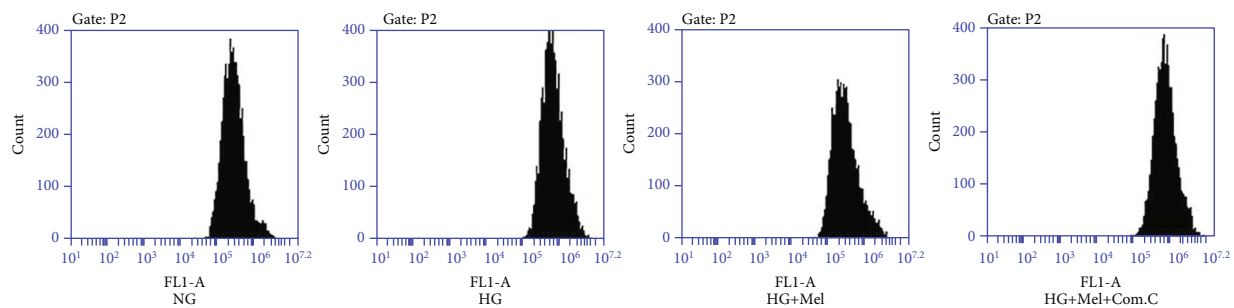
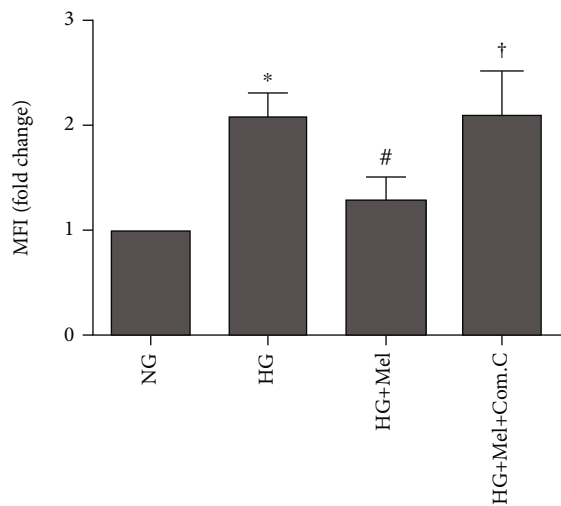


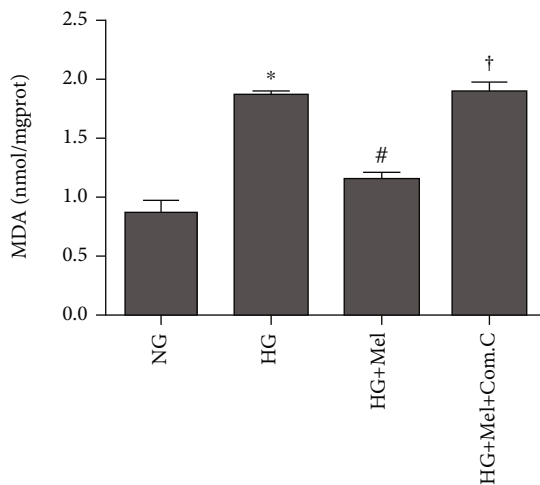
FIGURE 2: Melatonin attenuated HG-stimulated apoptosis in CMECs. (a) Annexin V-FITC/PI staining to determine apoptosis. (b) Quantification of apoptotic percentage. (c) Western blot to analyze the Bcl-2 expression. (d) Representative pictures of JC-1 staining (magnification 400x). Data were expressed as means \pm SD ($n = 3$). * $p < 0.05$ vs. NG, # $p < 0.05$ vs. HG. NG: normal glucose; M: mannitol; HG: high glucose; Mel: melatonin.



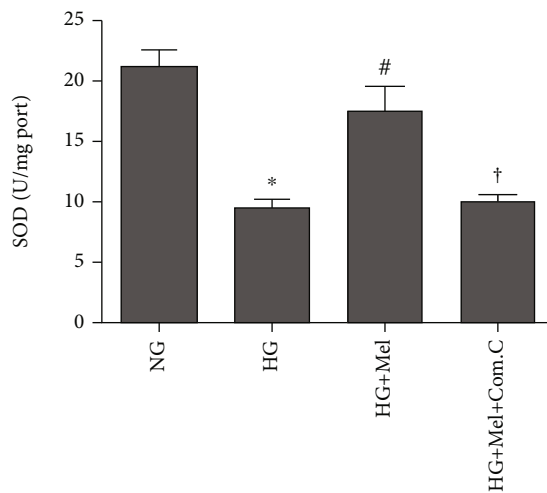
(a)



(b)

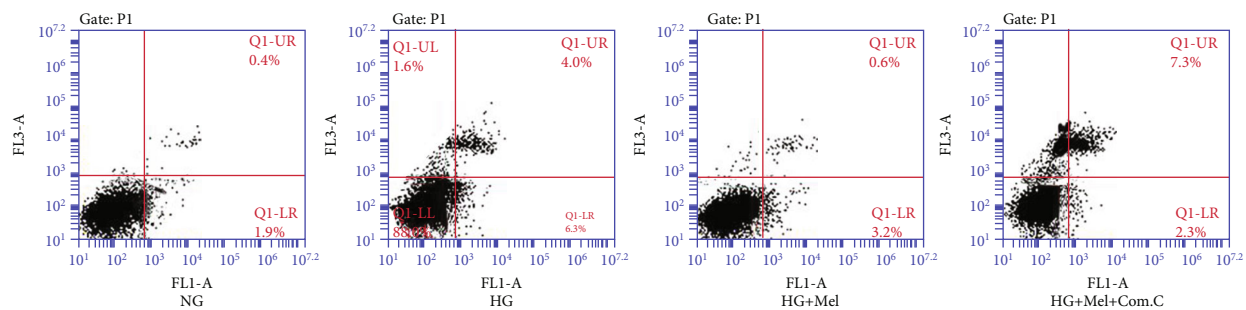


(c)

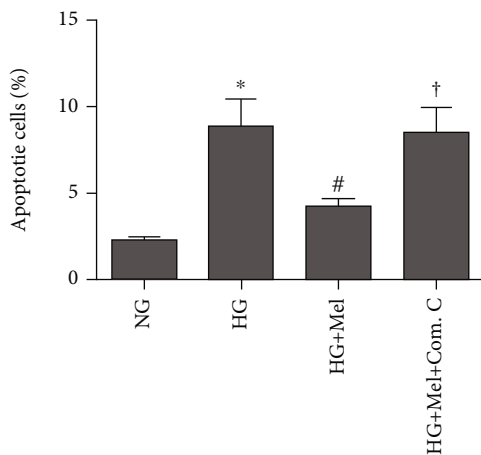


(d)

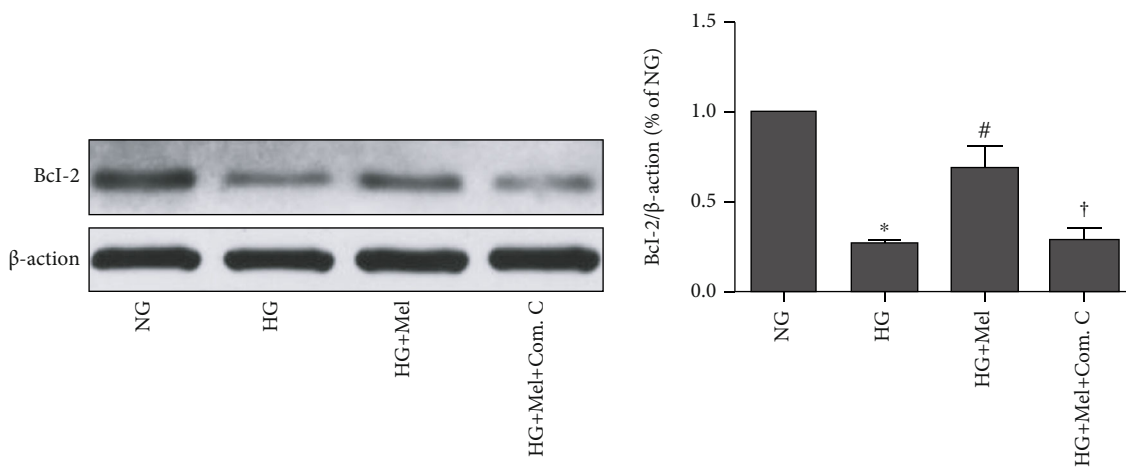
FIGURE 5: Continued.



(e)



(f)



(g)

FIGURE 5: Continued.

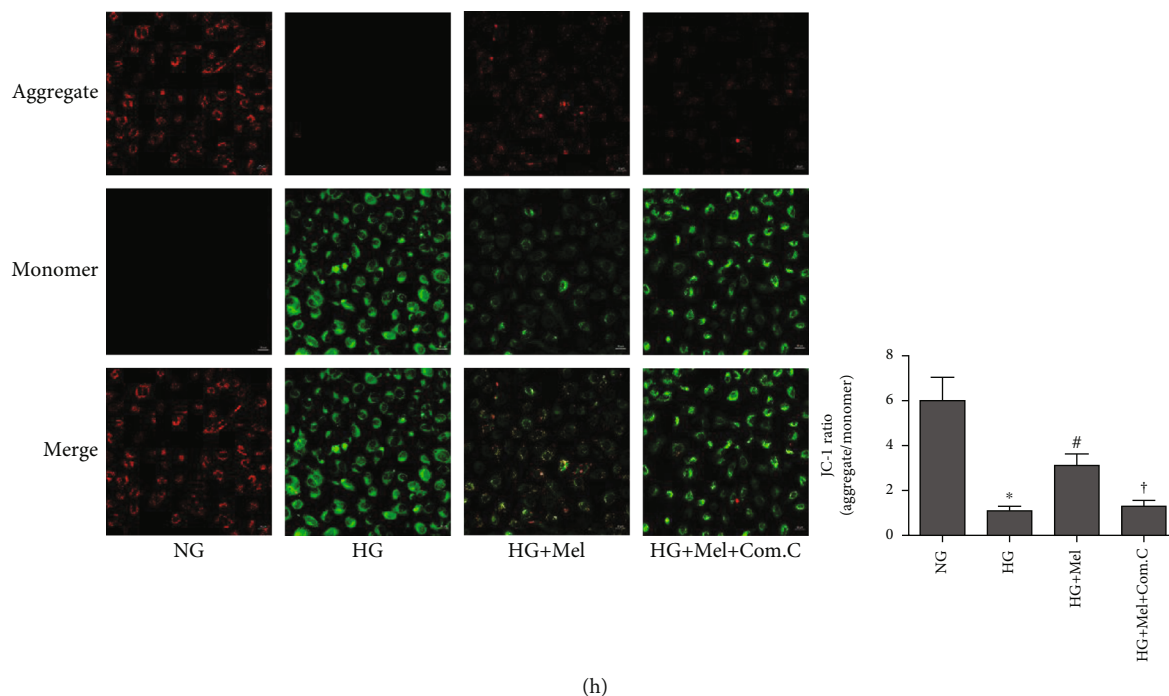
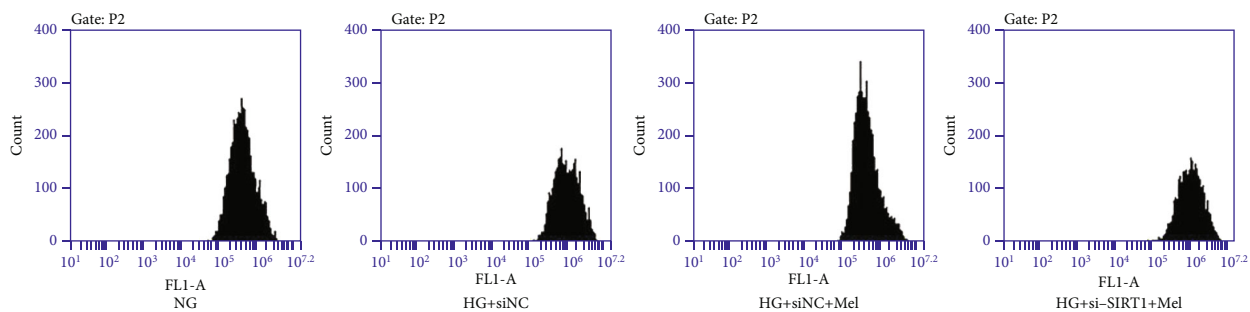
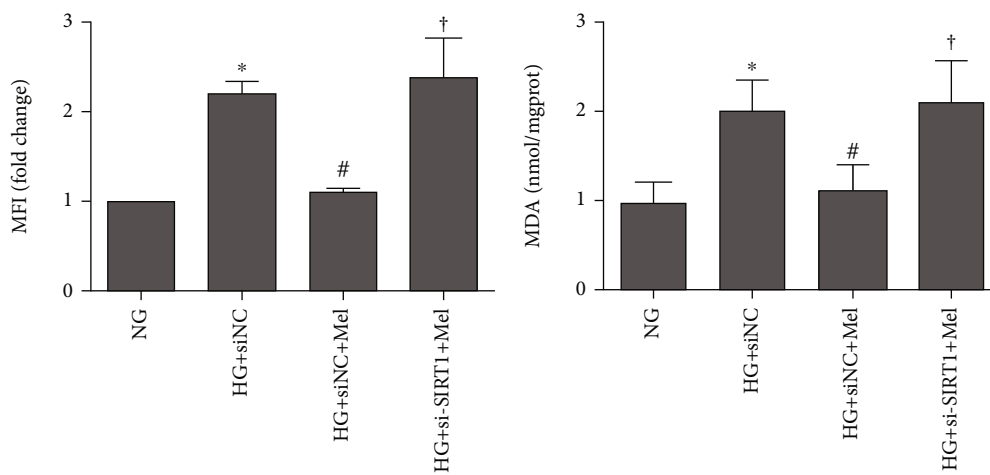


FIGURE 5: Inhibition AMPK with compound C abrogated the beneficial effects of melatonin against oxidant stress and apoptosis in HG cultured CMECs. (a) Flow cytometry analysis of ROS level by DCFH-DA probe. (b) ROS mean fluorescent intensity. (c) MDA concentrations. (d) SOD activity. (e) Apoptosis of Annexin V-FITC/PI to evaluate apoptosis. (f) Quantification histograms indicated the apoptotic percentage. (g) Western blot to estimate Bcl-2 expression. (h) Representative pictures of JC-1 staining (magnification 400x). Data were expressed as means \pm SD ($n = 3$). * $p < 0.05$ vs. NG, # $p < 0.05$ vs. HG, † $p < 0.05$ vs. HG+Mel. NG: normal glucose; HG: high glucose; Mel: melatonin; Com. C: compound C.

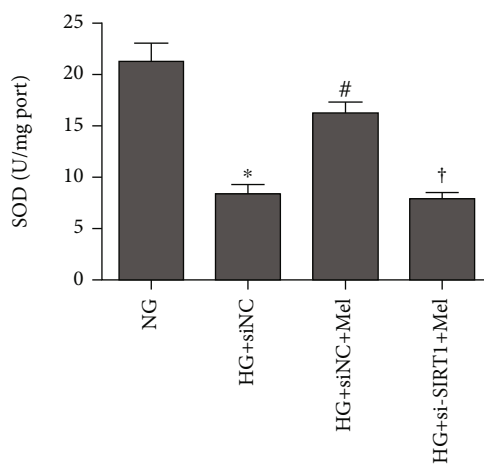


(a)

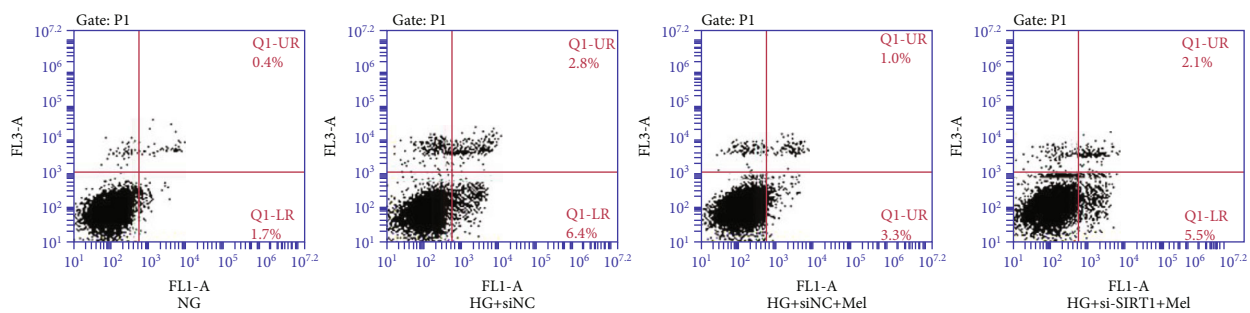


(b)

(c)



(d)



(e)

FIGURE 6: Continued.

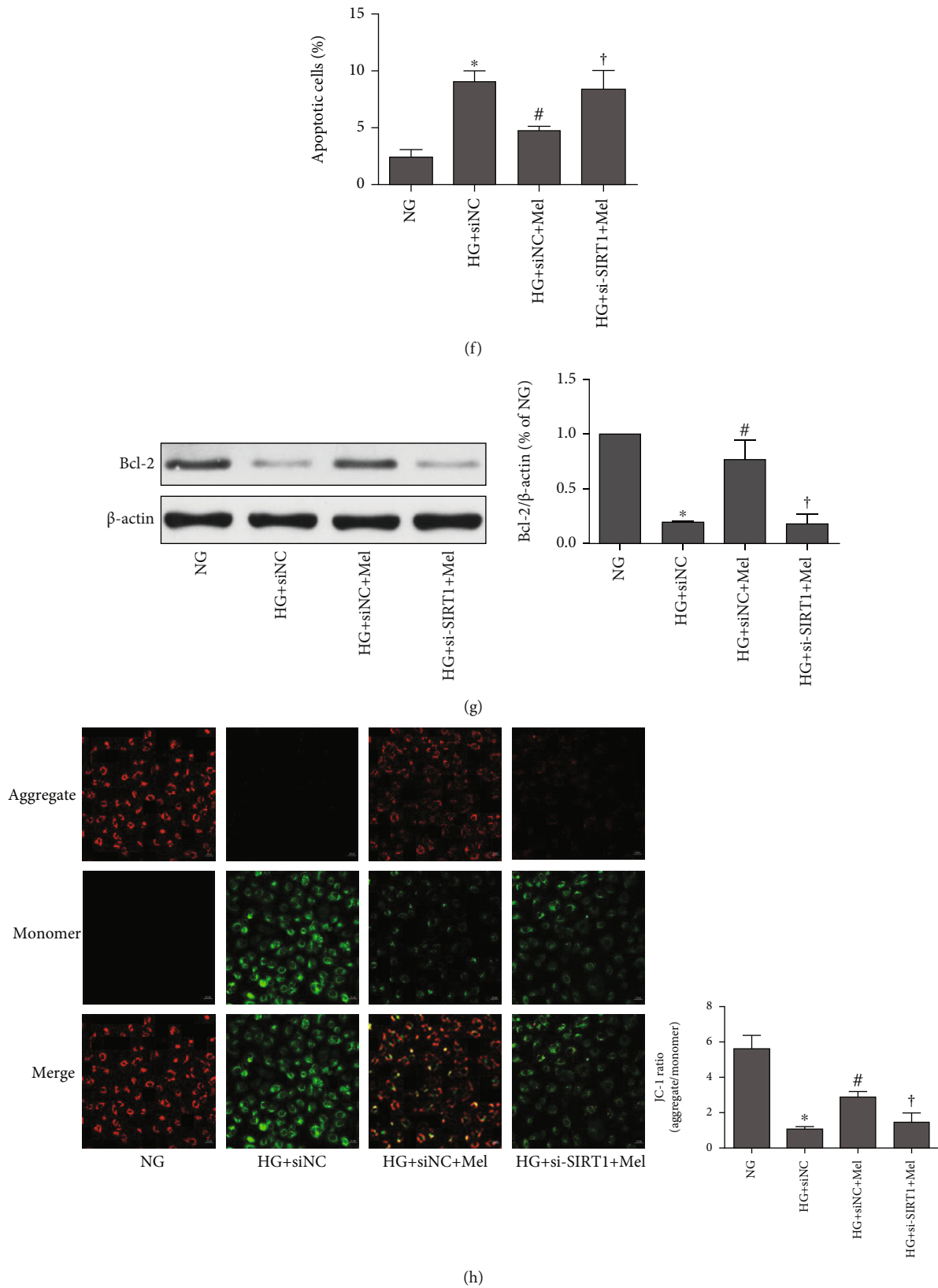


FIGURE 6: Efforts of melatonin on SIRT1-silenced CMEC oxidant stress and apoptosis induced by HG in CMECs. (a) DCFH-DA to measure ROS. (b) ROS amounts quantified by mean fluorescence intensities. (c) Levels of MDA. (d) Activity of SOD. (e) Annexin V-FITC/PI to evaluate apoptosis extent. (f) Quantification histograms to indicate the apoptotic percentage. (g) Western blot to examine Bcl-2 expression. (h) Representative pictures of JC-1 staining (magnification 400x). Data were expressed as means \pm SD ($n = 3$). * $p < 0.05$ vs. NG, # $p < 0.05$ vs. HG+siNC, and † $p < 0.05$ vs. HG+siNC+Mel. NG: normal glucose; HG: high glucose; Mel: melatonin; NC: negative control.

References

- [1] B. Wang, J. Li, M. Bao et al., "Melatonin attenuates diabetic myocardial microvascular injury through activating the AMPK/SIRT1 signaling pathway," *Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity*, vol. 2021, Article ID 8882130, 15 pages, 2021.