CORRECTION

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Correction to: Exosomes derived from atorvastatin-modified bone marrow dendritic cells ameliorate experimental autoimmune myasthenia gravis by up-regulated levels of IDO/Treg and partly dependent on FasL/Fas pathway

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After the publication of the original article [1], it came to the authors' attention that there was an error in the originally published version of Fig. 5b. The image of $CD4^+CD25^+$ T cells of the statin-Dex group was unintentionally replaced with the image of $CD4^+CD25^+$ T cells from the control group. The correct version of Fig. 5b is published in this Erratum.

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Reference
1. Li X-L, Li H, Zhang M, Xu H, Yue L-T, Zhang X-X, Wang S, Wang C-C, Li Y-B, Dou Y-C, Duan R-S. Exosomes derived from atorvastatin-modified bone marrow dendritic cells ameliorate experimental autoimmune myasthenia gravis by up-regulated levels of IDO/Treg and partly dependent on FasL/Fas pathway. J Neuroinflammation. 2016;13:8 https://doi.org/10.1186/s12974-016-0475-0.

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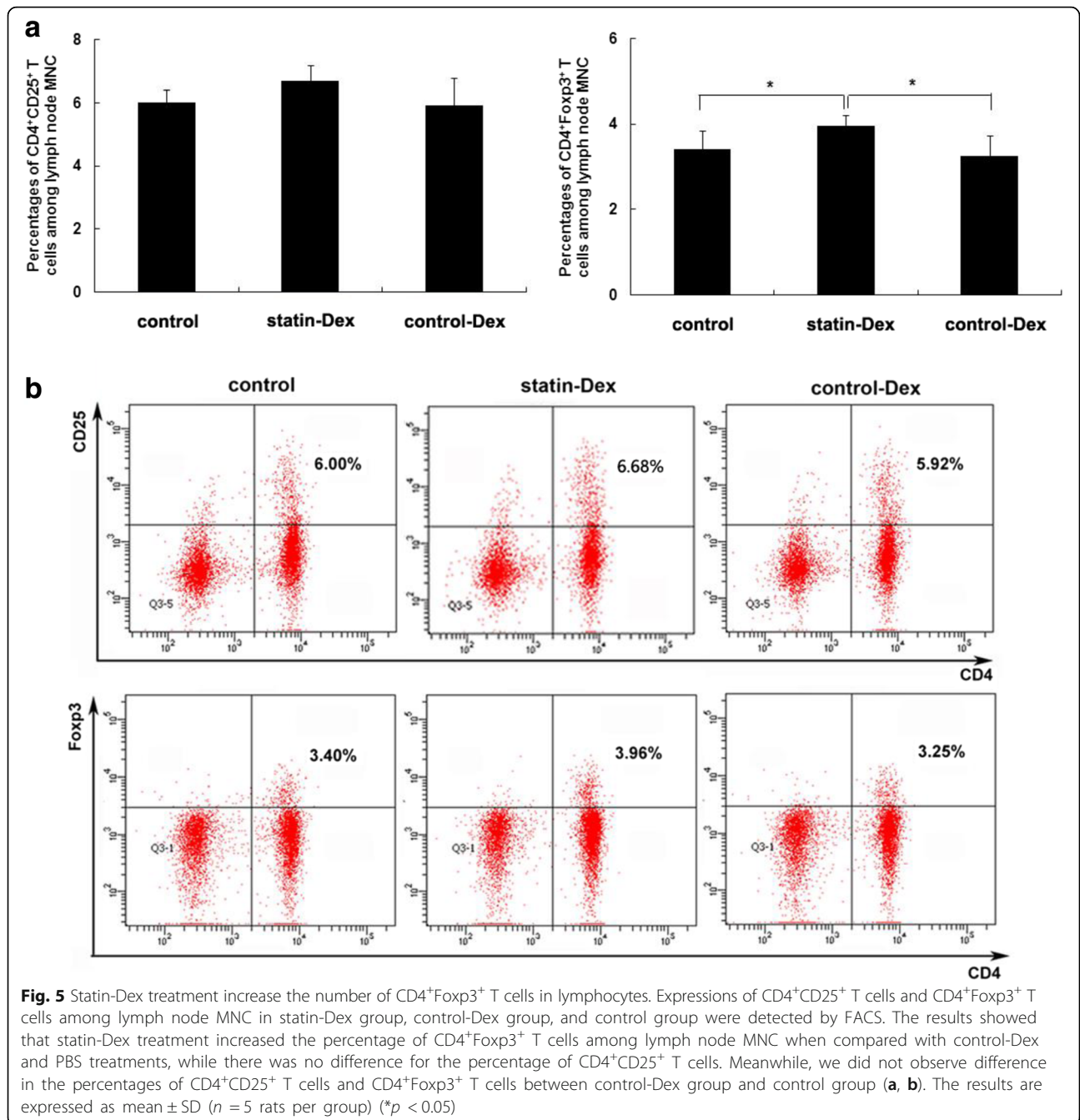
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Fig. 5 Statin-Dex treatment increase the number of CD4$^+$Foxp3$^+$ T cells in lymphocytes. Expressions of CD4$^+$CD25$^+$ T cells and CD4$^+$Foxp3$^+$ T cells among lymph node MNC in statin-Dex group, control-Dex group, and control group were detected by FACS. The results showed that statin-Dex treatment increased the percentage of CD4$^+$Foxp3$^+$ T cells among lymph node MNC when compared with control-Dex and PBS treatments, while there was no difference for the percentage of CD4$^+$CD25$^+$ T cells. Meanwhile, we did not observe difference in the percentages of CD4$^+$CD25$^+$ T cells and CD4$^+$Foxp3$^+$ T cells between control-Dex group and control group (**a**, **b**). The results are expressed as mean ± SD ($n = 5$ rats per group) (*$p < 0.05$)