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Correction to: Diabetes mellitus exacerbates experimental autoimmune myasthenia gravis via modulating both adaptive and innate immunity

Check for updates

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Correction to: J Neuroinflammation (2021) 18:244 https://doi.org/10.1186/s12974-021-02298-6

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors noticed that there was an error in the order of

Figs. 3 and 4: the two figures were inadvertently transposed with one another. The original article has been updated and the correct version can be found in this erratum. (Figs. 3 and 4).

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12974-021-02298-6.

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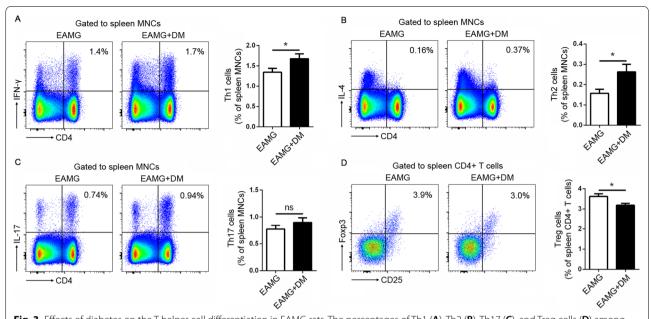


Fig. 3 Effects of diabetes on the T helper cell differentiation in EAMG rats. The percentages of Th1 (**A**), Th2 (**B**), Th17 (**C**), and Treg cells (**D**) among spleen MNCs were analyzed by flow cytometry. Data were from two independent experiments and expressed as mean \pm SEM. n=8 in the DM+EAMG group and n=7 in the EAMG group. The significance of differences was assessed by the Unpaired Student's t-test. ns means not significant, *p<0.05

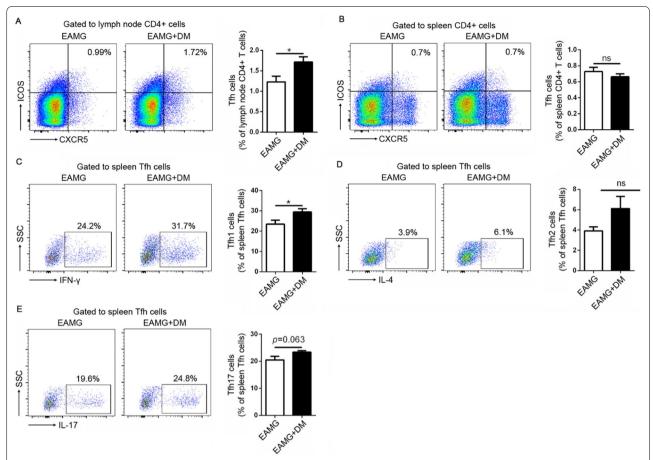


Fig. 4 Effects of diabetes on Tfh cells and the subtypes. The percentages of Tfh cells in the lymph nodes were assessed (**A**). The percentages of total Tfh cells (**B**), Tfh1 (**C**), Tfh2 (**D**), and Tfh17 (**E**) among spleen MNCs were analyzed by flow cytometry. Data were from two independent experiments and expressed as mean \pm SEM. n=8 in the DM \pm EAMG group and n=7 in the EAMG group. The significance of differences was assessed by the Unpaired Student's t-test. ns means not significant, t0.05

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Published online: 31 December 2021

Reference

 Zhang P, Yang C-L, Tong Du, Liu Y-D, Ge M-R, Li H, Liu R-T, Wang C-C, Dou Y-C, Duan R-S. Diabetes mellitus exacerbates experimental autoimmune myasthenia gravis via modulating both adaptive and innate immunity. J Neuroinflamm. 2021;18(1):244. https://doi.org/10.1186/ s12974-021-02298-6.

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