

CORRECTION

Correction: Activation of α -7 Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor Reduces Ischemic Stroke Injury through Reduction of Pro-Inflammatory Macrophages and Oxidative Stress

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In preparing this article for publication, the CD206-Saline panel in [Fig 5C](#) and the NeuN-Saline panel in [Fig 3E](#) were mistakenly duplicated from another of the authors' publications that was prepared at the same time:

Han Z, Li L, Wang L, Degos V, Maze M, Hua S (2014) Alpha-7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor agonist treatment reduces neuroinflammation, oxidative stress, and brain injury in mice with ischemic stroke and bone fracture. *Journal of Neurochemistry* 131: 498–508. doi: [10.1111/jnc.12817](https://doi.org/10.1111/jnc.12817)

The authors have provided corrected versions of [Figs 3](#) and [5](#) here, both of which include the correct images for the aforementioned panels. The raw images used to create the corrected panels and additional data can be viewed on the Harvard Dataverse (<https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/Han>). The authors confirm that this error does not alter their results.



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Han Z, Shen F, He Y, Degos V, Camus M, Maze M, et al. (2016) Correction: Activation of α -7 Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor Reduces Ischemic Stroke Injury through Reduction of Pro-Inflammatory Macrophages and Oxidative Stress. *PLoS ONE* 11 (3): e0152218. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0152218

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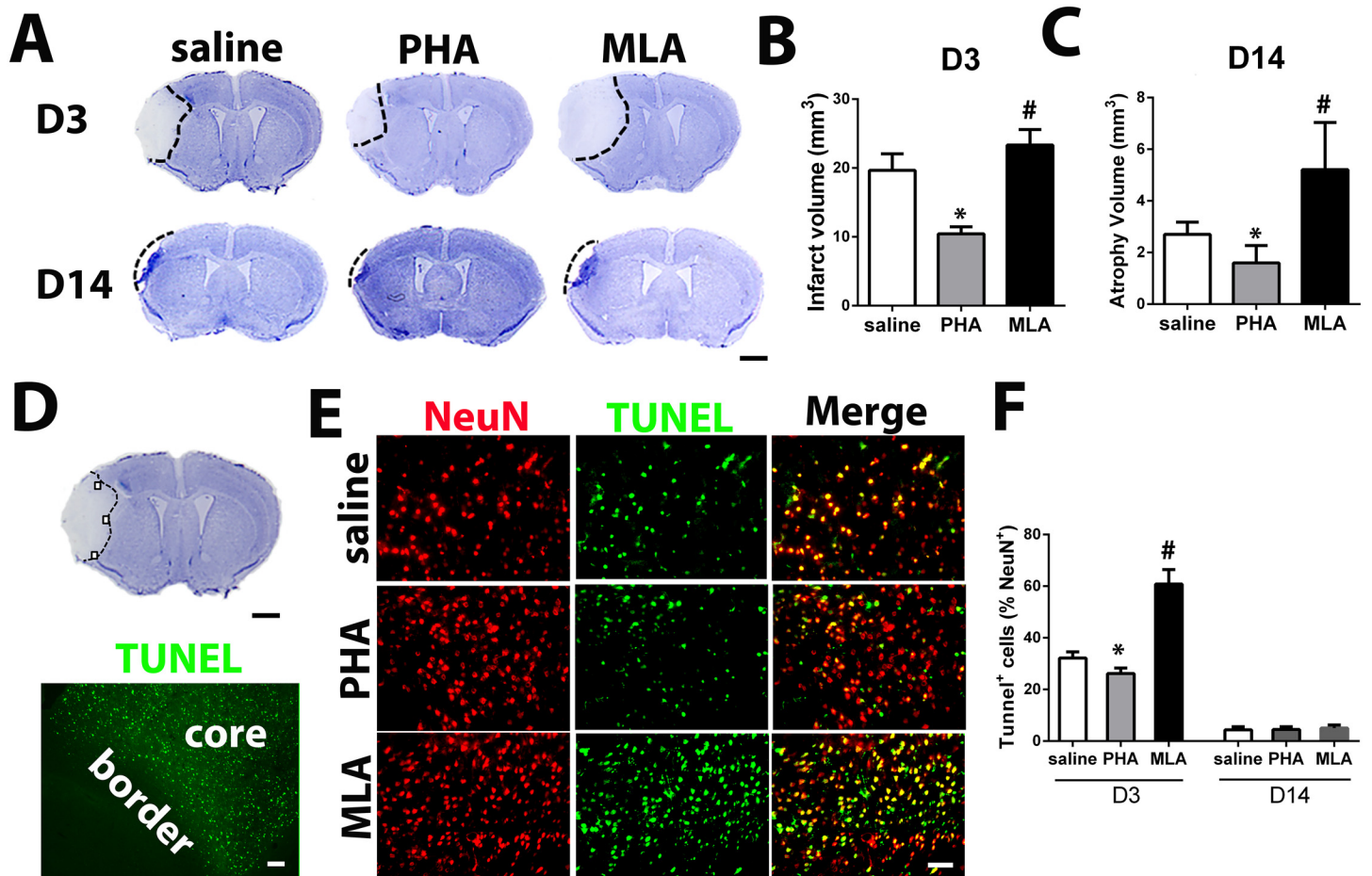


Fig 3. PHA reduced lesion volume and TUNEL⁺ neurons. A: Representative images of cresyl violet-stained sections on D3 and D14 after pMCAO. Scale bar: 1 mm. B: Quantification of infarct volume on D3. *: $p = 0.009$, #: $p = 0.001$ vs. saline group. C: Quantification of atrophy volume on D14 after pMCAO. *: $p = 0.008$ vs. corresponding saline groups. D: A cresyl violet-stained coronal section (bregma 1.3 mm, top, scale bar: 1 mm) and a TUNEL-stained section (bottom, scale bar: 50 μ m). Black squares in the cresyl violet-stained section show the areas used for quantification of NeuN⁺/TUNEL⁺ cells. Infarct border is shown in the TUNEL-stained section. E: Representative images of NeuN and TUNEL-stained sections. F: Quantification of NeuN and TUNEL double positive cells. *: $p = 0.001$, #: $p < 0.001$ vs. saline group.

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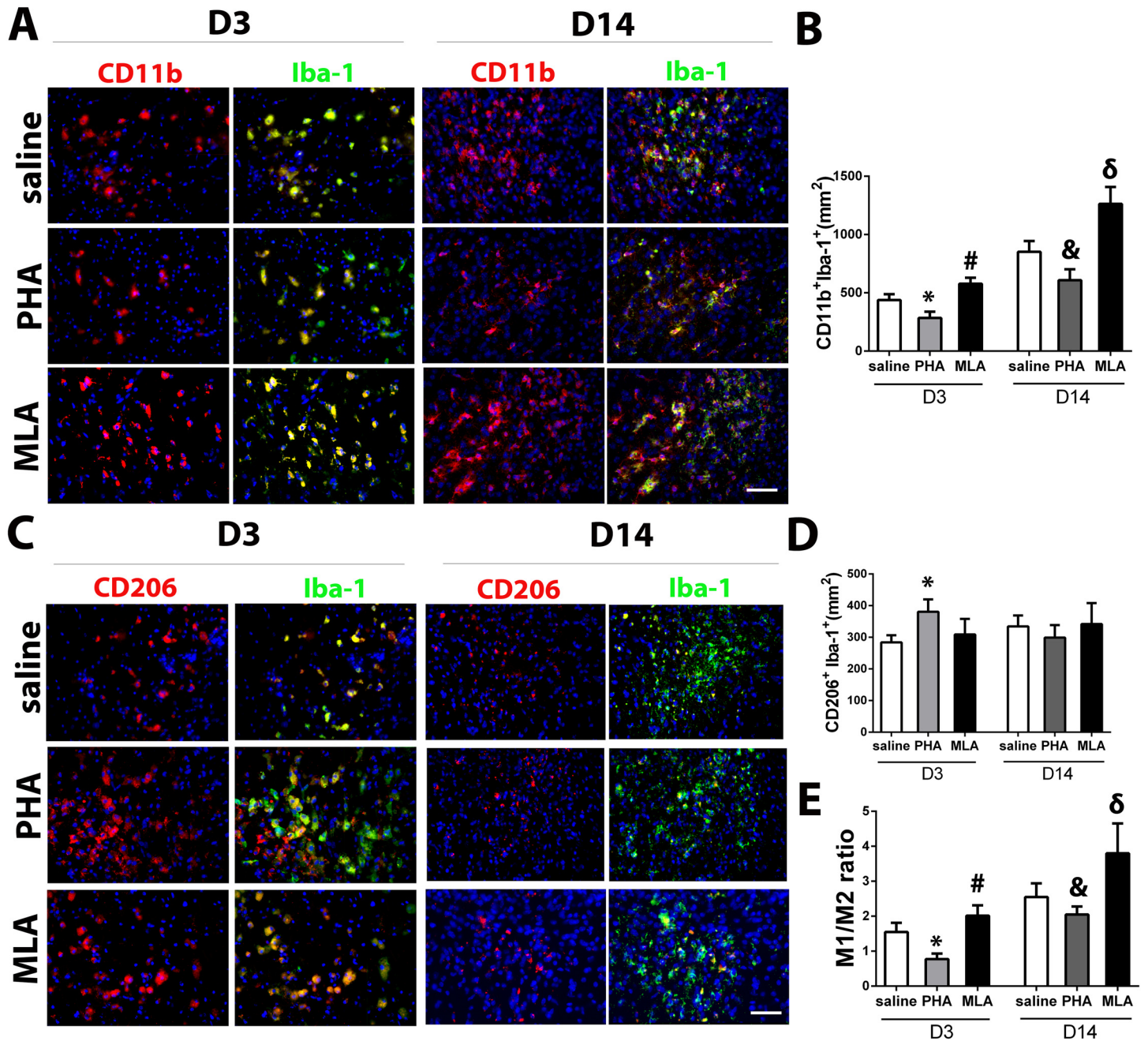


Fig 5. PHA decreased pro-inflammatory microglia/macrophages (M1). A: Representative images of M1 (CD11b⁺Iba-1⁺) staining. The nuclei were counterstained with DAPI. Scale bar: 50 μ m. B: Quantification of M1 in the peri-infarct region. *: $p < 0.001$, vs. saline group at corresponding time points. C: Representative images of M2 (CD206⁺Iba-1⁺) staining. The nuclei were counterstained with DAPI. Scale bar: 50 μ m. D: Quantification of M2 microglia/macrophages in the peri-infarct region. *: $p < 0.001$ vs. saline group on D3 after pMCAO. E: The ratios of M1 and M2 cells. *: $p < 0.001$, #: $p = 0.018$ vs. saline group 3 days after pMCAO; and &: $p = 0.015$, δ : $p = 0.009$ vs. saline group 14 days after pMCAO.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0152218.g002

Reference

1. Han Z, Shen F, He Y, Degos V, Camus M, Maze M, et al. (2014) Activation of α -7 Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor Reduces Ischemic Stroke Injury through Reduction of Pro-Inflammatory Macrophages and Oxidative Stress. PLoS ONE 9(8): e105711. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0105711](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0105711) PMID: [25157794](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25157794/)