ERRATUM



Erratum to: Vascular endothelial growth factor induces contralesional corticobulbar plasticity and functional neurological recovery in the ischemic brain

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The authors would like to correct Fig. 3 of the original manuscript, since the image in Fig. 3b does not correspond

to a VEGF treated animal. Corrected Fig. 3 is shown below. We apologize for this mistake.



Fig. 3 VEGF promotes neurovascular histological brain remodeling. a Density of surviving neurons in ischemic striatum evaluated by NeuN immunohistochemistry, **b** striatal shrinkage examined by Bielschowsky staining, **c** capillary density in ischemic striatum assessed by CD31 immunohistochemistry and **d** corpus callosum atrophy evaluated by Bielschowsky staining. Note that VEGF increases neuronal survival at 14 dpi (**a**) and reduces brain atrophy later on at 52 dpi (**b**). In addi-

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tion, VEGF promotes angiogenesis (c) and mildly increases corpus callosum thickness (d). Microphotographs are also shown that were taken at 14 dpi (a) or 52 dpi (b–d). Data are mean values \pm S.D. (n = 4–8 animals per group). Data were analyzed by two-way ANOVA followed by two-tailed *t* tests for individual time-points or two-tailed *t* tests, as appropriate. *p < 0.05/ **p < 0.01 compared with vehicle-treated ischemic mice. *Bar* 200 µm (b)/50 µm (c, d)/20 µm (a)

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