

# Corrigendum

## Corrigendum to “CTRP3 protects against uric acid-induced endothelial injury by inhibiting inflammation and oxidase stress in rats”

*Experimental Biology and Medicine* 2024; 248: 2492. DOI: 10.1177/15353702231223093

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Zhang J, Lin X, Xu J, Tang F, Tan L. CTRP3 protects against uric acid-induced endothelial injury by inhibiting inflammation and oxidase stress in rats. *Experimental Biology and Medicine*. 2022;247(2):174-183. doi:10.1177/15353702211047183

A reader contacted Sage with concerns that some of the material in the published article was reuse of an article published in a different language in another journal:

Xue LIN, Jun-xia ZHANG, Jin-xiu XU, et al. Protective effect of C1q/tumor necrosis factor-related protein 3 on vascular endothelium in rats with hyperuricemia[J]. *Chinese Journal of Pathophysiology*, 2020,36(9):1551-1556. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1000-4718.2020.09.003.

Table 1 and Figures 1, 2, 3 from this article were reproduced without attribution in the Sage article.

The authors have secured permission to reuse the table and figures. The table and figure captions have been amended to attribute the original article.

The journal Editor confirmed that the changes to the article alter the results but do not change the conclusions.

The authors apologize to readers for this inadvertent error.

The following changes have been made:

Figure 1: Effect of CTRP3 on uric acid levels in serum and thoracic aorta of rats with hyperuricemia. The SD rats drinking 10% fructose water for 12 weeks were given a single injection with Ad-CTRP3 or Ad-GFP. After two weeks, the experiment was ended. (a) Western blot of CTRP3, n=3; (b) serum uric acid, n=5; (c) uric acid in thoracic aorta, n=5. \*P<0.05 compared with the control group; #P<0.05 compared with the HUA group.

NC: normal control; CTRP3: C1q-tumor necrosis factor-related protein-3; HUA: high uric acid; GADPH: glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase. Reproduced with permission<sup>36</sup>.

Figure 2: Effect of CTRP3 on endothelium in thoracic aorta of rats with hyperuricemia. The SD rats drinking 10% fructose water for 12 weeks were given a single injection with Ad-CTRP3 or Ad-GFP. After two weeks, the experiment was ended. (a) Representative images for HE staining and TUNEL assay in thoracic aorta; (b) apoptosis rate of aorta endothelium, five images for each sample, 80–200 cells per image, n=5; (c) eNOS mRNA levels, n=3; (d) serum NO levels, n=5. Scale bar=50µm, \*P<0.05 compared with the control group; #P<0.05 compared with the HUA group. (A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

NC: normal control; CTRP3: C1q-tumor necrosis factor-related protein-3; HUA: high uric acid. Reproduced with permission<sup>36</sup>.

Figure 3: Effect of CTRP3 on inflammation of aorta endothelium in rats with hyperuricemia. The SD rats drinking 10% fructose water for 12 weeks were given a single injection with Ad-CTRP3 or Ad-GFP. After two weeks, the experiment was ended. (a) Serum TNF-α levels, n=5; (b) serum IL-6 levels, n=5; (c) Western blot of TLR4, n=3; (d) TNF-α mRNA levels, n=3; (e) IL-6 mRNA levels, n=3. \*P<0.05 compared with the control group; #P<0.05 compared with the HUA group.

NC: normal control; CTRP3: C1q-tumor necrosis factor-related protein-3; IL-6: interleukin-6; TNF-α: tumor necrosis factor-α; HUA: high uric acid. Reproduced with permission<sup>36</sup>.

Table 1: Primer Sequences. eNOS: endothelial nitric oxide synthase; TNF-α: tumor necrosis factor-α; IL-6: interleukin-6; GADPH: glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase. Reproduced with permission<sup>36</sup>.

Reference list:

36. Lin X, Zhang J, Xu J, Tang F, Tan L. Protective effect of C1q/tumor necrosis factor-related protein 3 on vascular endothelium in rats with hyperuricemia. *Chinese Journal of Pathophysiology*. 2020; 36:1551-1556. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1000-4718.2020.09.003.