



Corrigendum: Transplantation of Normal Adipose Tissue Improves Blood Flow and Reduces Inflammation in High Fat Fed Mice With Hindlimb Ischemia

Liyuan Chen^{1,2}, Lin Wang^{1,2}, Yongjie Li^{1,2}, Liqun Wuang^{1,2}, Yaofang Liu³, Ningbo Pang^{1,2}, Yulin Luo^{1,2}, Jing He^{1,2}, Liping Zhang^{1,2}, Ni Chen^{1,2}, Rong Li^{1,2*} and Jianbo Wu^{1,2,4*}

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Miles J. De Blasio, Baker Heart and Diabetes Institute, Australia

*Correspondence:

Rong Li hubeilirong@126.com Jianbo Wu wuji@missouri.edu

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A corrigendum on

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During resubmission of the version of the manuscript, a previous version of **Figure 3A** was required by reviewer to merge images. We accidentally uploaded wrong images (**Figure 3A**, sham group; F8/40 staining) in the final version. The correct version of **Figure 3A** appears below. The authors sincerely apologize for the error. This error does not change the scientific conclusions of the research article.

The original article has been updated.

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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FIGURE 3 | Macrophages display an M2-phenotype in ischemic muscles from transplanted WAT mice. Representative images of macrophages as assessed by F4/80 immunostaining, in ischemic adductor muscle (**A**) and gastrocnemius muscle (**C**) recovered 21 days after femoral artery interruption. Quantification of anti-F4/80 positive-macrophage infiltration of ischemic adductor muscle (**B**) and gastrocnemius muscle (**D**). Scale bars, $100 \,\mu$ m. (**E**) The gene profile of the M1- and M2-macrophage phenotype by quantitative RT-PCR of ischemic adductor muscles 21 days after surgery. (**F**) The gene analysis of ANGPTL4, VEGF-A, and PDGF-B by quantitative RT-PCR of ischemic adductor muscles 21 days after surgery. All bars show Mean \pm SEM. Data are mean of triplicate experiments and are expressed as fold-control. **P* < 0.05 toward sham-operated mice.