Erratum: Melatonin improves pregnancy outcomes in adenomyosis mice by restoring endometrial receptivity via NF-κB/apoptosis signaling

Editorial Office

Annals of Translational Medicine

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Submitted Sep 07, 2024. Accepted for publication Sep 30, 2024. Published online Nov 08, 2024.

doi: 10.21037/atm-2024-31

View this article at: https://dx.doi.org/10.21037/atm-2024-31

Erratum to: Ann Transl Med 2022;10:1317.

The article (1) titled "Melatonin improves pregnancy outcomes in adenomyosis mice by restoring endometrial receptivity via NF-κB/apoptosis signaling" (doi: 10.21037/atm-22-5493) unfortunately contains an error in *Figure 2*. The image representing mice in the control group in *Figure 2F* was duplicated accidentally with the image representing the mice of melatonin treatment in *Figure 1B*. Moreover, though seemingly similar after editing, the two western-blotting images of *Figure 3B* representing the HoxA10 expression between the control, adenomyosis and melatonin treatment groups are different from the images in *Figure 5C* which represent the VEGF expression between these three groups. To avoid similar misunderstanding, the VEGF image in *Figure 5* should be changed. The figure legends remain intact.

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Figure 1B of the original article:

Figure 2F of the original article:

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The correct version of *Figure 2* is shown below:

Figure 2 Effect of melatonin on the number of implantation sites, pregnancy outcomes, and endometrial development. (A,B) Number of implantation sites, (C) pregnancy rate, (D) number of offspring, and (E) recovered blastocysts. (F) H&E sections showed abnormal endometrial morphology in mice treated with tamoxifen and that abnormal endometrial development was significantly improved after melatonin injection. (G) The lower EA and (H) ETI caused by tamoxifen were significantly ameliorated after melatonin treatment. ****, P<0.0001; ***, P<0.001; **, P<0.01; *, P<0.05; n=6. Me10, melatonin 10 mg/kg body weight; Me20, melatonin 20 mg/kg body weight; Me30, melatonin 30 mg/kg body weight; Me50, melatonin 50 mg/kg body weight; P1, the myometrial and endometrial layers; P2, the inner luminal surface area; H&E, hematoxylin and eosin; EA, endometrial area; ETI, endometrial thickness index.

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The updated version of *Figure 5* is shown below:

Figure 5 Melatonin reduced endometrial cell apoptosis and improved the expression of VEGF. (A) Expression of apoptosis-related proteins of Bcl-2, Bax, cleaved caspase-3, and caspase-3 in mouse endometrium among control, adenomyosis model, and melatonin treatment groups. (B) Apoptosis-related protein levels were normalized to GAPDH in the Western blot analysis. (C,D) VEGF protein levels in control, adenomyosis model, and melatonin injection mice. ****, P<0.0001; ***, P<0.001; **, P<0.01; n=6. GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.

The authors confirmed these changes do not affect either the results or the conclusions of the paper.

Click here to view the updated version of the article.

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References

1. Guan X, Liu D, Zhou H, et al. Melatonin improves pregnancy outcomes in adenomyosis mice by restoring endometrial receptivity via NF-κB/apoptosis signaling. Ann Transl Med 2022;10:1317.

Cite this article as: Editorial Office. Erratum: Melatonin improves pregnancy outcomes in adenomyosis mice by restoring endometrial receptivity via NF-κB/apoptosis signaling. Ann Transl Med 2024. doi: 10.21037/atm-2024-31