Correction to: Different Signaling Pathways Induce Apoptosis in Endothelial Cells and Cardiac Myocytes During Ischaemia-Reperfusion Injury

As part of an investigation by the University College of London (UCL), concerns were raised regarding certain figures in three American Heart Association journals.1–3 To address these concerns, the authors of these articles have prepared the following corrections:

For the article by Scarabelli et al in Circulation (Apoptosis of endothelial cells precedes myocyte cell apoptosis in ischaemia/reperfusion injury. Circulation 2001;104:253–256.), concerns were raised regarding Figure 2d, which was used inadvertently in a subsequent publication. To avoid any misunderstanding, the authors have corrected the panel with a replicate Figure performed at much the same time as the original but in a different laboratory.

For the article by Lawrence et al in Circulation (KATP Channel gene expression is induced by urocortin and mediates its cardioprotective effect. Circulation, 2002; 106: 1556–1562.), to address the concerns raised about Figure 3a, the first author, Dr Lawrence, repeated the experiment, reproduced the induction of the KATP channel with an appropriate actin control, and corrected the panel.

For the article by Scarabelli et al in Circulation Research (Different signaling pathways induce apoptosis in endothelial cells and cardiac myocytes during ischaemia-reperfusion injury. Circ Res. 2002;90:745–748.), to address the concerns raised about Figure 2d, the authors completed two new distinct sets of experiments. As the same loading control was used twice for both Figure 2c and Figure 2d, the authors repeated both experiments, using a caspase 8 inhibitor (Figure 2c) and a caspase 9 inhibitor (Figure 2d), respectively and corrected these panels.

The authors apologize for these errors, which have been corrected in the online version of each article.

References


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