Erratum **Protective effect of asiatic acid in an experimental cerulein-induced model of acute pancreatitis in mice: Am J Transl Res. 2017; 9(8): 3842-3852**

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In this article published in AJTR, we found several images are mixed, resulting in several incorrect images were mistakenly shown in **Figures 1-5.** We would like to publish this Erratum to reflect this change. The authors express regrets for this mistake.

The new figures are as following:

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Figure 1. Preliminary study. Mice were given 6 hourly injections of cerulein (50 μ g/kg) to produce acute pancreatitis. Two hours before the first cerulein injection, mice were pretreated with vehicle or AA 25, 50, or 75 mg/kg. Mice were sacrificed 6 h after the first cerulein injection. A, B. Blood samples were collected for assay of serum amylase and lipase. C. H&E staining of pancreatic tissues (magnification ×200). D. Tissues of heart, liver, lung and kidney in control, vehicle and 50 mg/kg AA groups analyzed via H&E staining (magnification ×200). Results are means ± SD of three independent experiments. **P*<0.05, vs. controls; #*P*<0.05, vs. vehicle pretreatment; **P*<0.05 vs. 25 mg/kg AA pretreatment.



Figure 2. Effect of AA on pancreas histology and enzyme production of in cerulein-induced AP in vivo. Mice were given 6 hourly injections of cerulein 50 μ g/kg. Vehicle or AA 50 mg/kg was administered 2 h before the first cerulein injection. The control group was given saline instead of cerulein. Five mice were sacrificed at 6, 9, and 12 h after the first cerulein injection. A. Pancreatic tissues were examined by H&E staining (magnification ×200). B, C. Blood samples were collected for assay of serum amylase and lipase. D. MPO activity at 6, 9, and 12 h after the first cerulein injection. Results are means ± SD of three independent experiments. **P*<0.05, vs. controls; **P*<0.05, vs. cerulein and vehicle-treatment.



Figure 3. Effect of AA on production of IL-1 β , IL-6 and TNF- α in cerulein-induced AP in vivo. A. Serum IL-1 β , IL-6 and TNF- α were measured by ELISA. B. IL-1 β , IL-6 and TNF- α mRNA expression were measured by quantitative RT-PCR. GAPDH was used as the housekeeping control. Results are means ± SD of three independent experiments. **P*<0.05, vs. controls; **P*<0.05, vs. cerulein and vehicle treatment.



Figure 4. Effect of AA on NF- κ B activity in cerulein-induced AP in vivo. A. Nuclear NF- κ B p65, $l\kappa$ B- α and $l\kappa$ B- β protein levels were assayed in western blots with Lamin-A and β -actin as internal references for nuclear proteins and cytoplasmic proteins, respectively. B. Immunohistochemical staining of NF- κ B p65 detect nuclear translocation (magnification ×400). Results are means ± SD of three independent experiments.



Figure 5. Effect of AA on CCK-induced AP *in vitro*. A, B. Mouse pancreatic acinar cells were cultured with or without CCK 200 nmol/I and AA 0, 10, 25, 50 µmol/I for 12 h. Cell viability was assayed with a Cell Counting Kit-8 and the amount of ATP present. C. Expression of nuclear NF- κ B p65, I κ B- α and I κ B- β proteins was assayed in western blots with Lamin-A and β -actin as the internal references for nuclear and cytoplasmic proteins, respectively. D. The levels of mRNA expression of IL-1 β , IL-6 and TNF- α were measured by quantitative RT-PCR. GAPDH was used as the housekeeping control. Results are means ± SD of three independent experiments. **P*<0.05, vs. controls; #*P*<0.05, vs. CCK induction.