



# Corrigendum: HDAC1 Silence Promotes Neuroprotective Effects of Human Umbilical Cord-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells in a Mouse Model of Traumatic Brain Injury *via* PI3K/AKT Pathway

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## A Corrigendum on

HDAC1 Silence Promotes Neuroprotective Effects of Human Umbilical Cord-Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cells in a Mouse Model of Traumatic Brain Injury via PI3K/AKT Pathway by Xu, L., Xing, Q., Huang, T., Zhou, J., Liu, T., Cui, Y., et al. (2019). Front. Cell. Neurosci. 12:498. doi: 10.3389/fncel.2018.00498

In the original article, there was a mistake in **Figure 5C** as published. The representative propidium iodide (PI) staining photo of the MSC-siHDAC1 group is incorrect. This photo was incorrectly chosen in the process of combining the figure.

At the same time, we also reanalyzed the fluorescence intensity of PI. And, the results showed that MSCs-siHDAC1 more significantly decreased PI fluorescence intensity than that in the original article. The corrected **Figure 5** appears below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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FIGURE 5 | HDAC1-silenced MSCs alleviated white matter injury and reduced cell death after TBI. (A) Representative images of luxol fast blue (LFB) staining. Scale bars =  $100 \,\mu$ m. (B) Myelin basic protein (MBP) staining (red). Scale bars =  $200 \,\mu$ m. (C) Representative propidium iodide (PI) staining (red) at 3 days after TBI. Scale bars =  $100 \,\mu$ m. (D) Average area of LFB at 28 days after TBI. (E) Average area of MBP. (F) Quantitative analysis of PI fluorescence intensity in the injured cortex. (G) Western blotting and (H) densitometry measurement of Bcl-2, Caspase 3, and Cleaved caspase 3 in the lesion boundary zone of each group at 3 days post-injury. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. \*p < 0.05 vs. Vehicle, #p < 0.05 vs. MSCs.