

Sulfasalazine Inhibits Inflammation and Fibrogenesis in Pancreas via NF- κ B Signaling Pathway in Rats with Oxidative Stress-Induced Pancreatic Injury [Corrigendum]

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The authors have advised Figure 1A on page 1746 is incorrect. The authors inadvertently chose b and c from the same group of candidate representative images dur-

ing figure assembly. The correct Figure 1 is shown below.

The authors apologize for this error and advise it does not affect the results of the paper.

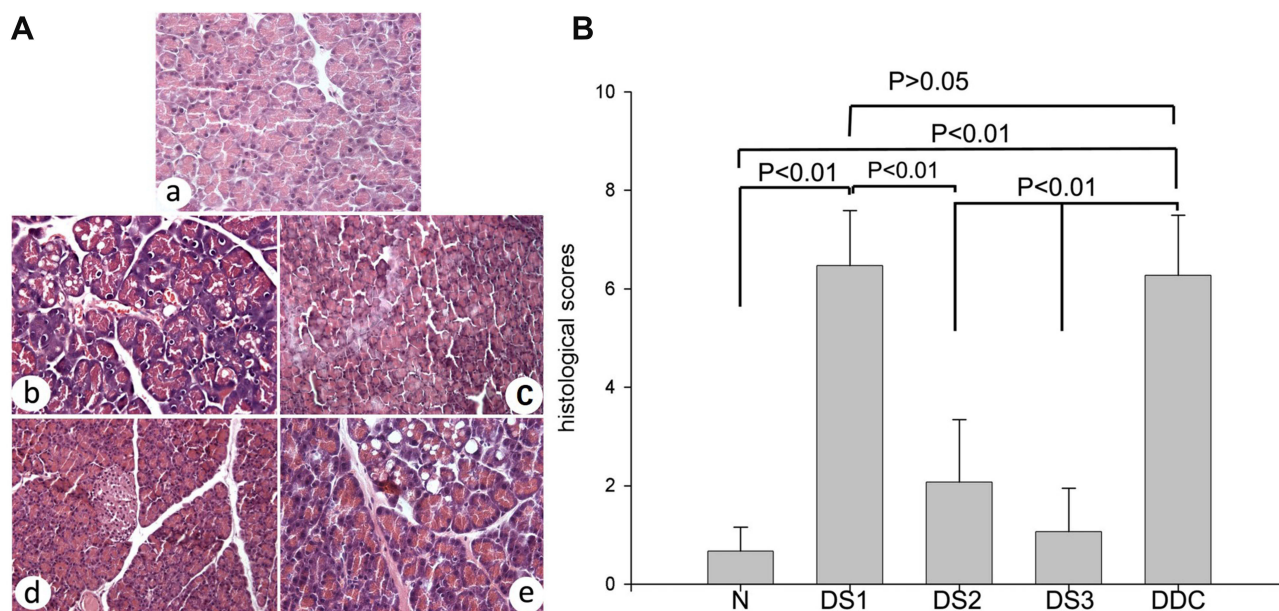


Figure 1 Pancreatic histological alterations (A) and histological scores (B).

Notes: (A, H&E staining, original magnification 200 \times) Representative histological changes in pancreas in normal group (a), group DS1 (b), DS2 (c), DS3 (d), and DDC (e). Quantitative analysis (B) demonstrates different pancreatic histological alterations in rats with different sulfasalazine (SF) treatments in different groups. Group N, normal control group, rats were treated with diluted water only; DS1, rats received SF (10 mg/kg) 2 hours before DDC treatment; group DS2, rats were treated with DDC and then SF (100 mg/kg, twice a week); group DS3, rats were treated with DDC, then SF (100 mg/kg, thrice a week); and group DDC, rats were treated with DDC only.

Abbreviations: H&E, hematoxylin and eosin; DDC, diethyldithiocarbamate.