

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “*Salvia miltiorrhiza* and the Volatile of *Dalbergia odorifera* Attenuate Chronic Myocardial Ischemia Injury in a Pig Model: A Metabonomic Approach for the Mechanism Study”

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In the article titled “*Salvia miltiorrhiza* and the Volatile of *Dalbergia odorifera* Attenuate Chronic Myocardial Ischemia Injury in a Pig Model: A Metabonomic Approach for the Mechanism Study” [1], the authors identified error in Figure 4, where (b) and (f) were mis-

takenly duplicated. Figure 4(f) had been corrected as follows:

Additionally, the P-AMPK bands in Figure 8(a) and the GLUT-4 bands in Figure 8(b) were found to be duplicated. Figure 8(b) has been corrected as follows:

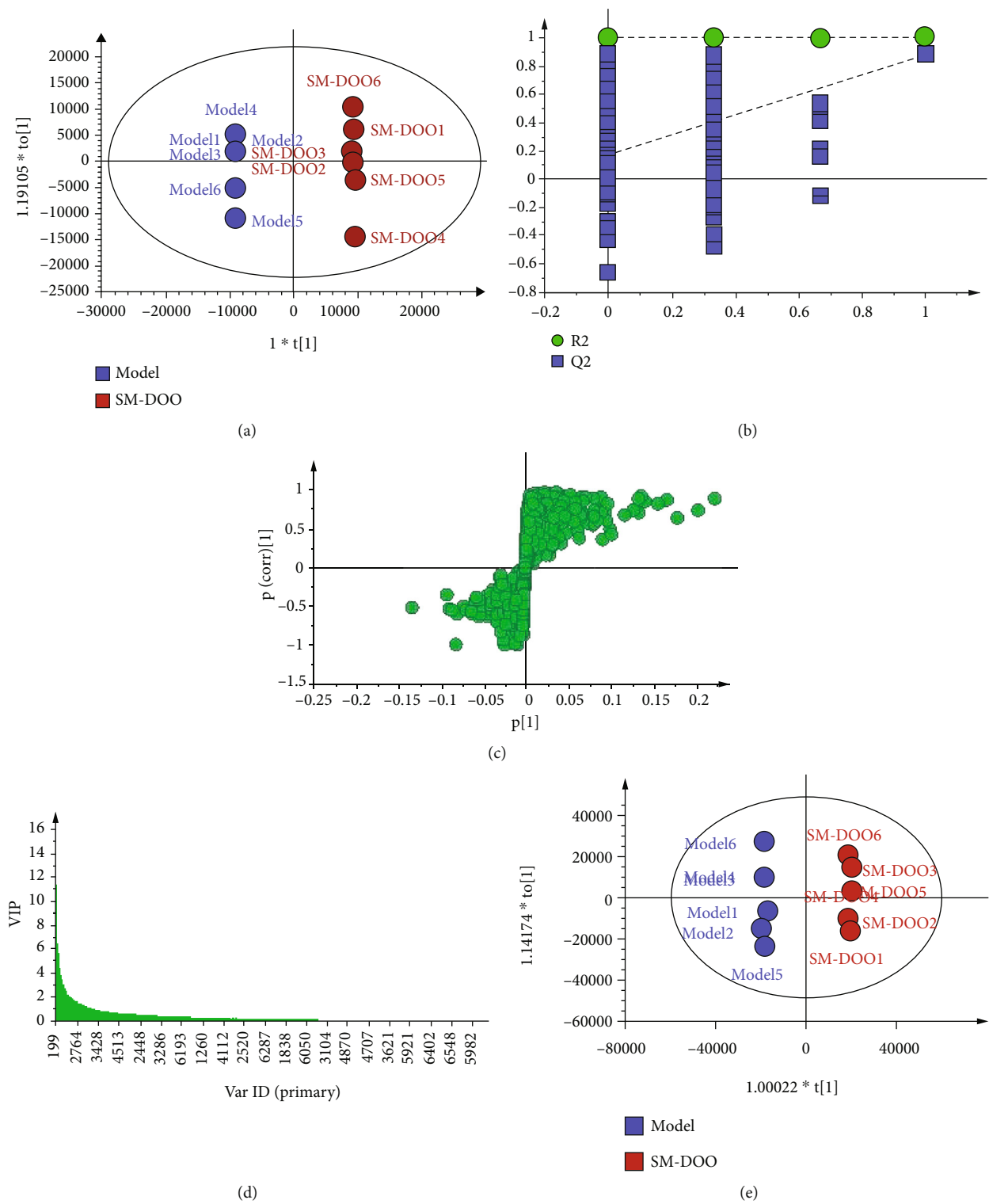


FIGURE 4: Continued.

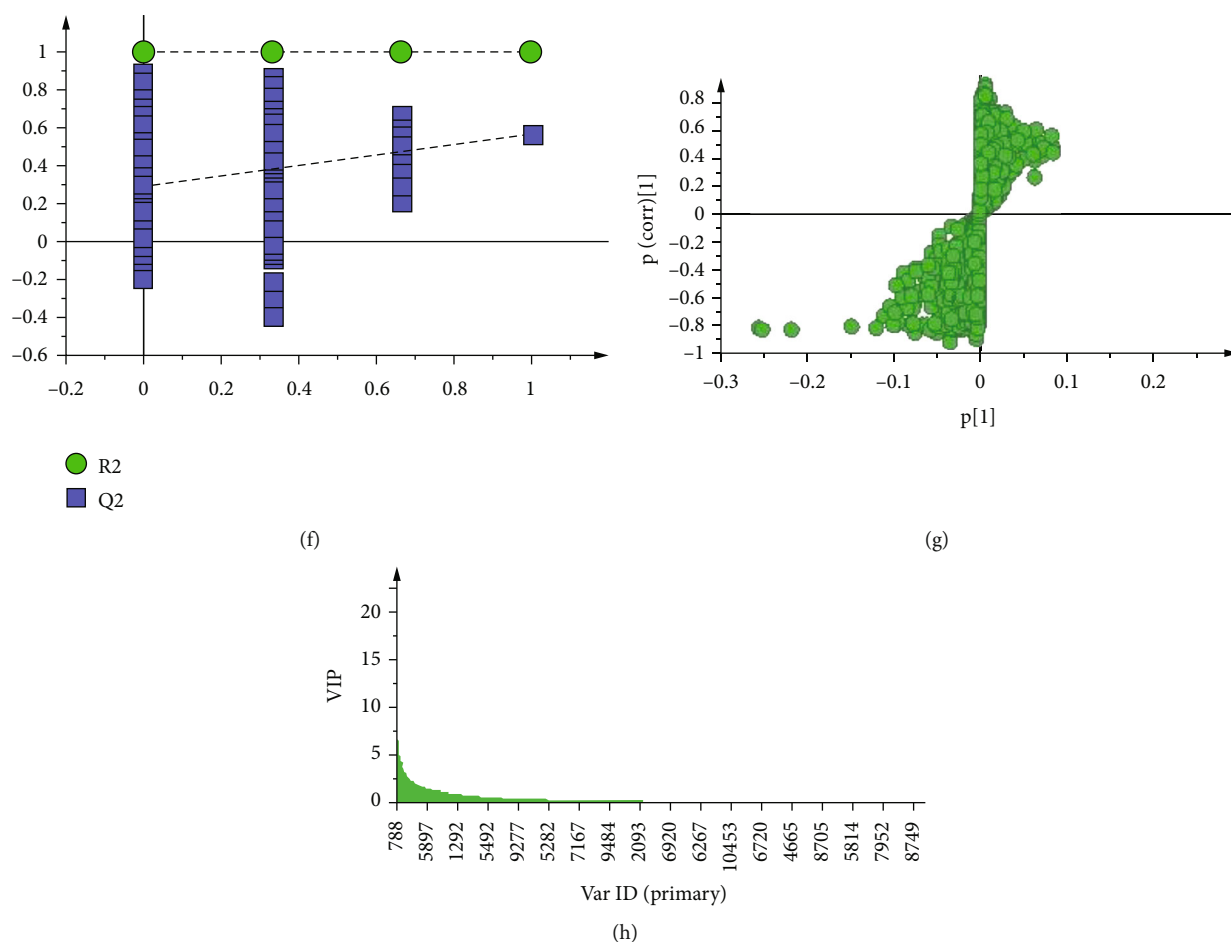


FIGURE 4: The metabolic profiles of OPLS-DA between the model and SM-DOO groups based on HPLC-Q-TOF-MS: (a) the score plot of OPLS-DA in a negative mode; (b) the corresponding validation plot based on 200 times permutation tests demonstrated the robustness of the OPLS-DA model in a negative mode; (c) the S-plot of OPLS-DA in a negative mode; (d) the VIP of OPLS-DA in a negative mode; (e) the score plot of OPLS-DA in a positive mode; (f) the corresponding validation plot based on 200 times permutation tests demonstrated the robustness of the OPLS-DA model in a positive mode; (g) the S-plot of OPLS-DA in a positive mode; (h) the VIP of OPLS-DA in a positive mode.

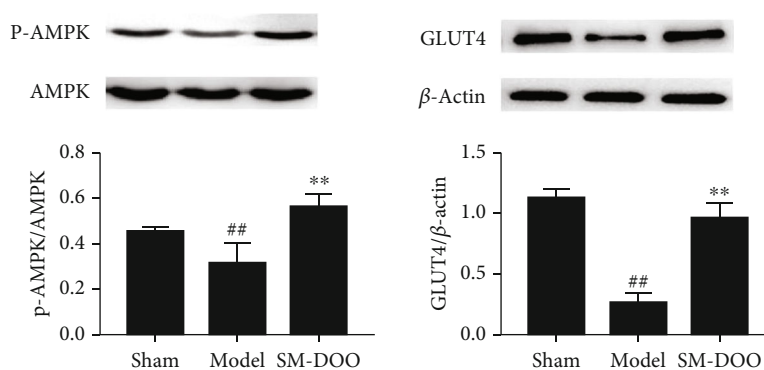


FIGURE 8: Effects of SM-DOO on the AMPK/GLUT4 pathway in heart tissues of pigs. p-AMPK, AMPK, GLUT4, and β -actin protein expressions were measured. The protein signals were quantitated by densitometry, and the graph shows their relative levels. All values are presented as the mean \pm SD. ## $P < 0:01$ vs. sham group; ** $P < 0:01$ vs. model group.

References

- [1] R. Lin, M. Fei, Y. Li et al., "Salvia miltiorrhiza and the Volatile of Dalbergia odorifera Attenuate Chronic Myocardial Ischemia Injury in a Pig Model: A Metabonomic Approach for the Mechanism Study," *Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity*, vol. 2021, Article ID 8840896, 14 pages, 2021.