Erratum


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In this article published in AJTR, we found several images are mixed, resulting in several incorrect images were mistakenly shown in Figures 1-5. We would like to publish this Erratum to reflect this change. The authors express regrets for this mistake.

The new figures are as following:

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Asiatic acid exerts protective effect in acute pancreatitis

Figure 1. Preliminary study. Mice were given 6 hourly injections of cerulein (50 μg/kg) to produce acute pancreatitis. Two hours before the first cerulein injection, mice were pretreated with vehicle or AA 25, 50, or 75 mg/kg. Mice were sacrificed 6 h after the first cerulein injection. A, B. Blood samples were collected for assay of serum amylase and lipase. C. H&E staining of pancreatic tissues (magnification ×200). D. Tissues of heart, liver, lung and kidney in control, vehicle and 50 mg/kg AA groups analyzed via H&E staining (magnification ×200). Results are means ± SD of three independent experiments. *P<0.05, vs. controls; †P<0.05, vs. vehicle pretreatment; ‡P<0.05 vs. 25 mg/kg AA pretreatment.
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Figure 2. Effect of AA on pancreas histology and enzyme production of in cerulein-induced AP in vivo. Mice were given 6 hourly injections of cerulein 50 μg/kg. Vehicle or AA 50 mg/kg was administered 2 h before the first cerulein injection. The control group was given saline instead of cerulein. Five mice were sacrificed at 6, 9, and 12 h after the first cerulein injection. A. Pancreatic tissues were examined by H&E staining (magnification ×200). B, C. Blood samples were collected for assay of serum amylase and lipase. D. MPO activity at 6, 9, and 12 h after the first cerulein injection. Results are means ± SD of three independent experiments. *P<0.05, vs. controls; #P<0.05, vs. cerulein and vehicle-treatment.

Figure 3. Effect of AA on production of IL-1β, IL-6 and TNF-α in cerulein-induced AP in vivo. A. Serum IL-1β, IL-6 and TNF-α were measured by ELISA. B. IL-1β, IL-6 and TNF-α mRNA expression were measured by quantitative RT-PCR. GAPDH was used as the housekeeping control. Results are means ± SD of three independent experiments. *P<0.05, vs. controls; #P<0.05, vs. cerulein and vehicle treatment.
Figure 4. Effect of AA on NF-κB activity in cerulein-induced AP in vivo. A. Nuclear NF-κB p65, IκB-α and IκB-β protein levels were assayed in western blots with Lamin-A and β-actin as internal references for nuclear proteins and cytoplasmic proteins, respectively. B. Immunohistochemical staining of NF-κB p65 detect nuclear translocation (magnification ×400). Results are means ± SD of three independent experiments.
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Figure 5. Effect of AA on CCK-induced AP in vitro. A, B. Mouse pancreatic acinar cells were cultured with or without CCK 200 nmol/l and AA 0, 10, 25, 50 μmol/l for 12 h. Cell viability was assayed with a Cell Counting Kit-8 and the amount of ATP present. C. Expression of nuclear NF-κB p65, IκB-α and IκB-β proteins was assayed in western blots with Lamin-A and β-actin as the internal references for nuclear and cytoplasmic proteins, respectively. D. The levels of mRNA expression of IL-1β, IL-6 and TNF-α were measured by quantitative RT-PCR. GAPDH was used as the housekeeping control. Results are means ± SD of three independent experiments. *P<0.05, vs. controls; #P<0.05, vs. CCK induction.