CORRECTION

Open Access

Correction to: Exosomes derived from atorvastatin-modified bone marrow dendritic cells ameliorate experimental autoimmune myasthenia gravis by upregulated levels of IDO/Treg and partly dependent on FasL/Fas pathway



Xiao-Li Li¹, Heng Li¹, Min Zhang¹, Hua Xu^{1,2}, Long-Tao Yue³, Xin-Xin Zhang⁴, Shan Wang¹, Cong-Cong Wang¹, Yan-Bin Li¹, Ying-Chun Dou⁵ and Rui-Sheng Duan^{1*}

Correction to: J Neuroinflammation https://doi.org/10.1186/s12974-016-0475-0

After the publication of the original article [1], it came to the authors' attention that there was an error in the originally published version of Fig. 5b. The image of $CD4^+CD25^+$ T cells of the statin-Dex group was unintentionally replaced with the image of $CD4^+CD25^+$ T cells from the control group. The correct version of Fig. 5b is published in this Erratum.

Author details

¹Department of Neurology, Shandong Provincial Qianfoshan Hospital, Shandong University, Jinan 250014, People's Republic of China. ²Department of Neurology, The Central Hospital of Taian, Taian 271000, People's Republic of China. ³Central Laboratory, Shandong Provincial Qianfoshan Hospital, Shandong University, Jinan 250014, People's Republic of China. ⁴School of Basic Medical Sciences, Jining Health School, Jining 272000, People's Republic of China. ⁵College of Basic Medical Sciences, Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jinan 250355, People's Republic of China.

Published online: 06 June 2019

Reference

 Li X-L, Li H, Zhang M, Xu H, Yue L-T, Zhang X-X, Wang S, Wang C-C, Li Y-B, Dou Y-C, Duan R-S. Exosomes derived from atorvastatin-modified bone marrow dendritic cells ameliorate experimental autoimmune myasthenia gravis by up-regulated levels of IDO/Treg and partly dependent on FasL/Fas pathway. J Neuroinflammation. 2016;13:8 https://doi.org/10.1186/s12974-016-0475-0.

* Correspondence: ruisheng_duan@yahoo.com ¹Department of Neurology, Shandong Provincial Qianfoshan Hospital,

Shandong University, Jinan 250014, People's Republic of China Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s). 2019 **Open Access** This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.



cells among lymph node MNC in statin-Dex group, control-Dex group, and control group were detected by FACS. The results showed that statin-Dex treatment increased the percentage of $CD4^+Foxp3^+$ T cells among lymph node MNC when compared with control-Dex and PBS treatments, while there was no difference for the percentage of $CD4^+CD25^+$ T cells. Meanwhile, we did not observe difference in the percentages of $CD4^+CD25^+$ T cells and $CD4^+Foxp3^+$ T cells between control-Dex group and control group (**a**, **b**). The results are expressed as mean \pm SD (n = 5 rats per group) (*p < 0.05)