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ADDENDUM

Addendum to “Exosome secreted by MSC reduces myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury” [Stem Cell Research 4 (2010) 214–222]

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The authors regret that the figures in this paper did not reflect the proper molecular weights of CD9 and CD81. At the time of submission, gel analysis of CD9 and CD81 in the exosomes using the NuPAGE gel system (Invitrogen Corp., Carlsbad, CA) indicated that the CD9 and CD81 had a lower than expected molecular weight of 19 kDa. In collaboration with Invitrogen Corp., the authors subsequently found that CD9 and CD81 have a higher mobility in the NuPAGE system and therefore giving them an apparent MW that was lower than expected MW. The authors postulated that this higher

mobility was due to the hydrophobicity of tetraspanin membrane proteins. In the more commonly used Tris-glycine gel systems from either Invitrogen or BioRad, they confirmed that the molecular weight of CD9 and CD 81 in our exosomes was within their reported MW range of about 22–27 kDa (Fig. A). The authors apologize for any inconvenience and would like to reiterate that these errors do not alter the findings or the conclusions of our report. For the readers' convenience the [Figure A](#) and figure legend is produced below:

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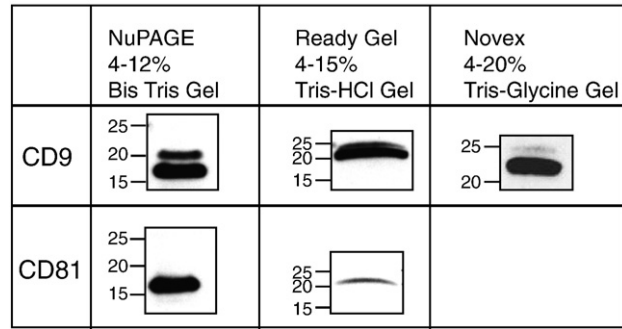


Figure A Apparent molecular weight of CD9 and CD81. Two μg of exosomes were resolved on 3 different different gel systems: NuPAGE 4-12% bis tris gel (Invitrogen Corp., Carlsbad, CA), Ready Gel 4-15% tris-HCl gel (Bio-Rad Lab., Philadelphia, PA) or Novex 4-20% tris-glycine gel (Invitrogen Corp.) before subjected to western blot hybridization. The blot was blocked and incubated with mouse anti-CD9 (1:60 dilution) or mouse anti-CD81 (1:60) followed by horseradish peroxidase-coupled goat anti-mouse IgG (1:1250). All antibodies were obtained from Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA. The blot was then incubated with HRP-enhanced chemiluminescent substrate (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., Waltham, MA) and then exposed to an X-ray film.