

CORRECTION

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Correction: Protective effects of human iPS-derived retinal pigmented epithelial cells on retinal degenerative disease

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Following the publication of the original article [1], the authors identified an error in the layout of the images in Fig. 5C, that the positions of WT DAPI stain and

WT-sham DAPI stain images need to be swapped. The correct figure has been included in this correction. This error does not affect the conclusion of the paper.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13287-020-01608-8>.

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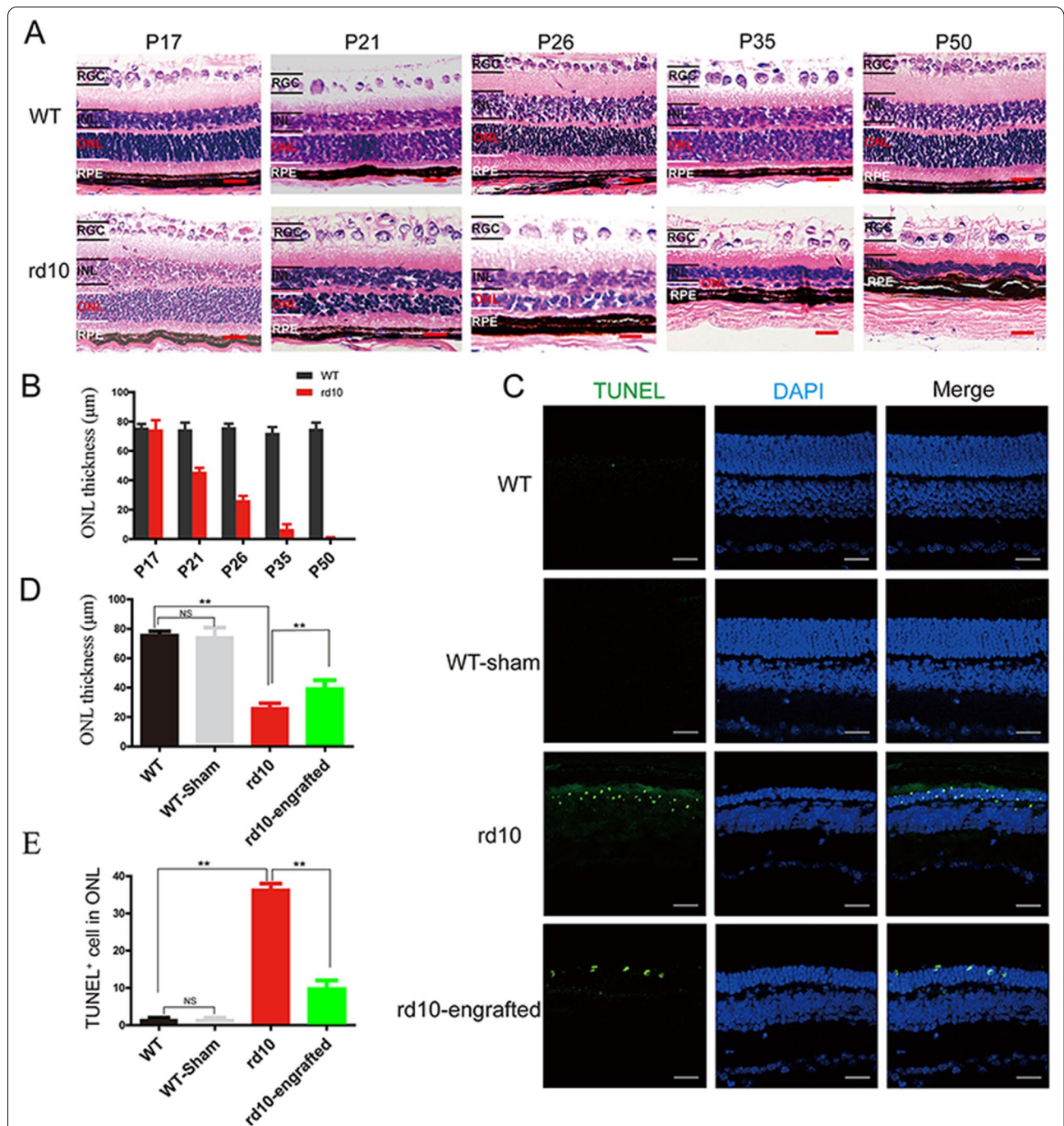


Fig. 5 hiPSC-RPE cells preserved of photoreceptor in rd10 mice. **a** Histology of rd10 and WT mouse retina over time. **b** Quantification of the retinal outer nuclear layer thickness in rd10 and WT. **c** Retinal outer nuclear layer thickness and apoptotic cells in the retina of hiPSC-RPE transplanted rd10 mice, WT, and WT-sham. **d** Quantification of TUNEL-positive cell density. **e** Analysis of retinal outer nuclear layer thickness after hiPSC-RPE cell transplantation. Scale bar 20 µm (a), 50 µm (c). Data are presented as mean ± SEM. *p* values were determined by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey multiple comparison tests (d, e), *n* = 5 for each group, **p* < 0.05, ***p* < 0.01

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1. Zhu D, et al. Protective effects of human iPS-derived retinal pigmented epithelial cells on retinal degenerative disease. *Stem Cell Res Ther.* 2020;11(1):1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13287-020-01608-8>.

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