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Correction: Granulin as an important immune molecule involved in lamprey tissue repair and regeneration by promoting cell proliferation and migration

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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified an error in Fig. 5. They reused the picture of NC group of Fig. 5D (published on line) in the PGRN-S1 group. Thus, they used the correct picture to replace it. The incorrect and the correct figure is given below.

The incorrect Fig. 5 is:

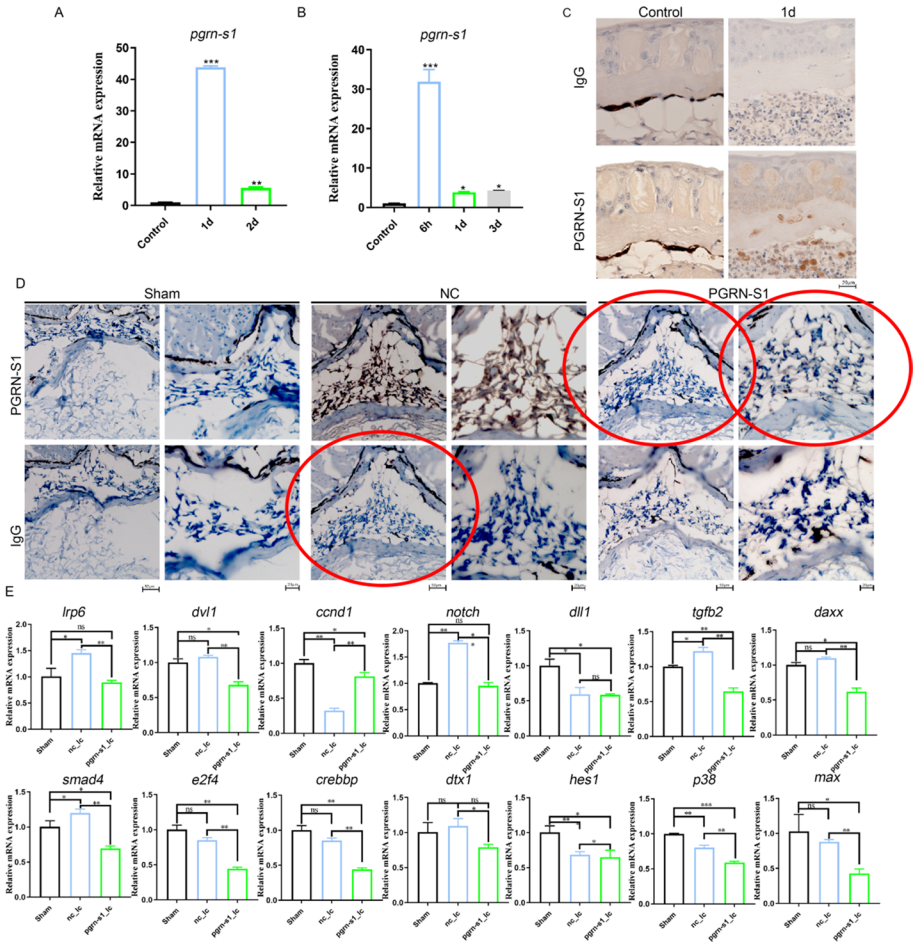

Fig. 5 Expression of Lr-pgrn-s1 after lamprey skin and spinal cord injury. **A** Expression of Lr-pgrn-s1 in lamprey skin lesions 1d and 2d. **B** Expression of Lr-pgrn-s1 in lamprey spinal cord injury at 6 h, 1d and 3d by qRT-PCR. **C** Detection of tissue localization of Lr-PGRN-S1 in skin injury 1d by immunohistochemistry. Take pictures at 40× magnification. **D** Immunohistochemistry of Lr-pgrn-s1 was knocked down 6 h after lamprey spinal cord injury. Results under 20× and 40× microscopy in Sham, NC (normal control) and Lr-PGRN-S1 groups. **E** The qRT-PCR analysis of genes in MAPK, Notch, Wnt and TGF-β signaling pathways. The statistical differences between experimental groups were detected by the Student's *t* test. All data were presented as the means ± SDs based on three independent samples with three replicates per sample. *ns* non-significant, $^{*}P<0.05$, $^{**}P<0.001$, $^{***}P<0.0001$.

The correct Fig. 5 is:

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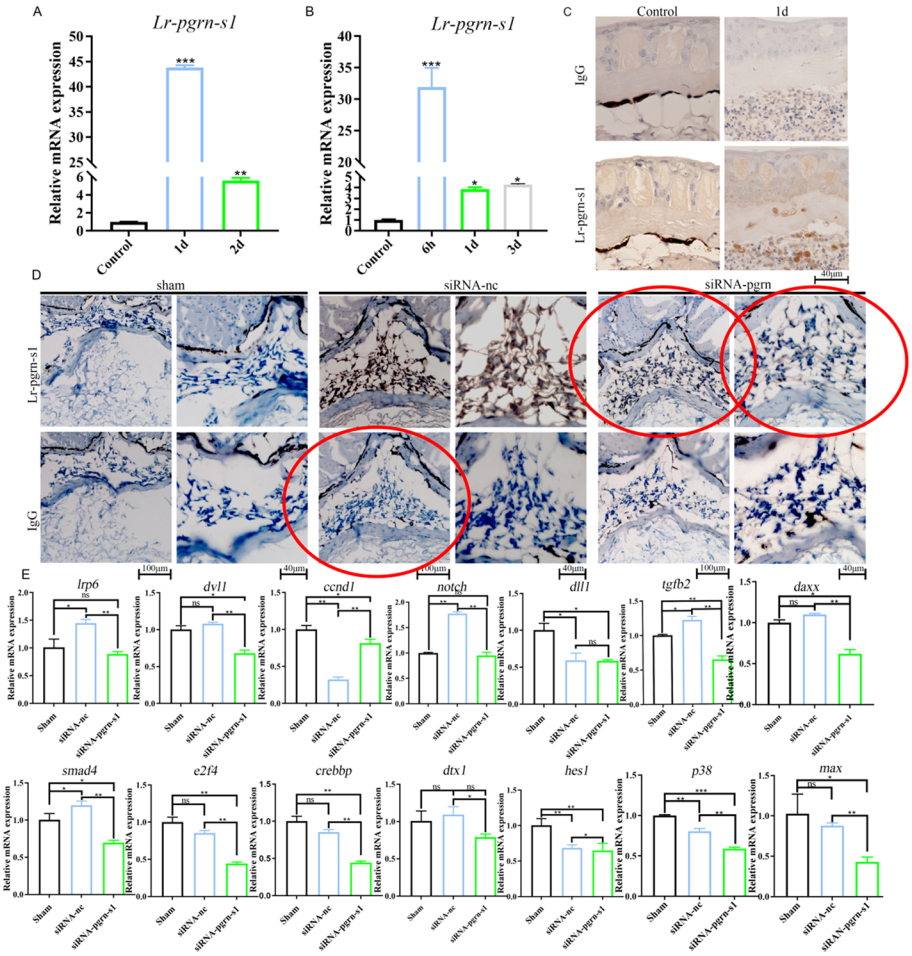

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Reference

1. Sun R, Wang D, Song Y, Li Q, Su P, Pang Y. Granulin as an important immune molecule involved in lamprey tissue repair and regeneration by promoting cell proliferation and migration. Cell Mol Biol Lett. 2022;27:64. https://doi.org/10.1186/s11658-022-00360-6.

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