

## CORRECTION

# Correction: Human adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells for acute and sub-acute TBI

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[Fig 5](#) is incorrect. The authors have provided a corrected version here.

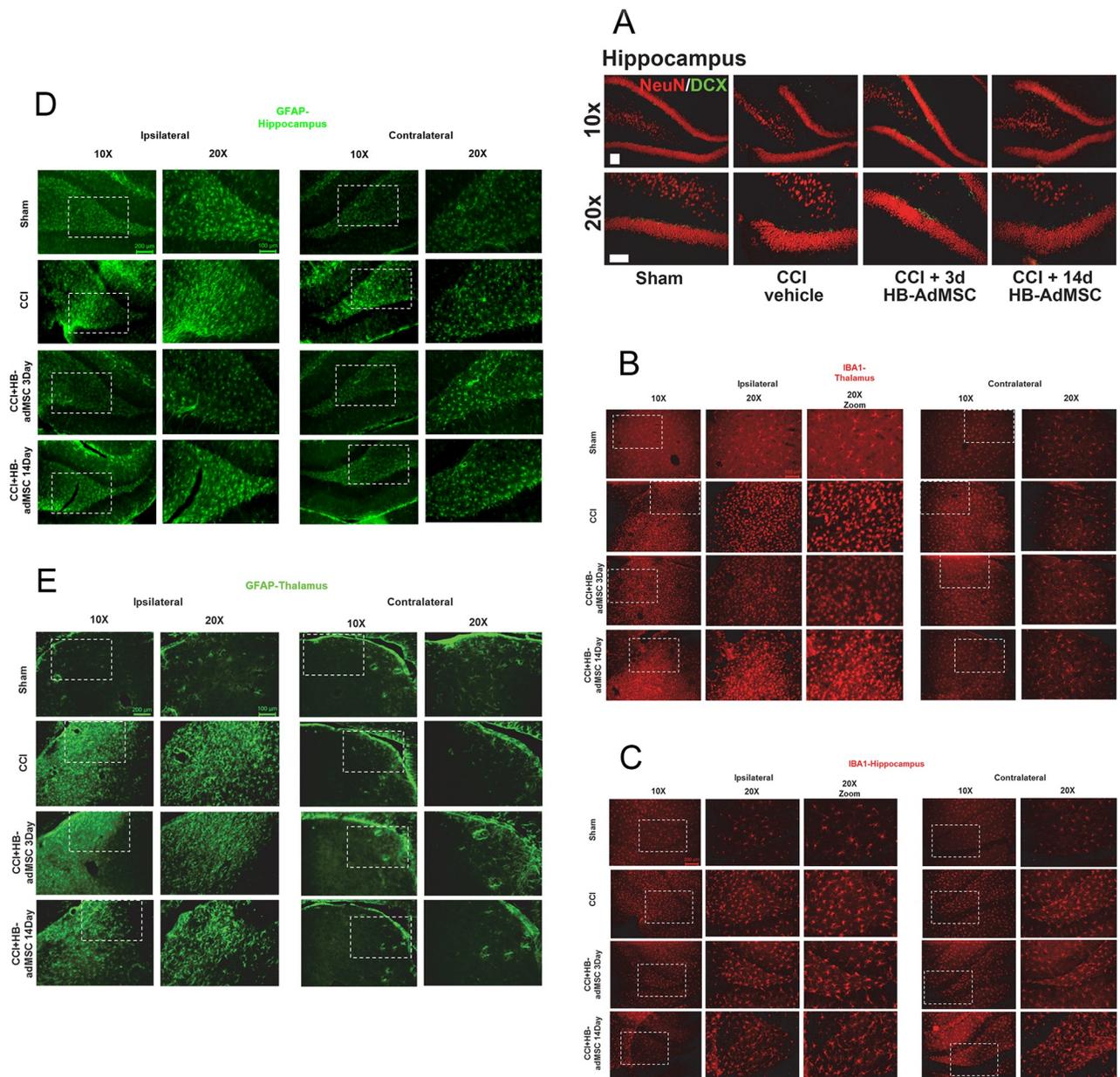


## OPEN ACCESS

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**Fig 5. Representative localization of neuroinflammation and neurogenesis.** Thin sections from ipsilateral and contralateral hemispheres were immunostained at Day 32. Presented here are portions of the thalamus and hippocampus, specifically the subgranular zone (SGZ). **A**. Antibodies for NeuN and Doublecortin (DCX) were used to stain for neurogenesis, **B**, **C**. IBA-1 for microglial activation and **D**, **E**. GFAP for reactive astrocytes. Images are representative of sham, CCI + vehicle, CCI + HB-adMSCs 3d and CCI + HB-adMSCs 14d, at 20x magnification with a 10x inset showing a larger field. Scale bars indicate 200  $\mu$ m.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0261599.g001>

## Reference

1. Ruppert KA, Prabhakara KS, Toledano-Furman NE, Udtha S, Arceneaux AQ, Park H, et al. (2020) Human adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells for acute and sub-acute TBI. *PLoS ONE* 15(5): e0233263. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0233263> PMID: 32453741