

ERRATUM

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# Erratum to: P2X7R blockade prevents NLRP3 inflammasome activation and brain injury in a rat model of intracerebral hemorrhage: involvement of peroxynitrite

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## Erratum

After publication of this work [1], it was noted that there was an error within Figs. 6 and 8: both these figures were inadvertently transposed with one another. This has been correctly updated in the original article, and is also included correctly below.

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## Reference

1. Feng L, Chen Y, Ding R, Fu Z, Yang S, Deng X, et al. P2X7R blockade prevents NLRP3 inflammasome activation and brain injury in a rat model of intracerebral hemorrhage: involvement of peroxynitrite. *J Neuroinflammation*. 2015;12:190. doi:10.1186/s12974-015-0409-2.

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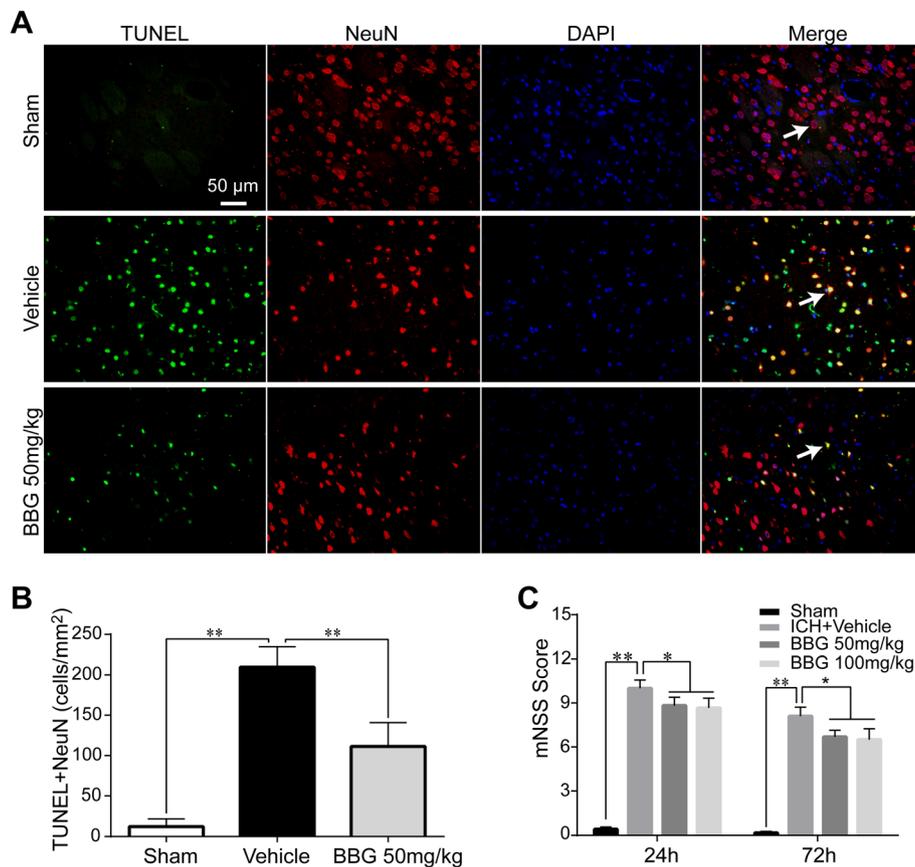
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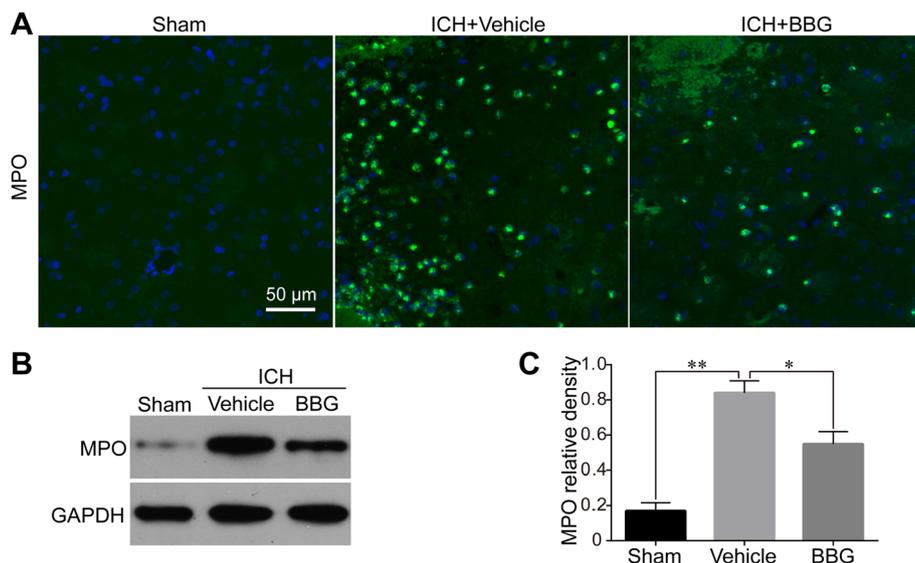
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**Fig. 6** Effects of BBG on neuronal apoptosis and neurological outcomes in ICH rats. BBG significantly reduced the number of apoptotic neurons (a, b) 24 h following ICH, n = 6 rats per group. BBG significantly improved neurological deficits (c) at 24 and at 72 h after ICH, n = 6 rats per group. Scale bar = 50  $\mu$ m. Data represent means  $\pm$  SD. \* P < 0.05, \*\* P < 0.01. BBG brilliant blue G



**Fig. 8** Effects of BBG on neutrophils infiltration after ICH. Representative photographs of immunofluorescence staining (a) for MPO (neutrophil marker)-positive cells in perihematomal area in the Sham, Vehicle, and BBG (50 mg/kg) groups at 24 h following operation, n = 6 rats per group. Representative western blot (b) and effects of BBG on MPO levels (c) at 24 h after ICH, n = 4 rats per group. Scale bar = 50  $\mu$ m. Data represent means  $\pm$  SD. \* P < 0.05, \*\* P < 0.01. BBG brilliant blue G, ICH intracerebral haemorrhage