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CORRECTION

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Correction to: Elevated microRNA-129-5p level ameliorates neuroinflammation and blood-spinal cord barrier damage after ischemia–reperfusion by inhibiting HMGB1 and the TLR3-cytokine pathway

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Correction to: J Neuroinflamm (2017) 14:205
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The original version of the article [1] unfortunately contained a mistake. The error occurred in representative images of double immunofluorescence of Fig. 6.

The other data and the conclusion in the publication are real and reliable.

It has been corrected in this correction.

The correct version of Fig. 6 is given in this Correction article.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12974-017-0977-4.

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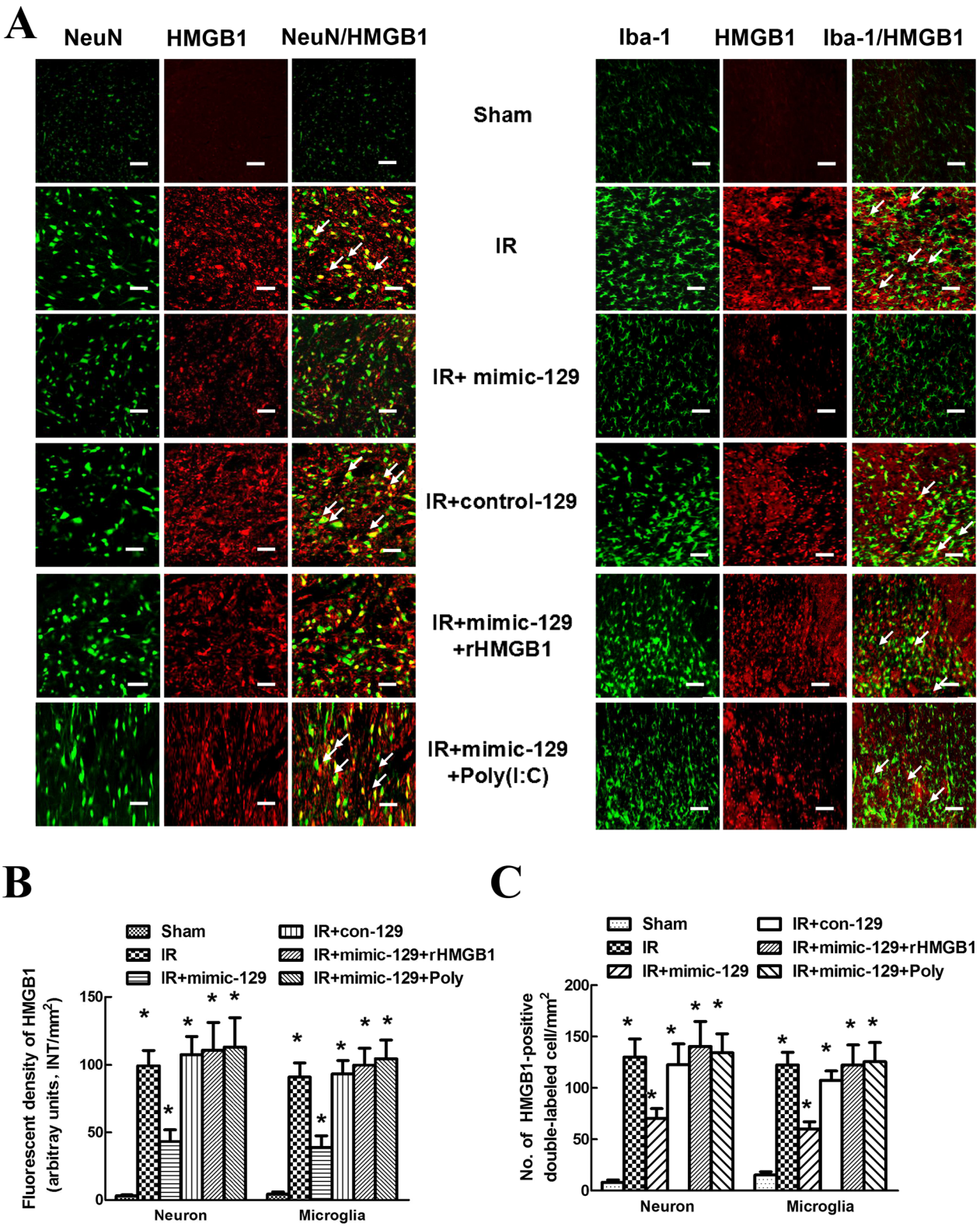

Fig. 6 (See legend on next page.)

(See figure on previous page.)
Fig. 6 Effects of the miR-129-5p mimic and mimic control on HMGB1 expression in specific cell types of the spinal cord after IR. **a** Representative photomicrographs showing the localization of the fluorescence signals for HMGB1 in neurons and microglia at 48 h after IR. Arrows indicate co-localization. Scale bars = 50 μm. **b** Quantification of HMGB1 signals was performed based on the average of three independent images. **c** Quantification of HMGB1-positive neurons and microglia in the spinal cords at 48 h after IR. Data are expressed as the mean ± SD. $^{*}P < 0.05$ versus the Sham group. $^{\#}P < 0.05$ versus the IR group

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Reference

1. Li X-Q, Chen F-S, Tan W-F, Fang Bo, Zhang Z-L, Ma H. Elevated microRNA-129-5p level ameliorates neuroinflammation and blood-spinal cord barrier damage after ischemia-reperfusion by inhibiting HMGB1 and the TLR3-cytokine pathway. J Neuroinflamm. 2017;14:205. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12974-017-0977-4.

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