

CORRIGENDUM

In Jin et al¹, the published article contains errors in Figure 2 (A), the DAPI staining of the osteoclast in the group of 5 μm EVO was previously incorrect as the image was a duplicate of RANKL group. The correct figure is shown below. The online version has been corrected.

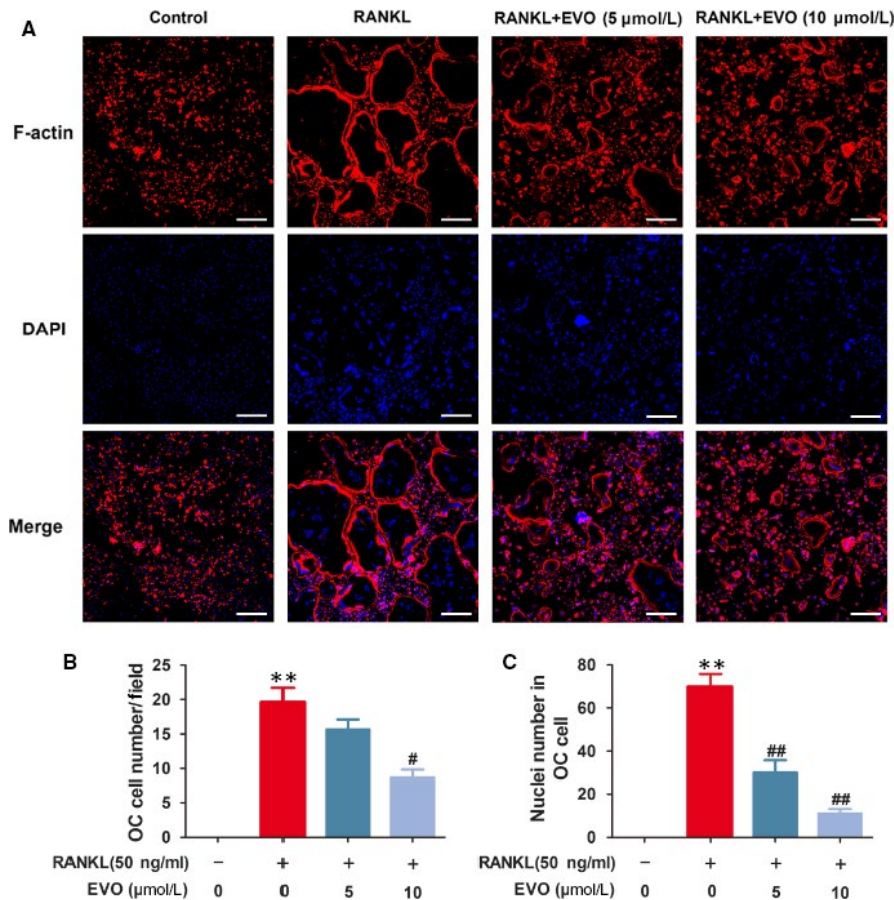


FIGURE 2 EVO inhibits RANKL-induced F-actin ring formation in osteoclasts. (A) The F-actin ring formation was detected by the immunofluorescence combined with DAPI staining for nuclei. Scale bar, 200 μm . (B) Quantification of the osteoclasts treated with the indicated concentrations of EVO. (C) Average nuclei number per osteoclast under the different treatments. Data are presented as the mean \pm SEM, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ relative to the control group. ## $P < 0.05$, ### $P < 0.01$ relative to the RANKL-induced group. $n = 3$

Also, the right side of figures 3, 5 and 6 was previously cropped and the correct figures are corrected in the published version.

REFERENCE

- Jin H, Yao L, Chen K, et al. Evodiamine inhibits RANKL-induced osteoclastogenesis and prevents ovariectomy-induced bone loss in mice. *J Cell Mol Med.* 2019;23:522-534.

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