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Author Correction: Molar loss induces hypothalamic and hippocampal astrogliosis in aged mice

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The original version of this Article contained an error in Figure 4B, where the labels AC and AE were interchanged in the GFAP graph.

The original Figure 4 and accompanying legend appear below.

The original Article has been corrected.

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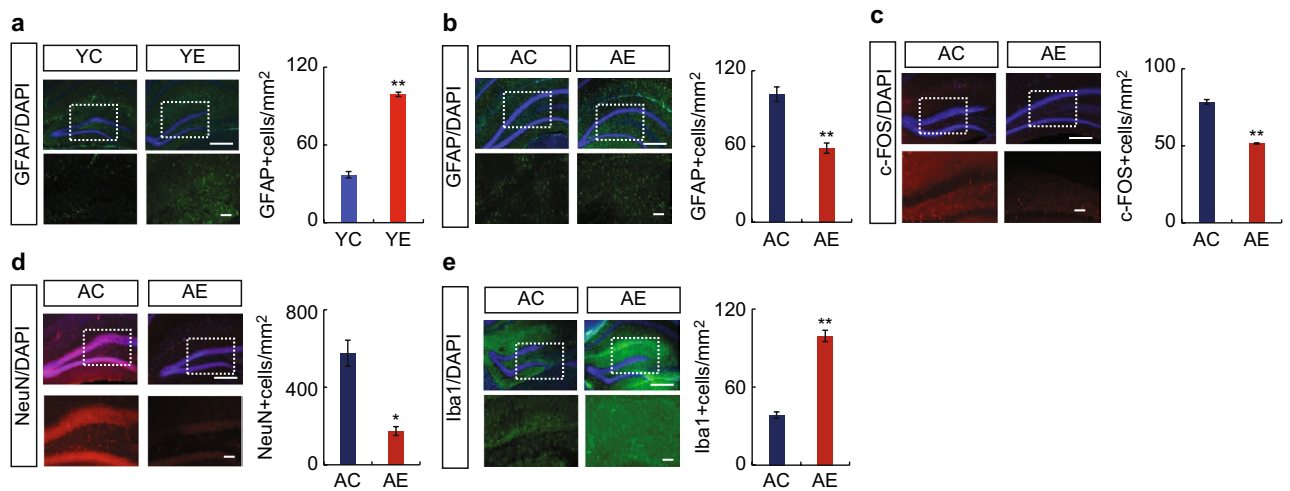



Figure 4. Effects of maxillary molar loss on protein expression in the hippocampus of mice (Immunostaining). Astrogliosis is induced in the hippocampus of mice with missing molars. The hippocampus and protein expression are shown. The square made by the dotted line is the CA1 region of the hippocampus, shown enlarged below. **(a)** Typical GFAP-positive cell area (mm²) and graphs showing the hippocampus of control and extraction groups of young mice (YC3 vs. YE3). **(b–e)** Typical staining images and graphs showing the hippocampus of control and extraction groups of aged mice (AC3 vs. AE3); **(b)** GFAP, **(c)** c-FOS, **(d)** NeuN, **(e)** Iba-1. The number of c-FOS- and NeuN-positive cells were increased, and c-FOS and NeuN positive cells were decreased upon tooth extraction. Scale bar: 100 μ m.

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