## CORRECTION Open Access



## Correction to: Endothelial colony-forming cells reduced the lung injury induced by cardiopulmonary bypass in rats

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Correction to: Sun et al. Stem Cell Research & Therapy (2020) 11:246 https://doi.org/10.1186/s13287-020-01722-7

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors have identified that the incorrect images were included for Fig. 4B due to an error with the image selection during manuscript preparation. Moreover, the data

presentation in Fig. 4E should be presented with mean and SD

Figure 4 should therefore be updated as follows:

Published online: 03 September 2021

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s13287-020-01722-7.

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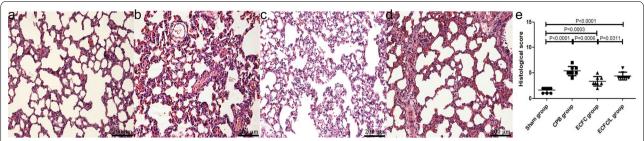
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Sun et al. Stem Cell Res Ther (2021) 12:491 Page 2 of 2



**Fig. 4** ECFCs attenuated lung damage after CPB. Assessment of lung histopathologic injury by HE staining. No histopathological changes were found in the sham group rats (**a**). After 24 h of CPB, many inflammatory cells infiltrated the lung tissue. Haemorrhage, oedema and broken alveoli were found in the CPB group (**b**). Compared with that in the CPB group, pathological injury was mitigated by the ECFCs (**c**), and the protective effect of ECFCs was reduced by the eNOS inhibitor (**d**). Quantitative analysis (**e**). (black circle, sham group; black square, CPB group; black uppointing triangle, ECFC group; black down-pointing triangle, ECFC/L group)

## Reference

 Sun H, et al. Endothelial colony-forming cells reduced the lung injury induced by cardiopulmonary bypass in rats. Stem Cell Res Ther. 2020;11:246. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13287-020-01722-7.

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