CORRECTION

Correction: Testicular cancer in mice: interplay between stem cells and endocrine insults

Ankita Kaushik1 and Deepa Bhartiya1*

Correction: Stem Cell Research & Therapy (2022) 13:243

Following the publication of our article [1], readers noted that one Figure was placed at two places (Figs. 3d and 6e) and also there was partial overlap between Fig. 3g and 6d. Figure 3d was placed incorrectly due to unintentional human error. Figures 3g and 6d represent same experimental conditions and observations. The corrections have now been incorporated in Figs. 3d and 3g; Fig. 3 has been modified and given below with modified (underlined) legend while Fig. 6 remains unchanged. The changes do not change the results and conclusions of the original study.

Published online: 27 September 2023

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s13287-022-02784-5.

*Correspondence:
Deepa Bhartiya
deepa.bhartiya@yahoo.in
1 Stem Cell Biology Department, ICMR-National Institute for Research in Reproductive and Child Health, Jehangir Merwanji Street, Parel, Mumbai 400 012, India

© The Author(s) 2023. Open Access. This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article’s Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/. 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 in a credit line to the data.
Fig. 3  Neonatal exposure to DES resulted in bigger size testes on day 100. Bigger testis showed completely disrupted histo-architecture (a). Seminiferous tubules were markedly reduced, occluded, and without a defined membrane, and germ cells were depleted (d, e, g). Sertoli cells were also not observed (d–k). Massive inflammation was observed in testis (i). Degeneration of germ cells was observed. GCNIS-like stem cells were clearly observed restricted to small seminiferous tubules (d, e, f, g). Small, spherical putative stem cells were present among the inflammatory cells (h, i, l). Multinuclear giant cells were observed (b, c). Scale: (a:100 μm, k-l: 20 μm)

Reference

Publisher’s Note
Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.