

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Propofol Attenuates Small Intestinal Ischemia Reperfusion Injury through Inhibiting NADPH Oxidase Mediated Mast Cell Activation”

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In the article titled “Propofol Attenuates Small Intestinal Ischemia Reperfusion Injury through Inhibiting NADPH Oxidase Mediated Mast Cell Activation” [1], the α -tubulin samples in Figures 5(g) and 5(h) should have included nine samples; however, due to an error during the production process, only seven samples appeared. Also, the legends of figures 5A and 5B were reversed. The corrected figures and legend are as follows.

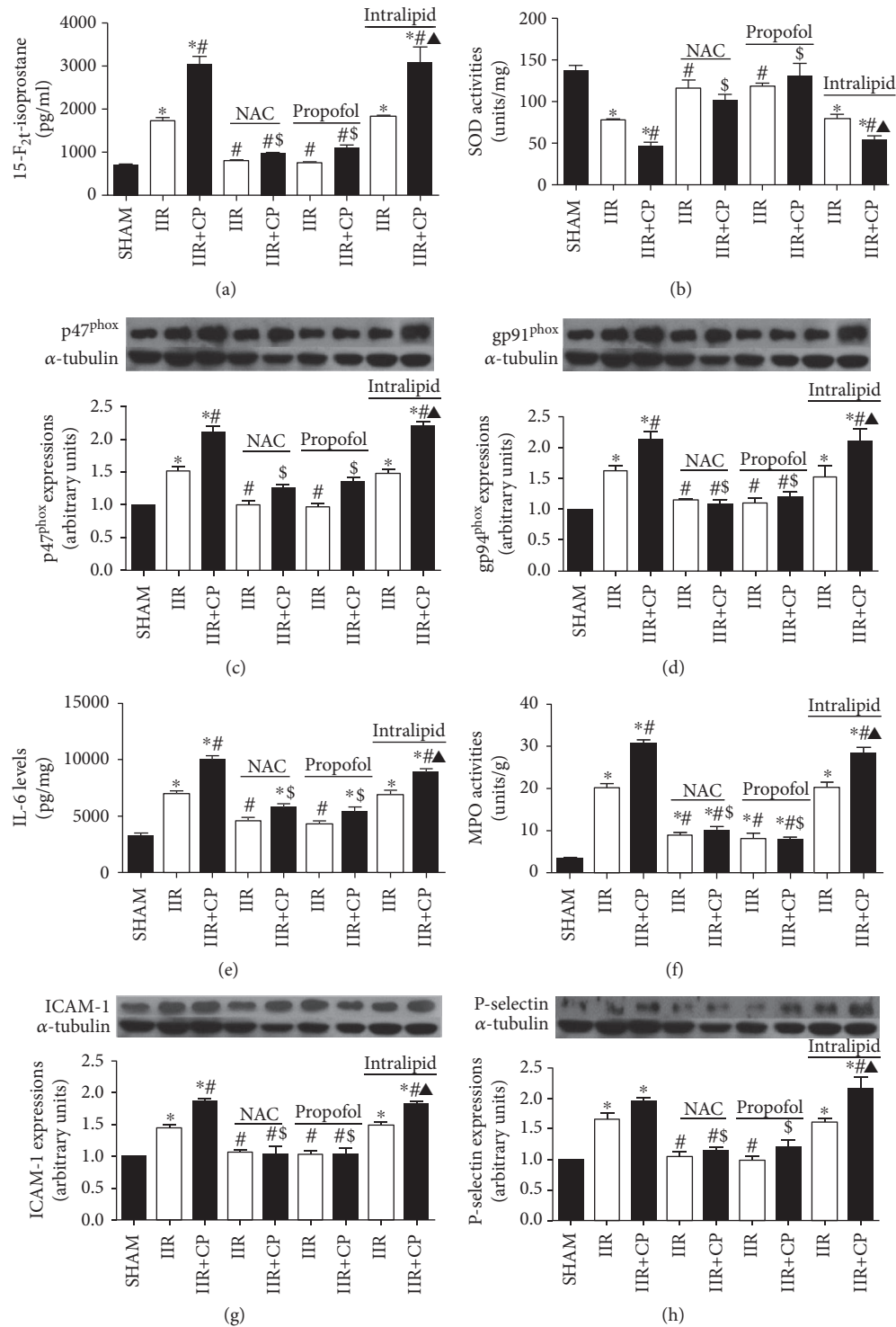


FIGURE 5: Changes of SOD activities, 15-F_{2t}-isoprostane contents, p47^{phox} protein expression, gp91^{phox}, P-selectin, and ICAM-1 protein expressions, IL-6 levels, and MPO activities in intestine mucosa after IIR injury. SHAM group (Sham-operated group), IIR group (75 min intestinal ischemia and 2 h reperfusion), and IIR + CP group (IIR group + compound 48/80 1 mg/kg) in the absence or presence of NAC (0.5 g/kg), propofol (50 mg/kg), intralipid (50 mg/kg). (a) 15-F_{2t}-isoprostane contents in intestine ($n = 6$, except $n = 4$ in IIR + CP group). (b) SOD activities (c) and (d) p47^{phox} and gp91^{phox} protein expressions, respectively ($n = 3$), (e) and (f) IL-6 levels and MPO activities in intestinal mucosa ($n = 6$, except $n = 4$ in IIR + CP group). (g) and (h) ICAM-1 and P-selectin protein expressions, respectively ($n = 3$). Results are expressed as mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$ versus SHAM group, # $P < 0.05$ versus IIR group, \$ $P < 0.05$ versus IIR + CP group, & $P < 0.05$ versus IIR with NAC pretreated group, ^ $P < 0.05$ versus IIR with propofol pretreated group, and ▲ $P < 0.05$ versus IIR with intralipid pretreated group.

Reference

- [1] X. Gan, D. Xing, G. Su et al., "Propofol attenuates small intestinal ischemia reperfusion injury through inhibiting NADPH oxidase mediated mast cell activation," *Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity*, vol. 2015, Article ID 167014, 15 pages, 2015.