

Erratum

In the original article by Zhong, et al., entitled “Artemisinin Ameliorates Osteoarthritis by Inhibiting the Wnt/ β -Catenin Signaling Pathway” [Cell Physiol Biochem 2018;51(6):2575-2590, DOI: 10.1159/000495926], the authors regret to state that some errors were made in the following figures, because the mentioned images were mistakenly grouped together and labeled. Therefore, these images have been mistakenly submitted:

In Fig. 2d, the images for the safranin O staining in the normal group (6 days); in Fig. 2g, the images for the immunofluorescence staining for IL-1 β in the ART group; in Fig. 2g, the images for the TNF- α in the ART group and for BAX in the normal group; in Fig. 3a, the image for the macroscopic observation in the normal group (6 weeks), and in Fig. 3e, the images for immunohistochemistry for IL-1 β in the OA group, for BAX in the normal group, and IL-1 β in the normal group. The correct Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 are displayed below.

The authors confirm that all of the results and conclusions of the article remain unchanged, as well as the figure legend.

The authors sincerely apologize for this mistake.

Editorial Note:

The editors declare that they are concerned about the given explanation for the above mentioned errors and the continued validity of this paper.

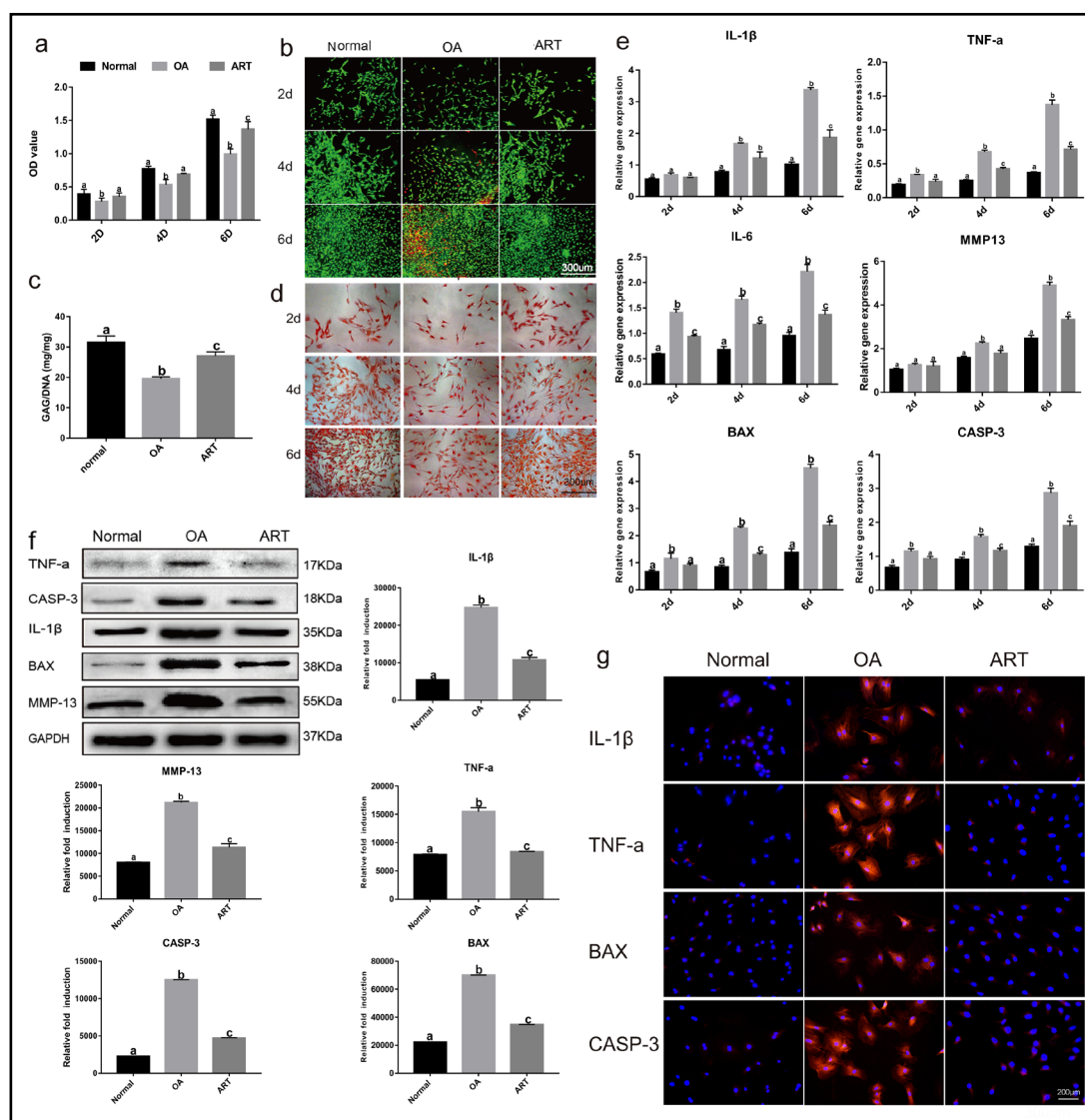


Fig. 2. Chondro-Protective and Antiarthritic Effects of ART on human OA chondrocytes in vitro. (a) MTT assay was implemented to detect the cell activity; (b) FDA/PI staining for cell viability; (c) Quantification of intracellular production of GAG (n=5). (d) Safranin O stained for GAG production. (e) Real-time RT-PCR was performed to determine the gene expression level of IL-1 β , TNF- α , IL-6, MMP-13, BAX and CASP-3. (f) Western blot was performed to determine the protein expression level of IL-1 β , TNF- α , MMP-13, BAX and CASP-3. (g) Immunofluorescence staining of IL-1 β , TNF- α , BAX, CASP-3. Normal (normal human chondrocytes), OA (human derived OA chondrocytes), ART (human derived OA chondrocytes treated with 4 μ g/mL artemisinin). Values are presented as the means \pm SD, n=6, different letters denote significances with P<0.05 and the same letter shows no significant differences (P \geq 0.05).

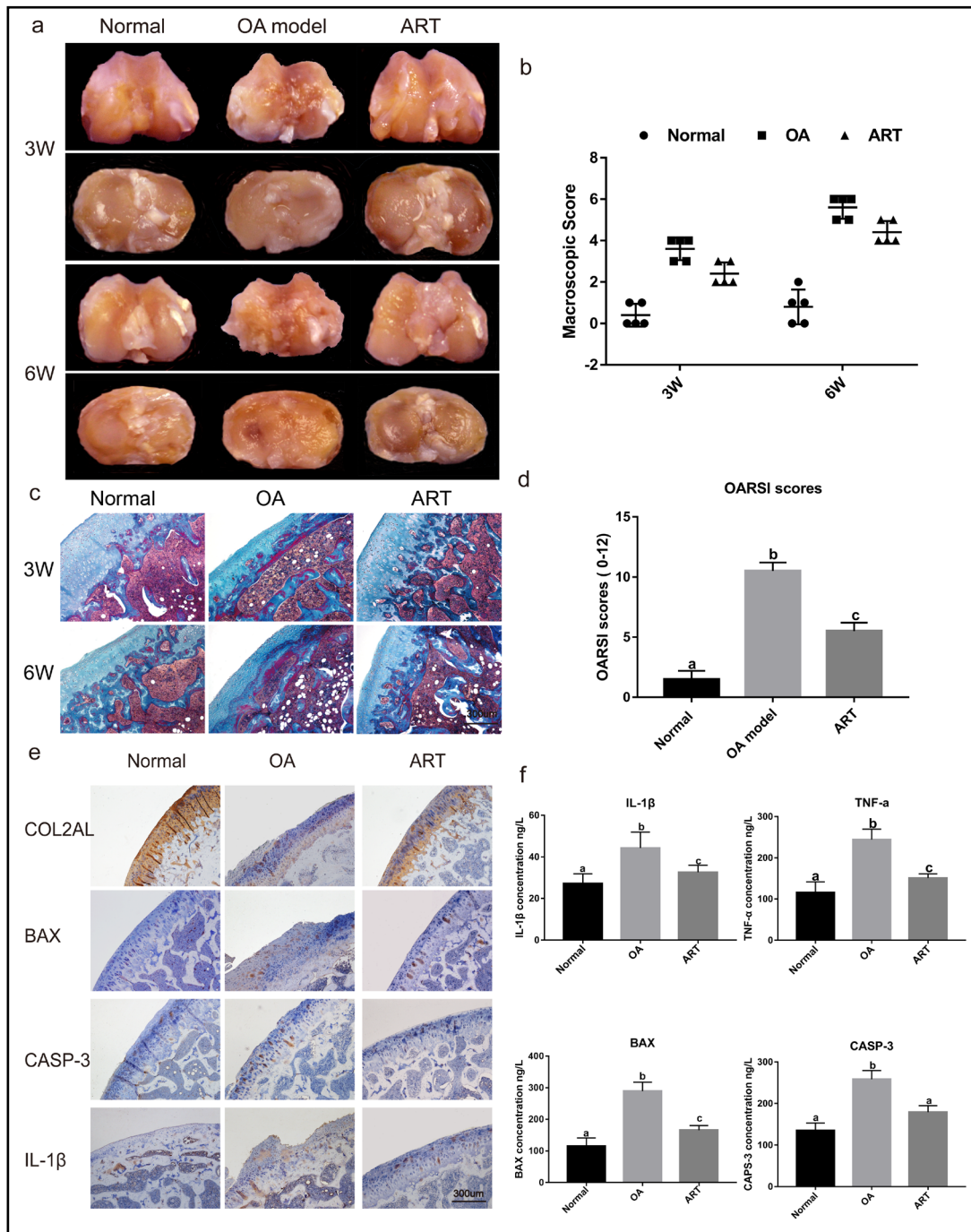


Fig. 3. Effect of ART on the treatment of OA in vivo. (a) Macroscopic appearance. (b) Macroscopic scores. (c) Masson staining was performed in sections of cartilage. (d) Histopathology OARSI System score. (e) Immunohistochemical staining of Col2A1, BAX, CASP-3, IL-1 β . (f) ELISA was used to analyze protein expression level of IL-1 β , TNF- α , BAX, CASP-3 in joint fluid. OA model group (injected with 0.1mL PBS, n=5), ART group (injected with 0.1 mL of ART, 4.0 μ g/mL, n=5); Values are presented as the means \pm SD, n=5 joints, different letters denote significances with $P < 0.05$ and the same letter shows no significant differences ($P \geq 0.05$).