Correction

Correction: An injectable nucleus pulposus cell-modified decellularized scaffold: biocompatible material for prevention of disc degeneration

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Published: *May 31, 2022*

This article has been corrected: In Figure 5, the image in panel B4 is an accidental duplicate of the B2 panel image in Figure 2. Also in Figure 5, panel D4 is an accidental duplicate of panel D3. Panel E4 also contains accidental overlaps with panel D4. The corrected Figure 5, produced using the original data, is shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

Original article: Oncotarget. 2017; 8:40276–40288. https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.16831

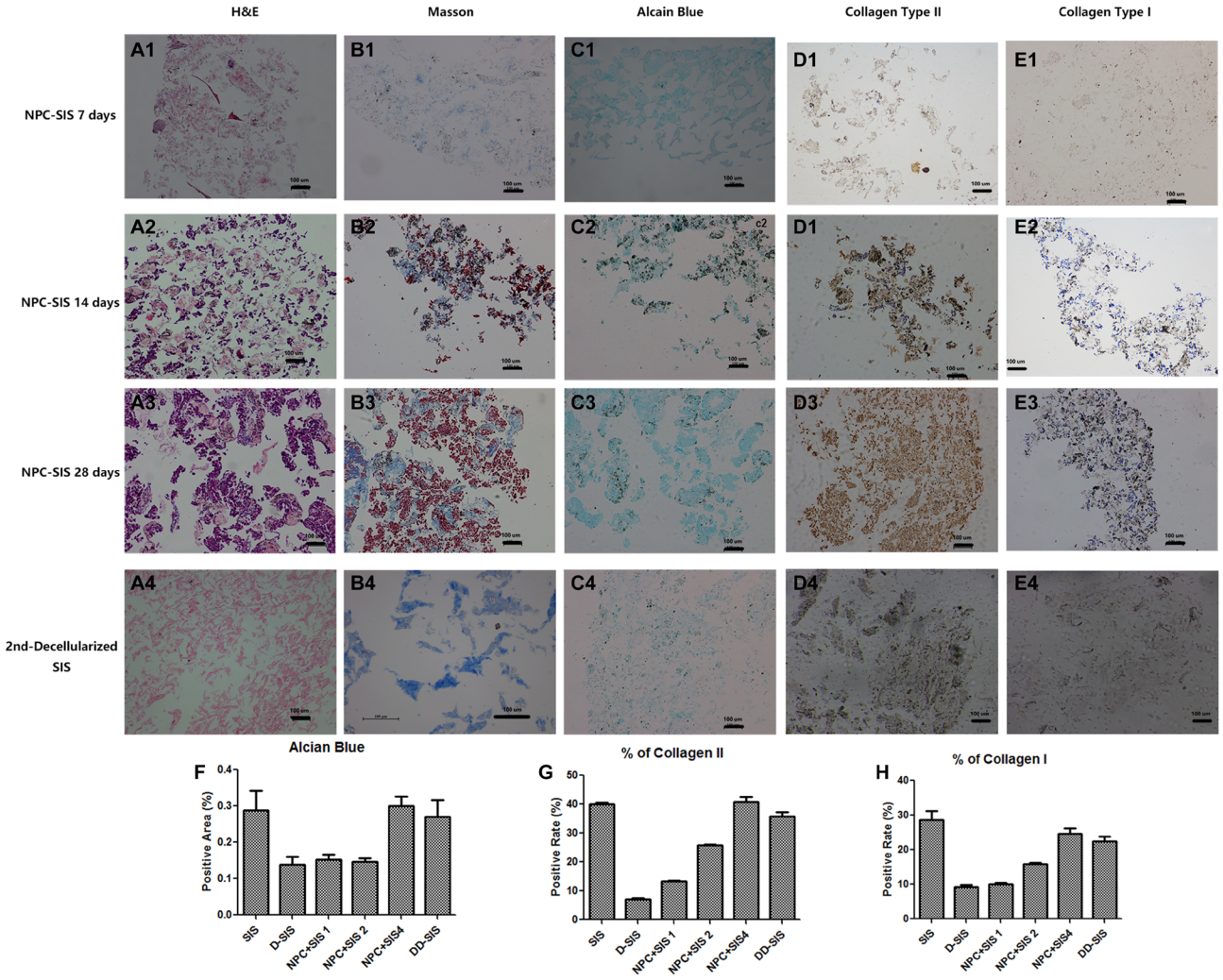

Figure 5: Decellularized SIS support NPC function *in vitro*. H&E (**A1-D1**), Masson (**A2-D2**), Alcian blue (**A3-D3**), collagen type II (**A4-D4**) and collagen type I (**A5-D5**) staining suggesting that decellularized SIS can support NPC proliferation and generate ECM *in vitro*. After the second decellularization, all cell components were removed (**E1-E5**). Quantitative analysis showed suggesting that decellularized SIS can support NPC proliferation and generate Collagen II and GAG *in vitro*, and the second time of decellularization didn't damage the ECM (**F–H**). Results (F, G and H) are represented as mean +/− SEM, and normalized to allow the exclusion of the blank areas. Abbreviation: SIS: small intestinal submucosa.