Erratum to "Agmatine Improves Cognitive Dysfunction and Prevents Cell Death in a Streptozotocin-Induced Alzheimer Rat Model" by Song J, et al. (Yonsei Med J 2014;55:689-99.)

We would like to correct the legends in Fig. 1D as shown below. The changes are denoted by the box. The authors sincerely regret these errors.
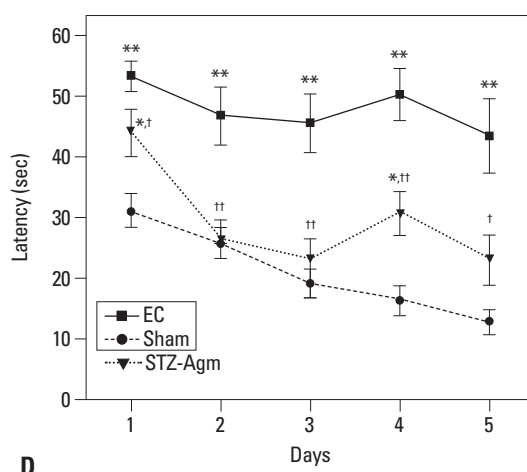

Fig. 1. Agmatine attenuated Aβ accumulation and promoted phosphorylation of IRS-1 in the STZ-icv rat model. (A) The expression of Aβ accumulation in the sham group, EC group, and STZ-Agm group. The image was shown at the magnification of 400. Scale bar: 200 μM. (B) The expression of phosphorylated IRS-1 in the sham, EC, and STZ-Agm groups in hippocampus sections. The image was shown at the magnification of 200. Scale bar: 400 μM. (C) The expression of phosphorylated IRS-1 in the sham, EC, and STZ-Agm groups in cortex sections. The image was shown at the magnification of 200. Scale bar: 400 μM. (D) The latency time of Morris water maze was measured in the sham, EC, and STZ-Agm groups. The time required to reach the platform (escape latency) was measured on each day (1-5 days). Data were expressed as mean±SEM, and were analyzed statistically using one-way ANOVA, followed by Scheffe's post hoc (*$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.001$ compared to Sham group, †$p < 0.05$, ††$p < 0.01$ compared to EC group with STZ-Agm group). DAPI, 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole; PI, propidium iodide; p-IRS-1, phosphorylated IRS-1; STZ, streptozotocin; EC, experimental control.