

ERRATUM

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# Erratum to: Specific disruption of Lnk in murine endothelial progenitor cells promotes dermal wound healing via enhanced vasculogenesis, activation of myofibroblasts, and suppression of inflammatory cell recruitment

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## Erratum

Unfortunately, after publication of this article [1], it was noticed that Fig. 4 was incorrect. Panels B and D contained incorrect graphs. The corrected Fig. 4 can be seen below and the original article has been updated to correct this.

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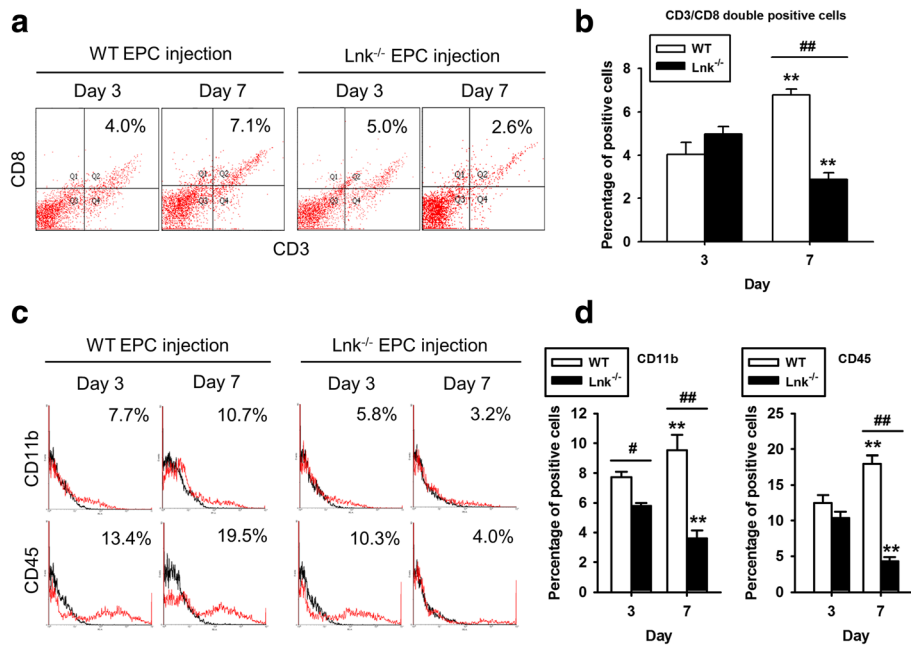
1. Lee JH, Ji ST, Kim J, Takaki S, Asahara T, Hong Y-J, Kwon S-M. Specific disruption of Lnk in murine endothelial progenitor cells promotes dermal wound healing via enhanced vasculogenesis, activation of myofibroblasts, and suppression of inflammatory cell recruitment. *Stem Cell Research & Therapy*. 2016;7:158. <http://doi.org/10.1186/s13287-016-0403-3>.

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**Fig. 4** A transplant of Lnk-deficient EPCs suppresses the recruitment of inflammatory cells. After injection of wild-type (WT) and Lnk-deficient EPCs into wound sites, wound tissues were analyzed to determine the recruitment of cytotoxic T cells (CD3- and CD8-positive cells), macrophages (CD11b-positive cells), and neutrophils (CD45-positive cells) on postoperative days 3 and 7. **a** The recruitment of cytotoxic T cells in wound tissues was assessed by FACS analysis. **b** The percentage of CD3/CD8 double-positive cells on postoperative days 3 and 7. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM;  $**p < 0.01$  compared to postoperative day 3, respectively, and  $##p < 0.01$  compared to injection with WT EPCs. **c** The recruitment of macrophages and neutrophils to wound tissues was assessed by FACS analysis. **d** The percentage of CD11b- and CD45-positive cells on postoperative days 3 and 7. Values are mean  $\pm$  SEM;  $**p < 0.01$  compared to postoperative day 3, respectively,  $#p < 0.05$  and  $##p < 0.01$  compared to injection with WT EPCs]