

CORRECTION

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Correction: Murine skin-derived multipotent papillary dermal fibroblast progenitors show germline potential in vitro

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Correction: *Stem Cell Research & Therapy* (2023) 14:17
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13287-023-03243-5>

The authors note that during the preparation of the manuscript, the track plot included the expression trends of 14 genes (with Tk1 and Pclaf repeated twice), but only 13 gene symbols were labeled, resulting in a mismatch

and repeat of the trackplot with the image on the right. This error occurred during the typesetting process of the original figures. The authors have corrected the annotations in Fig. 2C as shown ahead in this correction article, apologise for the error, and confirm that the overall results and conclusions are not affected by this change.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13287-023-03243-5>.

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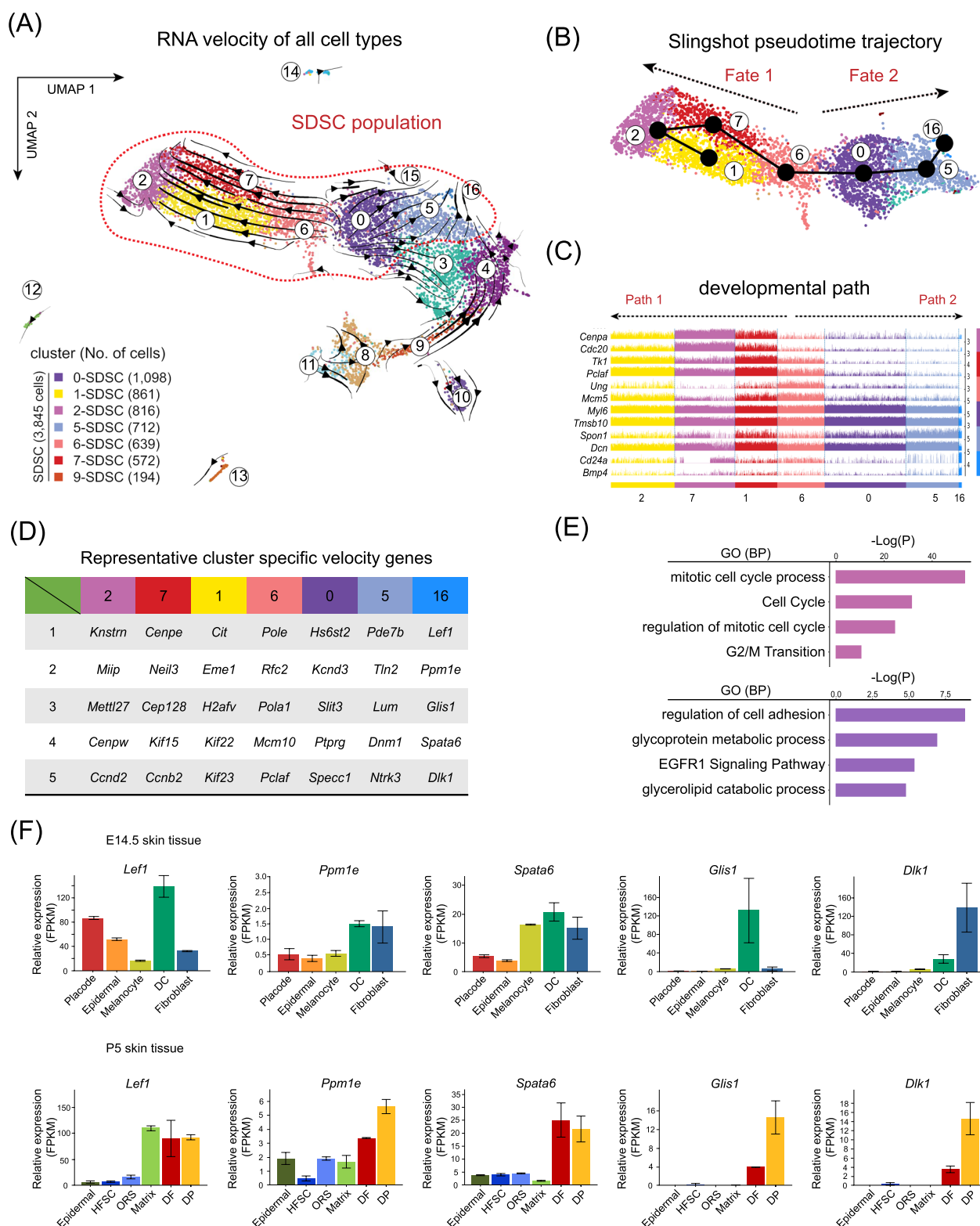


Fig. 2 Combined RNA velocity and trajectory inference unveil the cellular origin of SDSCs. **A** Projection of RNA velocity vectors in the UMAP plot. **B** Slingshot infers the pseudotime trajectory in the P2 SDSCs. **C** Expression of cell fate 1 and cell fate 2 representative marker genes along pseudotime trajectories. **D** Expression of top 5 cell cluster-specific RNA velocity genes; genes were ranked by their roles in driving the velocity trajectories. **E** GO enrichment analysis of top 100 RNA velocity genes in the end state of cell fate 1 and 2. **F** Expression of top 5 cell fate 2 RNA velocity genes in the skin of E14.5 fetuses and 5 dpp newborn skin

Published online: 23 July 2024

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