

## CORRIGENDUM

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### Inhibition of RANKL- induced osteoclastogenesis through the suppression of the ERK signaling pathway by astragaloside IV and attenuation of titanium- particle-induced osteolysis

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Following the publication of the article, the authors noticed an error in the published version of Fig. 3. In brief, certain of the images were misplaced, errors which occurred during the preparation and assembly of the figure owing to oversights in labeling of the image data. The corrected version of Fig. 3 is included below.

The authors regret that this error occurred, and apologize for the inconvenience caused by the error. They thank the Editor for allowing them the opportunity to publish this Corrigendum.

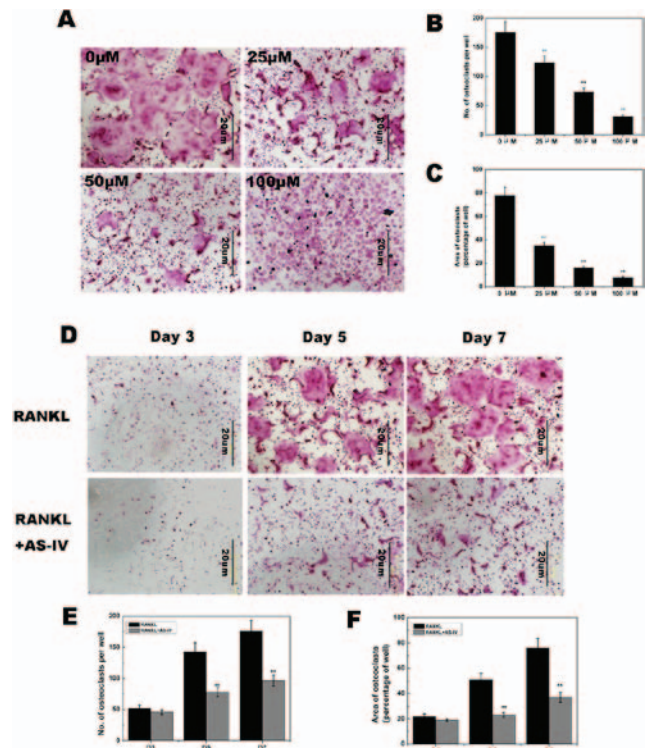


Figure 3. AS-IV inhibits RANKL-induced osteoclastogenesis. (A) BMMs were treated with different concentrations of AS-IV followed by 30 ng/ml M-CSF and 50 ng/ml RANKL for 5-7 days. Cells were subsequently fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and stained for TRAP. (B) The number of TRAP-positive cells. (C) The area occupied by TRAP-positive cells. (D) BMMs were treated with or without 100 μM AS-IV, followed by 30 ng/ml M-CSF and 50 ng/ml RANKL. Cells were subsequently fixed and stained for TRAP on days 3, 5 and 7. (E) The number of TRAP-positive cells at the indicated time-points. (F) The area occupied by TRAP-positive cells at the indicated time-points. \*\*P<0.01, compared to 0 μM treatment (control). AS-IV, astragaloside IV; RANKL, receptor activator of the nuclear factor-κB ligand; BMMs, bone marrow macrophages; M-CSF, macrophage colony-stimulating factor; TRAP, tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase.



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