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*Correspondence:

Yuzhen Feng 13610380387@163.com De Cai Decai_gdmu@163.com

[†]These authors have contributed equally to this work.

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Corrigendum: Resveratrol Ameliorates Glucocorticoid-Induced Bone Damage in a Zebrafish Model

Qun Luo^{1,2†}, Shengbo Liu^{3†}, Liming Xie¹, Yongjie Yu⁴, Limin Zhou⁴, Yuzhen Feng^{1*} and De Cai^{1*}

¹ Department of Pharmacy, Affiliated Hospital of Guangdong Medical University, Zhanjiang, China, ² Department of Pharmacy, The Central People's Hospital of Zhanjiang, Zhanjiang, China, ³ First Clinical Medical College, Guangdong Medical University, Zhanjiang, China, ⁴ School of Pharmacy, Guangdong Medical University, Zhanjiang, China

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A Corrigendum on

Resveratrol Ameliorates Glucocorticoid-Induced Bone Damage in a Zebrafish Model

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In the published article, there was a mistake in **Figure 3(D)** and **Figure 4** as published. The corrected **Figure 3(D)** and **Figure 4** appear 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.

Figure 3(D): The picture is correct, but the following explanatory note needed to be added under the picture.

0.5%DNSO

15µmol/L Dex

15µmol/L Dex +150 µmol/L Res

1

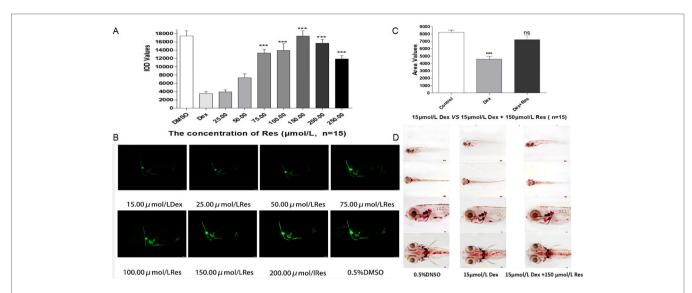


FIGURE 3 | Effect of Res on Dex-induced bone damage in zebrafish. IOD values of green fluorescence of Res after Dex-induced bone damage in TG zebrafish larvae (**A**). Images of green fluorescence in TG zebrafish larvae skull [in profile (**B**)]. The Res concentrations used were 25.00, 50.00, 75.00, 100.00, 150.00, 200.00, and 250.00 μ mol/l, and 0.1% DMSO served as the control. The area of bone mineralization after Res treatment of Dex-induced bone damage in AB-strain zebrafish larvae at 9 dpf [(**C**) 15.00 μ mol/l Dex vs. 15.00 μ mol/l Dex plus 150.00 μ mol/l Res]. Alizarin red S staining of the skull after Res treatment of Dex-induced bone damage in AB-strain zebrafish larvae at 9 dpf (**D**). *n* = 15, **p* < 0.05, ****p* < 0.01.

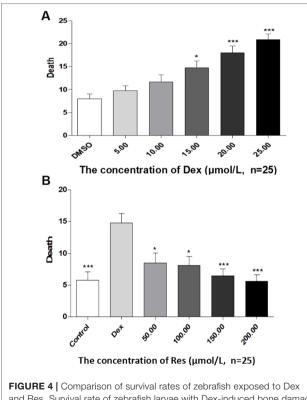


FIGURE 4 | Comparison of survival rates of zebrafish exposed to Dex and Res. Survival rate of zebrafish larvae with Dex-induced bone damage (**A**). Survival rate of zebrafish larvae with Dex-induced bone damage treated using Res (**B**). n = 25, *p < 0.05, ***p < 0.01.

Figure 4: The picture is correct, but the correct explanatory note needed to be added under the picture.

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