



Correction

Correction: Ueda et al. Effect of High-Dose Vitamin C on Tendon Cell Degeneration—An In Vitro Study. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 2024, 25, 13358

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In the original publication [1], there was a mistake in Figure 2. An incorrect image was inadvertently used during final preparation. The correct version of Figure 2 appears below. The authors state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. This correction was approved by the Academic Editor. The original publication has also been updated.



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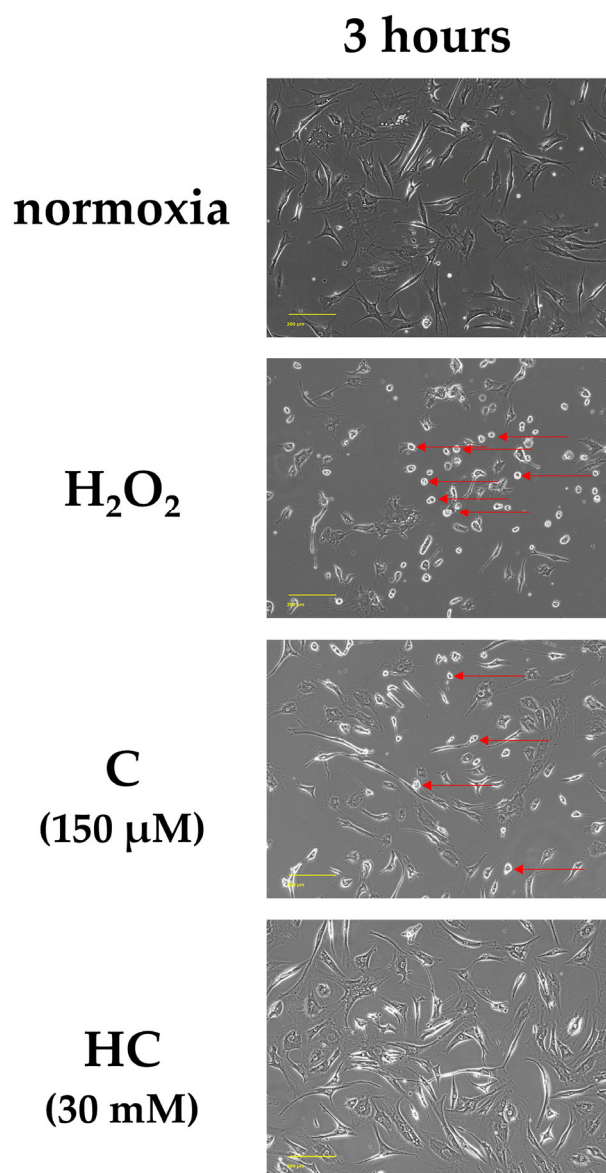


Figure 2. Phase-contrast images of tendon cells at 3 h after H₂O₂ exposure. The figures show representative images of various treatment groups. In the normoxia group, most of the cells were engrafted, and almost no detached cells were observed. The H₂O₂ group showed a large number of round or shrunken cells. The round and shrunken cells were released, and cell death was observed (red arrows). In the C group, cells with round and shrunken nuclei (red arrows) were mixed with cells that maintained their original forms. Compared with the H₂O₂ group, the number of dead cells was reduced in both the C and HC groups. In the HC group, the number of cell deaths was reduced compared to that in the C group. Scale bar: 200 μm.

Reference

1. Ueda, S.; Ichiseki, T.; Shimasaki, M.; Soma, D.; Sakurai, M.; Kaneuji, A.; Kawahara, N. Effect of High-Dose Vitamin C on Tendon Cell Degeneration—An In Vitro Study. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* **2024**, *25*, 13358. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]

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