



Corrigendum: Quercetin Attenuates Atherosclerosis via Modulating Oxidized LDL-Induced Endothelial Cellular Senescence

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A Corrigendum on

Quercetin Attenuates Atherosclerosis via Modulating Oxidized LDL-Induced Endothelial Cellular Senescence

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In the original article, there was a mistake in Figure 3 as published. The wrong image of ROS generation in the 3 μ m Que+ox-LDL group was unintentionally used in **Figure 3C**. The fully corrected **Figure 3** appears below.

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

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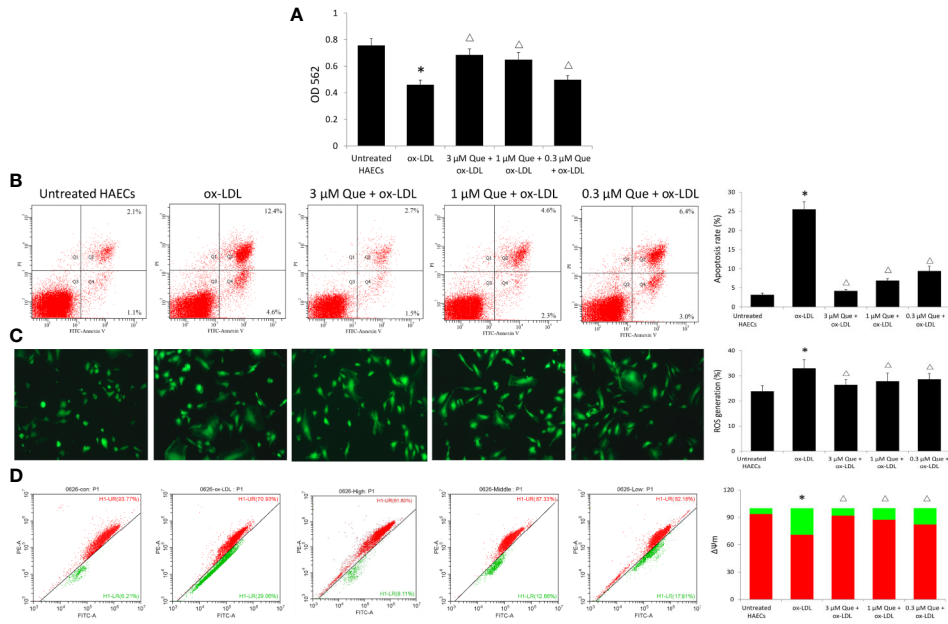


FIGURE 3 | Effect of Quercetin on apoptosis, reactive oxygen species (ROS), and $\Delta\Psi_m$. Human aortic endothelial cells (HAECs) were cultured for 48 h in the presence of 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ox-LDL, or 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ox-LDL followed with different quercetin (3, 1 or 0.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$), and untreated HAECs was used as normal control. **(A)** viability of HAECs was determined by MTT assay. **(B)** Apoptosis rate was determined by Annexin V-FITC/PI. **(C)** ROS generation was determined by 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA). **(D)** The degree of mitochondrial depolarization and $\Delta\Psi_m$ was assayed by JC-1 staining and $\Delta\Psi_m$ was assessed by the relative ratio of red fluorescence to green fluorescence via flow cytometer. $\Delta\Psi_m$ reversibly changes color from green to red as the membrane potential increases (values of > 80–100 mV). * $P < 0.05$, vs untreated HAECs; $^{\Delta}P < 0.05$, vs ox-LDL; $n = 3$.