Correction

Correction: Novel Akt activator SC-79 is a potential treatment for alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head

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This article has been corrected: Due to errors during figure assembly, the 'TWS119' image in Figure 4C is an accidental duplicate of the 'Control' image in Figure 3D. In addition, in Figure 5, the 'AS+SC-79' row, 3rd panel image contains a partial overlap of the 'NC' row, 3rd panel image. The corrected Figures 4C and 5, produced from the original data, are shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

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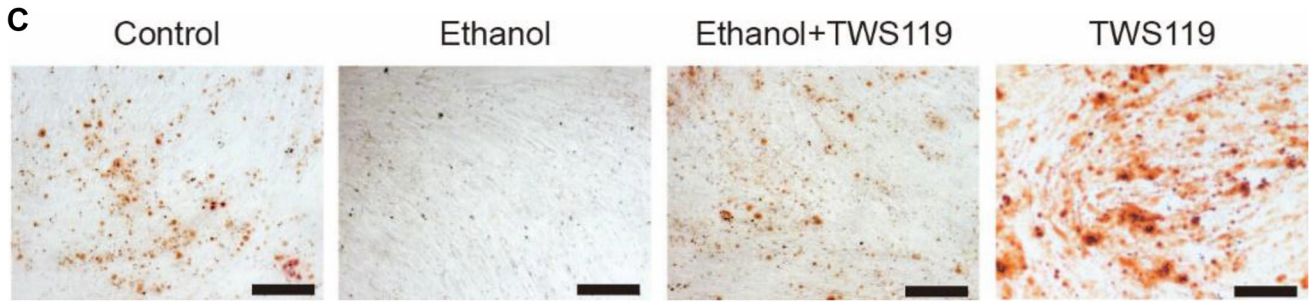

Figure 4: (**C**) CHIR-98014 and TWS119 rescued the anti-osteogenic effect of ethanol in BMSCs, as shown by Alizarin red staining.

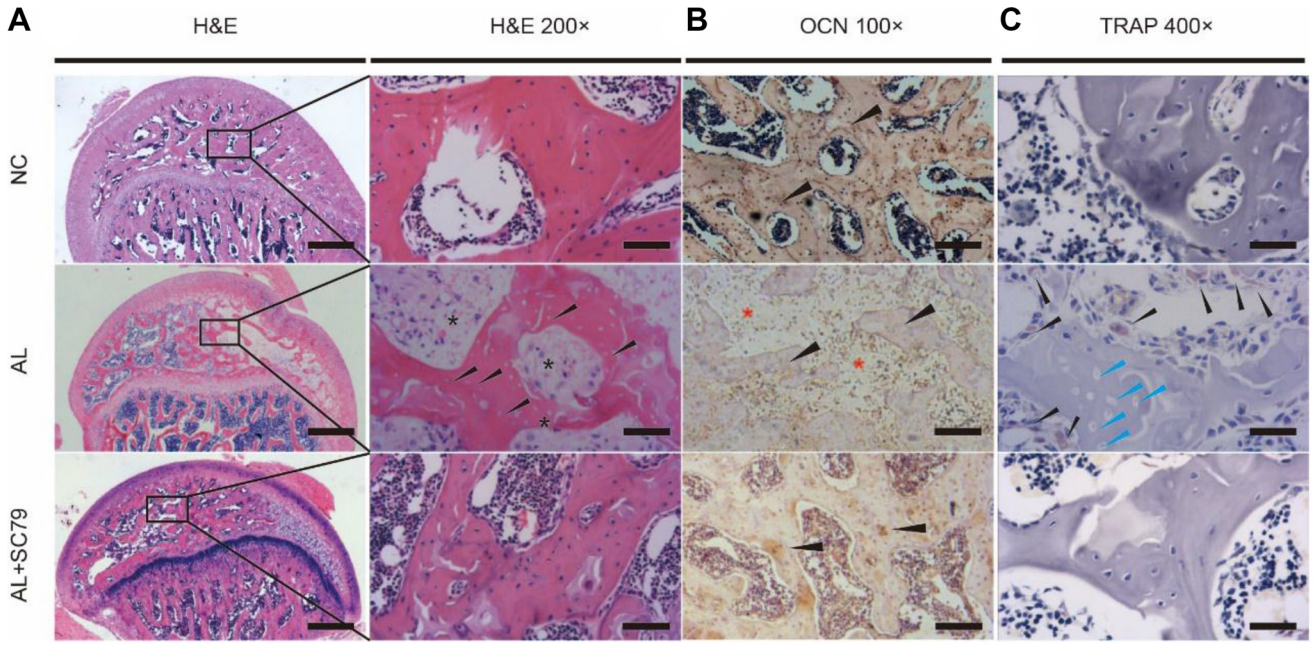

Figure 5: Histological findings. (**A**) H&E staining of the femoral head revealed obvious osteonecrosis in the AL group. Empty lacunae in subchondral trabeculae (black arrow) with surrounding necrosis of bone marrow cells (black star) were present in the AL group while only few empty lacunae were detected in the AL+SC-79 group. (**B**) Immunohistochemical staining for OCN. Fewer trabeculae (black triangle) were positive for OCN in the AL groups while more OCN-positive trabeculae were observed in the AL+SC-79 group. (**C**) TRAP staining for osteoclast cells in femoral heads. Osteoclast cells (black triangles) were increased in the AL group. Empty lacunae (blue triangles) were also detected in the trabeculae of the AL group.