

Prospective Isolation of ISLI⁺ Cardiac Progenitors from Human ESCs for Myocardial Infarction Therapy

Zaniar Ghazizadeh,* Faranak Fattahi, Mehdi Mirzaei, Delger Bayersaikhan, Jaesuk Lee, Sehyun Chae, Daehee Hwang, Kyunghee Byun, Mehdi Sharifi Tabar, Sara Taleahmad, Shahab Mirshahvaladi, Parisa Shabani, Hananeh Fonoudi, Paul A. Haynes, Hossein Baharvand, Nasser Aghdami, Todd Evans, Bonghee Lee,* and Ghasem Hosseini Salekdeh*

*Correspondence: zghazizadeh@bwh.harvard.edu (Z.G.), bhlee@gachon.ac.kr (B.L.), salekdeh@royaninstitute.org (G.H.S.)
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.stemcr.2021.01.012>

(Stem Cell Reports 10, 848–859; March 13, 2018)

The authors wish to make the following corrections to Figures 5C and S4G of this article. The authors declare that these mistakes do not affect the results and conclusions of the study.

In Figure 5C, the image designated as belonging to the group “Medium” (row 1, column 2) was an incorrect image put in by mistake. This has now been replaced in the figure below with the correct merge image.

In Figure S4G, the image designated as belonging to the group “ALCAM-” (row 1, column 3) was also an incorrect image put in by mistake. This has now been replaced in the figure below with the correct merge image as well.



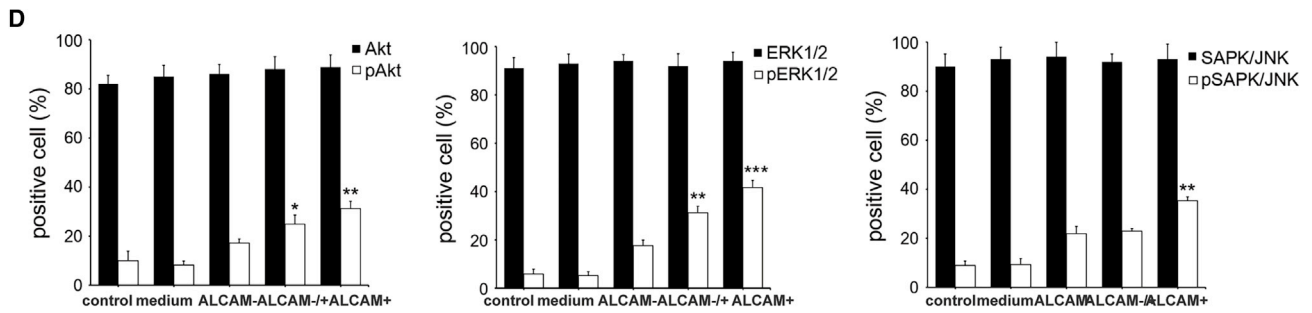
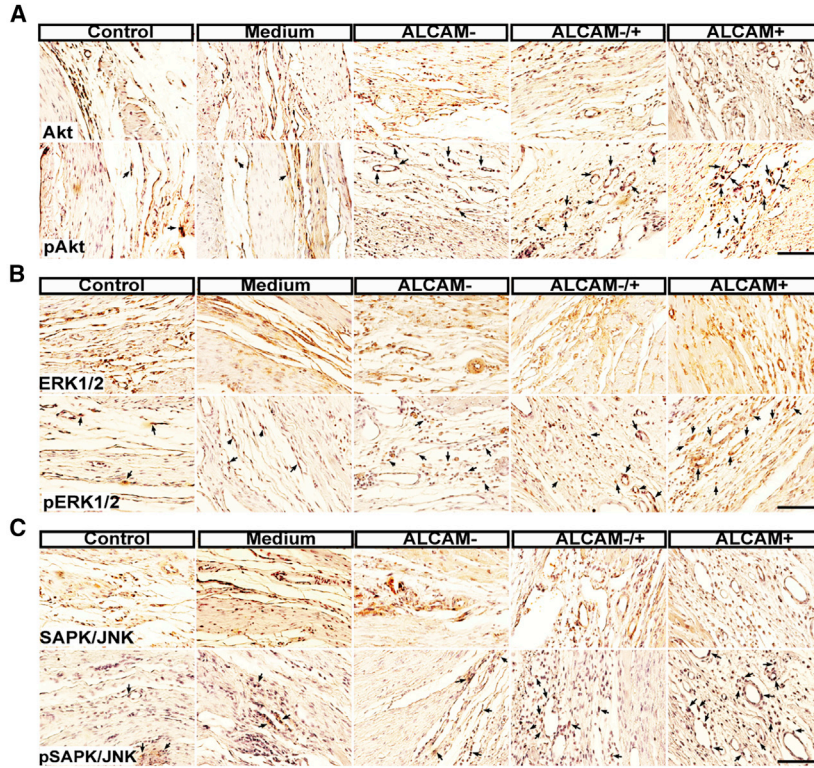


Figure 5. ALCAM⁺ Cells Promote Angiogenesis in AMI Rat Hearts through AKT, MAPK, and JNK Pathways

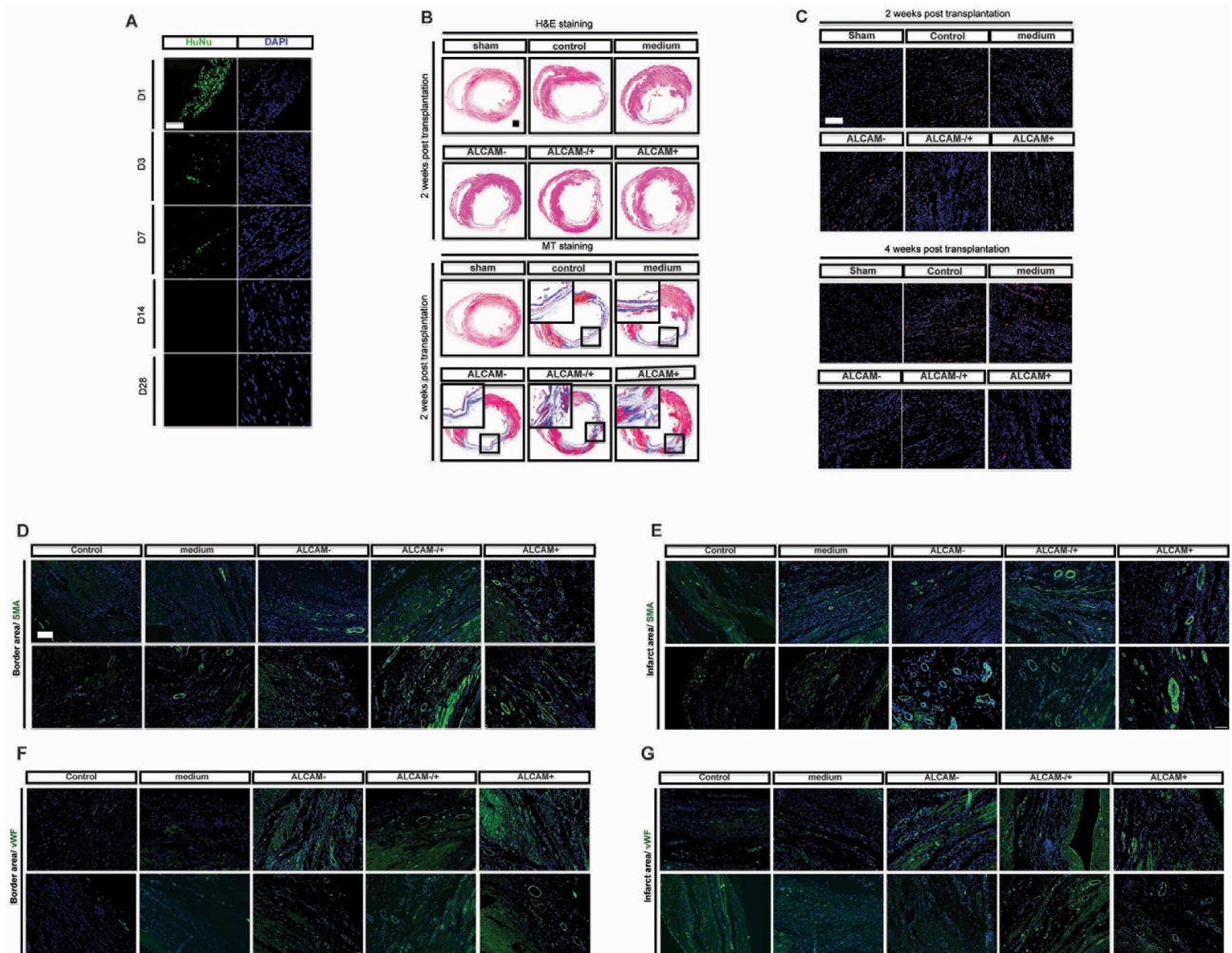


Figure S4. ALCAM⁺ Cells Promote Tissue Repair and Angiogenesis