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Corrigendum: TAT-HSP27 peptide improves neurologic deficits via reducing apoptosis after experimental subarachnoid hemorrhage

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A corrigendum on
TAT-HSP27 Peptide Improves Neurologic Deficits via Reducing Apoptosis After Experimental Subarachnoid Hemorrhage

by Zhou, X.-y., Sun, J.-y., Wang, W.-q., Li, S.-x., Li, H.-x., Yang, H.-j., Yang, M.-f., Yuan, H., Zhang, Z.-y., Sun, B.-l., and Han, J.-X. (2022). *Front. Cell. Neurosci.* 16:878673. doi: 10.3389/fncel.2022.878673

In the published article, there was an error in the images of Figure 7D and Figure 8A as published, where in Figure 7D the incorrect phase contrast image of 31-60 group was used and in Figure 8A the brain picture of vehicle group was incorrect.

The corrected Figure 7D and Figure 8A appear in Figure 7 and Figure 8 below.

The authors apologize for these errors and state that they do not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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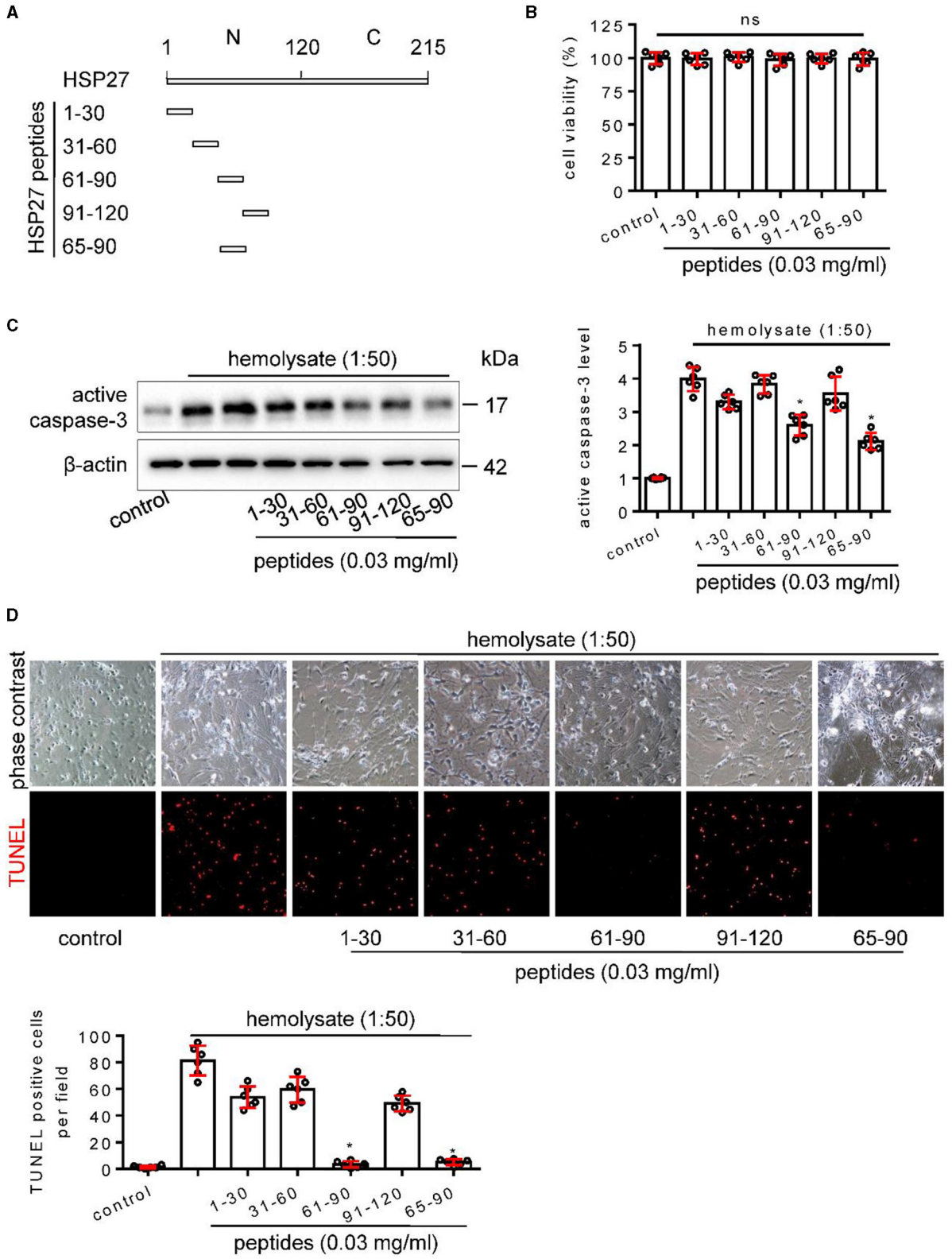

FIGURE 7
Effect of HSP27 peptides on hemolysate-induced cell apoptosis in primary cortical neurons. **(A)** Schematic representation of various HSP27 peptides. **(B)** Hsp27 peptides have no effect on cell viability in primary cortical neurons; Cortical neurons were treated with indicated HSP27 peptides (0.03 mg/ml) in medium (1:50) for 24 h. Cell viability was measured with Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8) and normalized to control. **(C, D)** Cortical neurons were treated with hemolysate in medium (1:50) or plus indicated HSP27 peptides (0.03 mg/ml) for 24 h. **(C)** Active caspase-3 levels in each group were detected by Western blot, β-actin serves as a control, and quantification of optical density was normalized to control. **(D)** Representative images of cortical neurons (phase contrast, ×200) and TUNEL staining (red, ×200), and quantification of TUNEL-positive cells from each group was performed. Data are mean ± SD, $n = 6$, $^{*}p < 0.05$ vs. hemolysate treatment, ANOVA with Bonferroni's multiple comparisons test.

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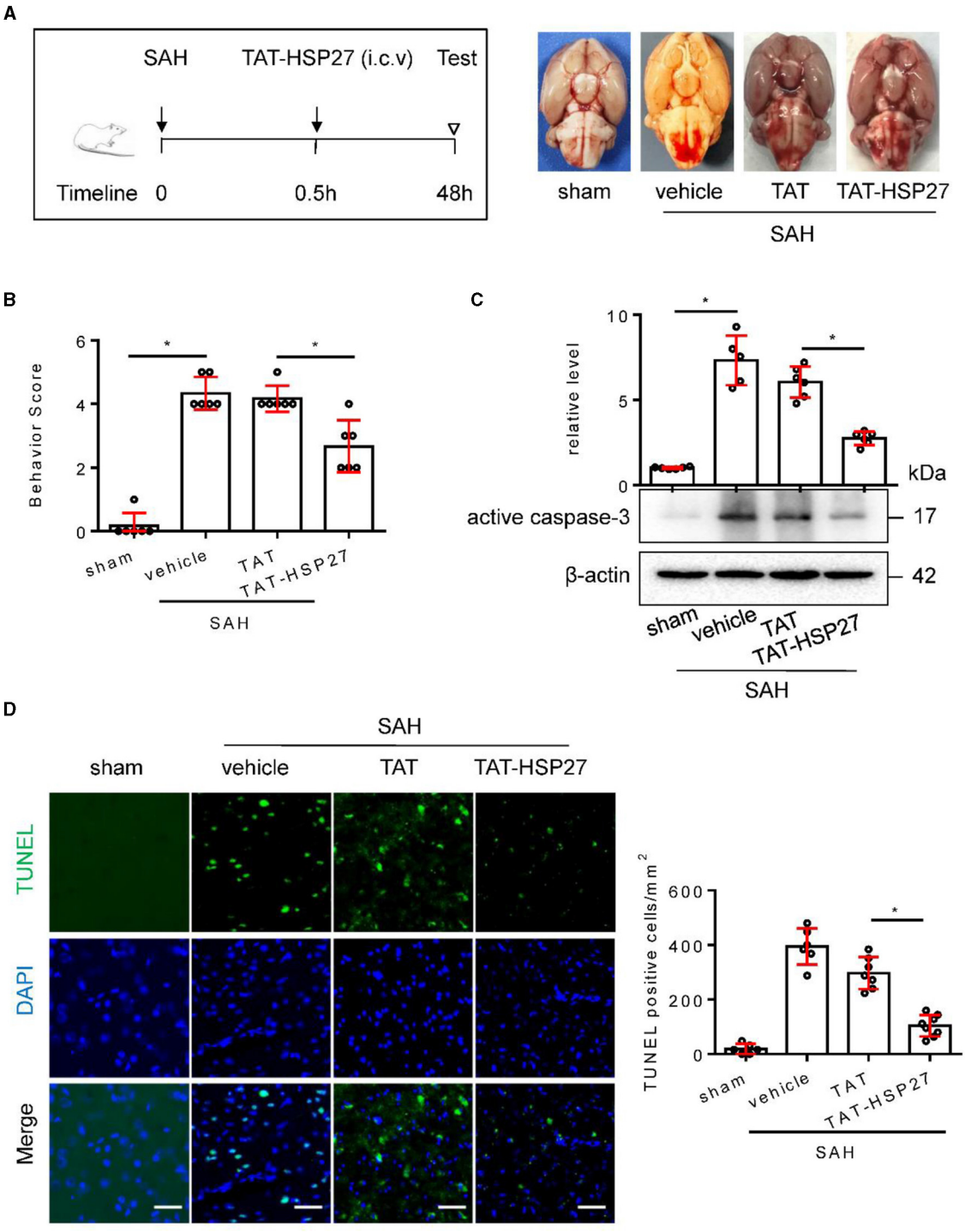

FIGURE 8
TAT- HSP27$_{65-90}$ peptide attenuated neurological deficits and cell apoptosis after SAH in rats. **(A)** Experimental design; representative images of rat brain on day 2 after surgery for the sham, SAH + vehicle, SAH + TAT peptide (SAH + TAT), and SAH + TAT-HSP27$_{65-90}$ peptide (SAH + TAT-HSP27) groups. **(B)** Behavior scores of each group were assessed at 48 h, $n = 6$. **(C)** The basal cortex was collected on day 2 following SAH from the sham ($n = 6$), SAH + vehicle ($n = 5$), SAH + TAT ($n = 6$), and SAH + TAT-HSP27 ($n = 6$) groups; homogenates were blotted with anti-active caspase-3 and anti-β-actin, and quantification of optical density was normalized to sham group. **(D)** Coronal sections from the sham ($n = 6$), SAH + vehicle ($n = 6$), SAH + TAT ($n = 7$), and SAH + TAT-HSP27 ($n = 8$) group reperfusion on day 2 after SAH, subjected to immunostaining for the TUNEL (green) in the basal cortex. Quantification was performed by counting the TUNEL positive cells per mm^2 region in the basal cortex, scale bar = 50 μm. Data are mean ± SD, $^*p < 0.05$ vs. hemolysate treatment, ANOVA with Bonferroni's multiple comparisons test.