

CORRECTION

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# Correction: Protective effects of Xinji'erkang on myocardial infarction induced cardiac injury in mice

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**Correction: BMC Complement Med Ther 17, 338 (2017)**

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12906-017-1846-5>

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified an error in Fig. 3. The b4 of Fig. 3 in this published paper was wrongly used. The correct figure is given below.

The original article [1] has been corrected.

Published online: 04 March 2023

## Reference

1. Hu J, Zhang Y, Wang L, et al. Protective effects of Xinji'erkang on myocardial infarction induced cardiac injury in mice. BMC Complement Altern Med. 2017;17:338. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12906-017-1846-5>.

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The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12906-017-1846-5>.

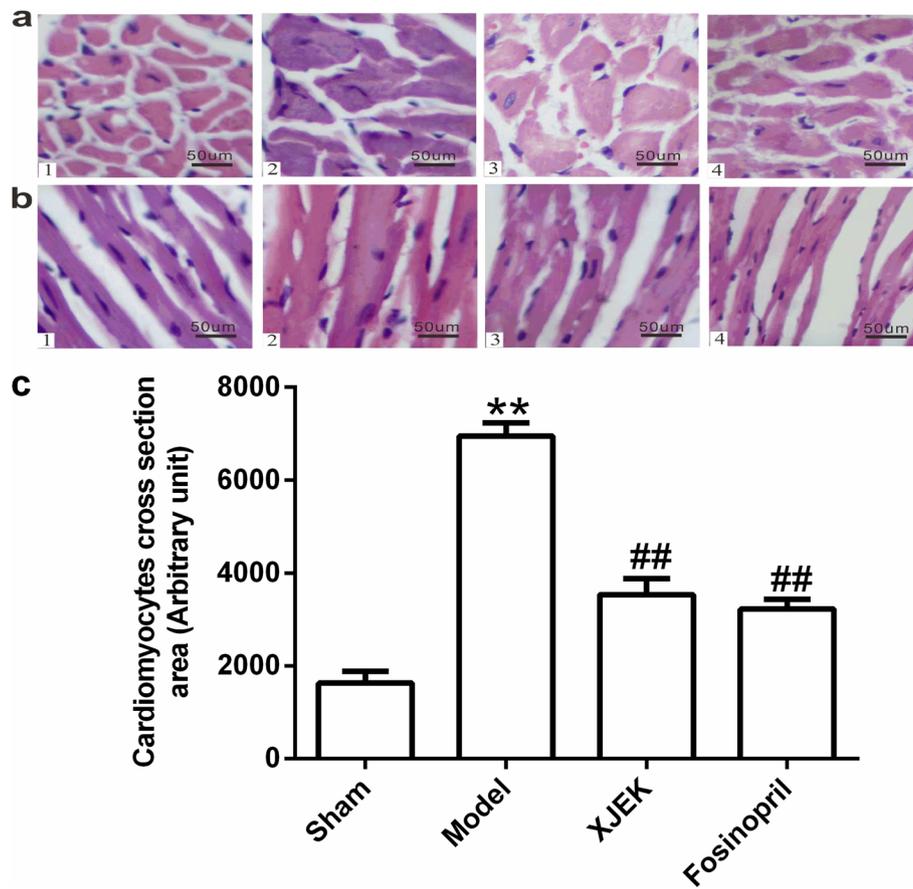
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**Fig. 3** Effect of XJEK on cardiomyocyte CSA and cardiomyocyte long axis of MI mice (HE stain, magnification x400). **a** Representative images of histological section of cardiomyocyte cross-section (HE staining, magnification x400); **b** Representative images of histological section of cardiomyocyte long axis (HE staining, magnification x400); **c** Quantitative analyses results (mean ± SEM, n=6–9). (1) Sham group; (2) Model group; (3) XJEK group; (4) Fosinopril group. \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01 vs. Sham group; #P<0.05, ##P<0.01 vs. Model group