



Correction

# Correction: Yang et al. Chebulagic Acid, a Hydrolyzable Tannin, Exhibited Antiviral Activity *in Vitro* and *in Vivo* against Human Enterovirus 71. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 2013, 14, 9618–9627

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The authors wish to make the following corrections to this paper [1]: in Figure 2A, the AO-EB cell staining picture in the placebo control group at 48 h is incorrect. Figure 2 should be replaced with the following figure.



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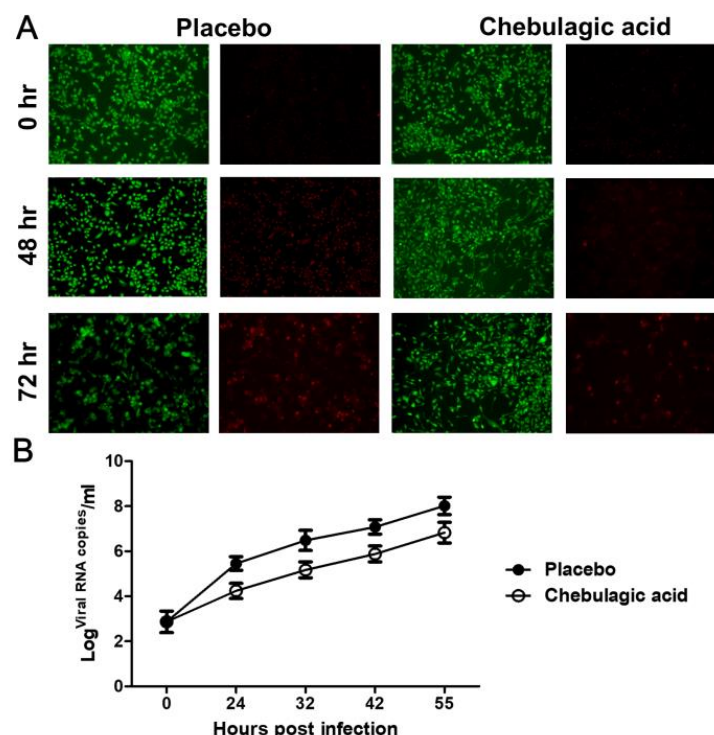
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**Figure 2.** Effect of chebulagic acid on enterovirus 71 (EV71) replication in rhabdomyosarcoma (RD) cells. (A) The infected RD cells were treated with chebulagic acid or saline at 2 h post EV71 infection, and then the cytopathic effect (CPE) of the RD cells was observed after AO/EB double staining under a light microscope (100×) at 0 h, 48 h and 72 h post infection, respectively. (B) The viral RNA copies in the culture supernatant of the RD cells were detected by quantitative RT-PCR (qRT-PCR). The data are expressed as the mean values of three independent experiments.

The authors apologize for any inconvenience caused and state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. The original article has been updated.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

## Reference

1. Yang, Y.; Xiu, J.; Liu, J.; Zhang, L.; Li, X.; Xu, Y.; Qin, C.; Zhang, L. Chebulagic Acid, a Hydrolyzable Tannin, Exhibited Antiviral Activity *in Vitro* and *in Vivo* against Human Enterovirus 71. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* **2013**, *14*, 9618–9627. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]