Erratum to: Ascorbic acid improves pluripotency of human parthenogenetic embryonic stem cells through modifying imprinted gene expression in the Dlk1-Dio3 region

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Erratum
Following the publication of our article [1], we noticed that some incorrect images had been incorporated into figure twoB (included here as Fig. 1b) and threeF-H (included here as Fig. 2f-h) in error. The corrected figures are given below. This correction does not change the results or conclusion of the original study.

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1. Yu Y, Gao Q, Zhao HC, Li R, Gao JM, Ding T, et al. Ascorbic acid improves pluripotency of human parthenogenetic embryonic stem cells through modifying imprinted gene expression in the Dlk1-Dio3 region. Stem Cell Res Ther. 2015;6:69.

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Fig. 1 Identification of human parthenogenetic embryonic stem cells. (a) Colony of human parthenogenetic embryonic stem cells; (b) positive staining for alkaline phosphatase; (c) normal 46, XX karyotype at passage 20; (d) positive staining for OCT4; (e) positive staining for NANOG; (f) positive staining for TRA-1-60; (D1-F1) nuclear staining with Hoechst 33342; (D2-F2) merged images for OCT4, NANOG and TRA-1-60. Bar is 100 μm.

Fig. 2 Differentiation abilities of human parthenogenetic embryonic stem cells. In vitro differentiated EBs displayed (a) positive AFP staining (endoderm), (b) positive SMA staining (mesoderm), (c) positive TUBULIN staining (ectoderm), and (d) expression of genes from endoderm (NF68KD), mesoderm (HBZ) and ectoderm (Albumin). Bar is 50 μm. (e) Efficiency of teratoma formation upon injection of human parthenogenetic embryonic stem cells into SCID mice; (f) neuro-ectoderm from ectoderm in teratoma; (g) cartilage from mesoderm in teratoma; (h) glandular tissue from endoderm in teratoma. Bar is 100 μm. EB, embryoid bodies; SCID, severe combined immunodeficiency.