

ERRATUM

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Erratum to: Ascorbic acid improves pluripotency of human parthenogenetic embryonic stem cells through modifying imprinted gene expression in the Dlk1-Dio3 region

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Erratum

Following the publication of our article [1], we noticed that some incorrect images had been incorporated into figure twoB (included here as Fig. 1b) and threeF-H (included here as Fig. 2f-h) in error. The corrected figures are given below. This correction does not change the results or conclusion of the original study.

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1. Yu Y, Gao Q, Zhao HC, Li R, Gao JM, Ding T, et al. Ascorbic acid improves pluripotency of human parthenogenetic embryonic stem cells through modifying imprinted gene expression in the Dlk1-Dio3 region. *Stem Cell Res Ther.* 2015;6:69.

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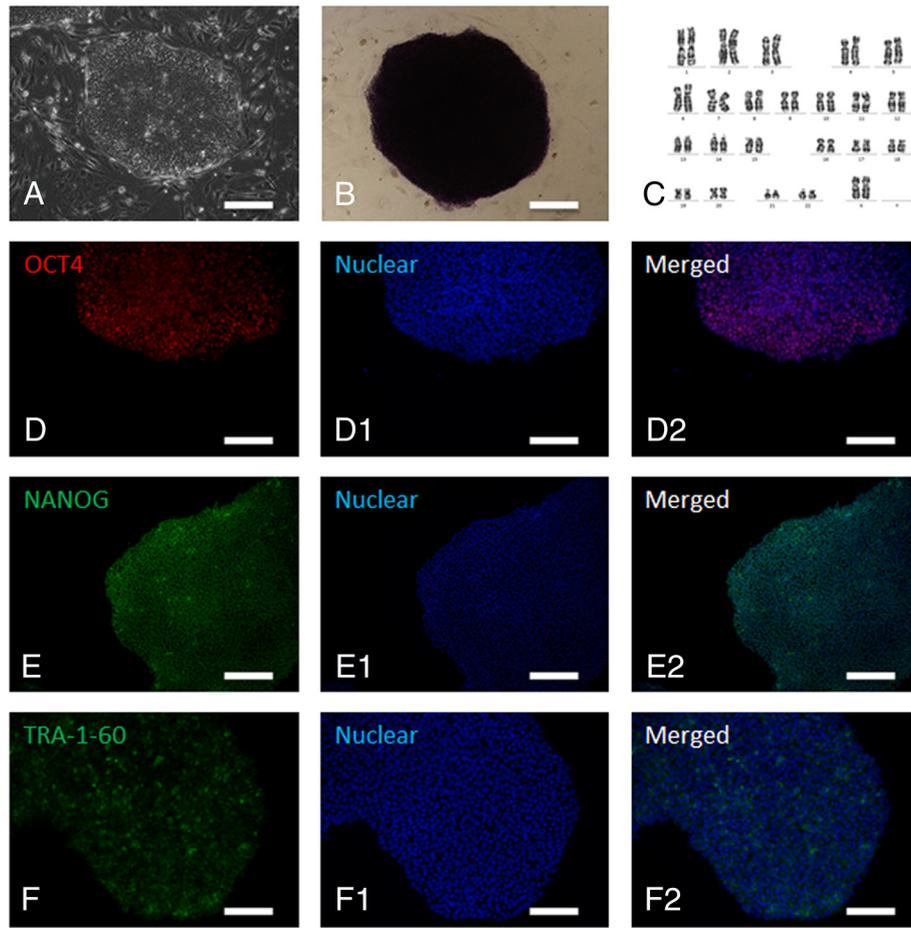


Fig. 1 Identification of human parthenogenetic embryonic stem cells. **a** Colony of human parthenogenetic embryonic stem cells; **(b)** positive staining for alkaline phosphatase; **(c)** normal 46, XX karyotype at passage 20; **(d)** positive staining for OCT4; **(e)** positive staining for NANOG; **(f)** positive staining for TRA-1-60; (D1-F1) nuclear staining with Hoechst 33342; (D2-F2) merged images for OCT4, NANOG and TRA-1-60. Bar is 100 μ m

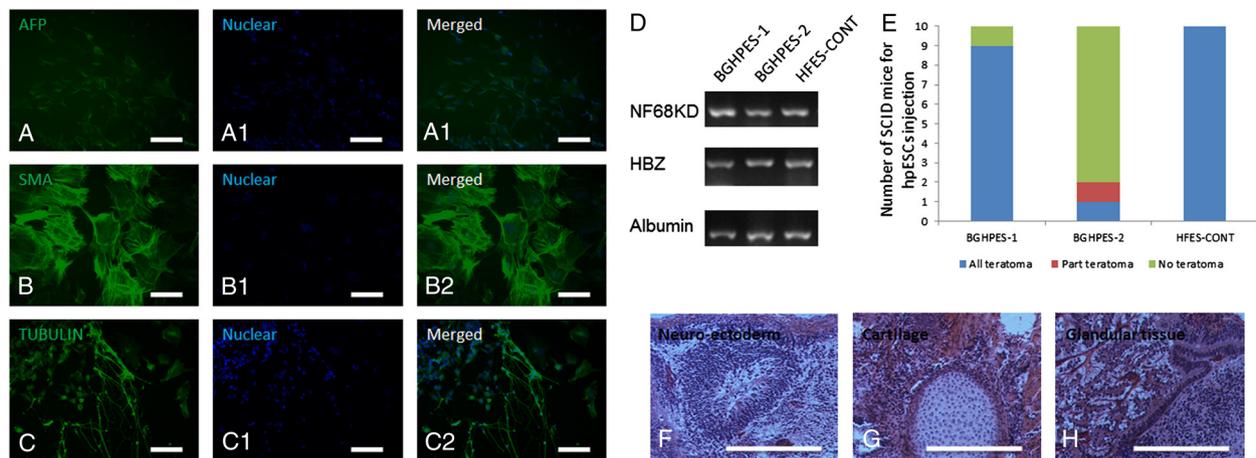


Fig. 2 Differentiation abilities of human parthenogenetic embryonic stem cells. *In vitro* differentiated EBs displayed **(a)** positive AFP staining (endoderm), **(b)** positive SMA staining (mesoderm), **(c)** positive TUBULIN staining (ectoderm), and **(d)** expression of genes from endoderm (NF68KD), mesoderm (HBZ) and ectoderm (Albumin). Bar is 50 μ m. **(e)** Efficiency of teratoma formation upon injection of human parthenogenetic embryonic stem cells into SCID mice; **(f)** neuro-ectoderm from ectoderm in teratoma; **(g)** cartilage from mesoderm in teratoma; **(h)** glandular tissue from endoderm in teratoma. Bar is 100 μ m. EB, embryoid bodies; SCID, severe combined immunodeficiency