

## Corrigendum

# Corrigendum to “Kaempferol Attenuates Myocardial Ischemic Injury via Inhibition of MAPK Signaling Pathway in Experimental Model of Myocardial Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury”

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In the article titled “Kaempferol Attenuates Myocardial Ischemic Injury via Inhibition of MAPK Signaling Pathway in Experimental Model of Myocardial Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury” [1], it was identified that the beta-actin panels in Figures 4(a), 4(b), and 4(c) were identical. With the agreement of the editor, a revised version of Figure 4 is being provided with the data from a repeat of the experiment. The authors apologize for this error in the original publication. The corrected version of figure 4 is shown as Figure 1.

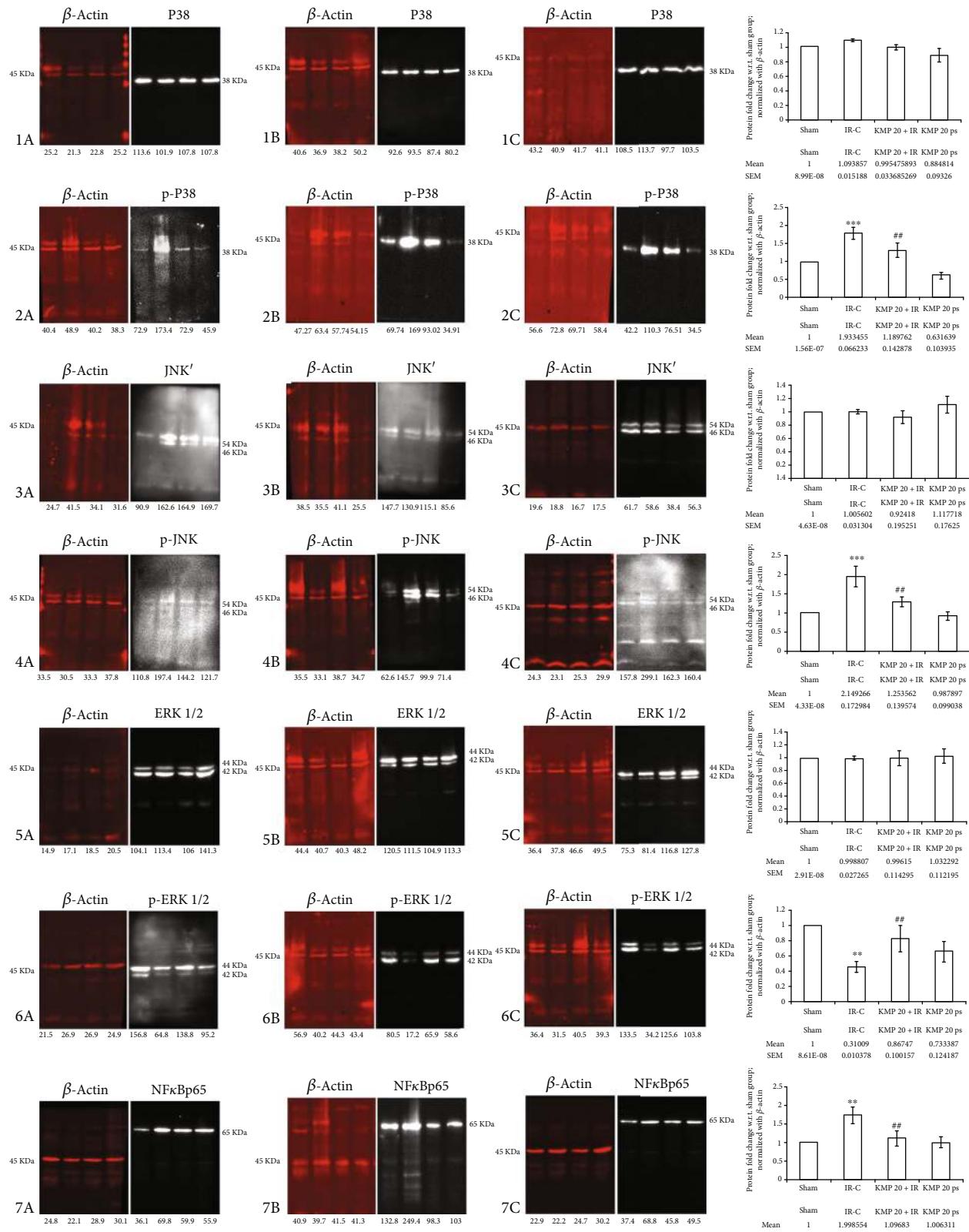


FIGURE 1: Effect of KMP on MAPKs protein expressions. (a) ERK1/ERK2, p-ERK1/ERK2; (b) JNK, p-JNK; (c) p38, p-p38; and (d) NF $\kappa$ Bp65. Data are expressed as normal intensity (% control). All the values are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SEM;  $n = 3$  per group. \*\*\* $p < 0.001$  versus sham; \*\* $p < 0.05$ ; # $p < 0.01$ ; and ## $p < 0.001$  versus IR-control.

## References

- [1] K. Suchal, S. Malik, N. Gamad et al., "Kaempferol Attenuates Myocardial Ischemic Injury via Inhibition of MAPK Signaling Pathway in Experimental Model of Myocardial Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury," *Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity*, vol. 2016, Article ID 7580731, 2016.