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Correction to: "Molecular and Physiological Factors of Neuroprotection in Hypoxia-Tolerant Models: Pharmacological Clues for the Treatment of Stroke" [Journal of Experimental Neuroscience 2015:9 87 doi:10.4137/JEN.S32069]

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Correction to “Molecular and Physiological Factors of Neuroprotection in Hypoxia-tolerant Models: Pharmacological Clues for the Treatment of Stroke”

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TYPE: Correction

ACADEMIC EDITOR: Lora Talley Watts, Editor in Chief

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Dr Aaron Avivi has drawn to the attention of the editor in chief of the journal inaccuracies in the following paper: Nathaniel TI, Soyinka JO, Adedeji A and Imeh-Nathaniel A. Molecular and Physiological Factors of Neuroprotection in Hypoxia-tolerant Models: Pharmacological Clues for the Treatment of Stroke. *Journal of Experimental Neuroscience*. 2015;9:1–5. doi: [10.4137/JEN.S22512](https://doi.org/10.4137/JEN.S22512). In referring to some studies, the authors indicated that the findings related to the naked mole-rat, when in fact the studies cited utilized the Israeli blind mole-rat. In response, the editor in chief and the authors of the paper wish to advise of the following corrections:

On page 3, in the second paragraph of the left column, the first two sentences should have read as follows: Several molecules associated with hypoxia tolerance in the blind mole-rats have been documented. For instance, realtime polymerase chain reaction (PCR) comparative analysis of gene

expression of erythropoietin (Epo), a key regulator of circulating erythrocytes and hypoxia-inducible factors (HIF-1 α) in the mole-rat, revealed a significantly elevated, quicker, and longer response to different oxygen levels in the mole-rat when compared with white rats.¹⁸

On page 3, in the second paragraph of the right column, the fifth sentence should have read as follows: Epo is known to have non erythropoietic functions in the blind subterranean mole-rat (Spalax) and represents an adaptive strategy of hypoxia tolerance.²²

On page 4, the first sentence in the left column should have read as follows: Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) also represents another mechanism in which Spalax adapts to its hypoxic environment.

The editor in chief thanks the authors for making these corrections.