

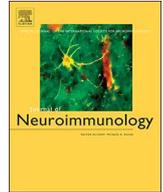


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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Everolimus (RAD001) ameliorates vascular cognitive impairment by regulating microglial function via the mTORC1 signaling pathway” [J. Neuroimmunol. 299 (2016) 164–171]

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After publication of this article, the authors became aware of a typographical error in Fig. 2A. The immunofluorescence staining image of VAcHT and AChE in the sham group in Fig. 2A was inadvertently a duplicate of the BCAS + RAD001 group. The authors apologize for this oversight. All the original data and analyses in the paper have now been

thoroughly checked, and the Fig. 2A has been replaced now with the right image based on the original data. We can verify that no data from the analytic results were affected. Therefore, the authors would like to correct the Fig. 2A as follows.

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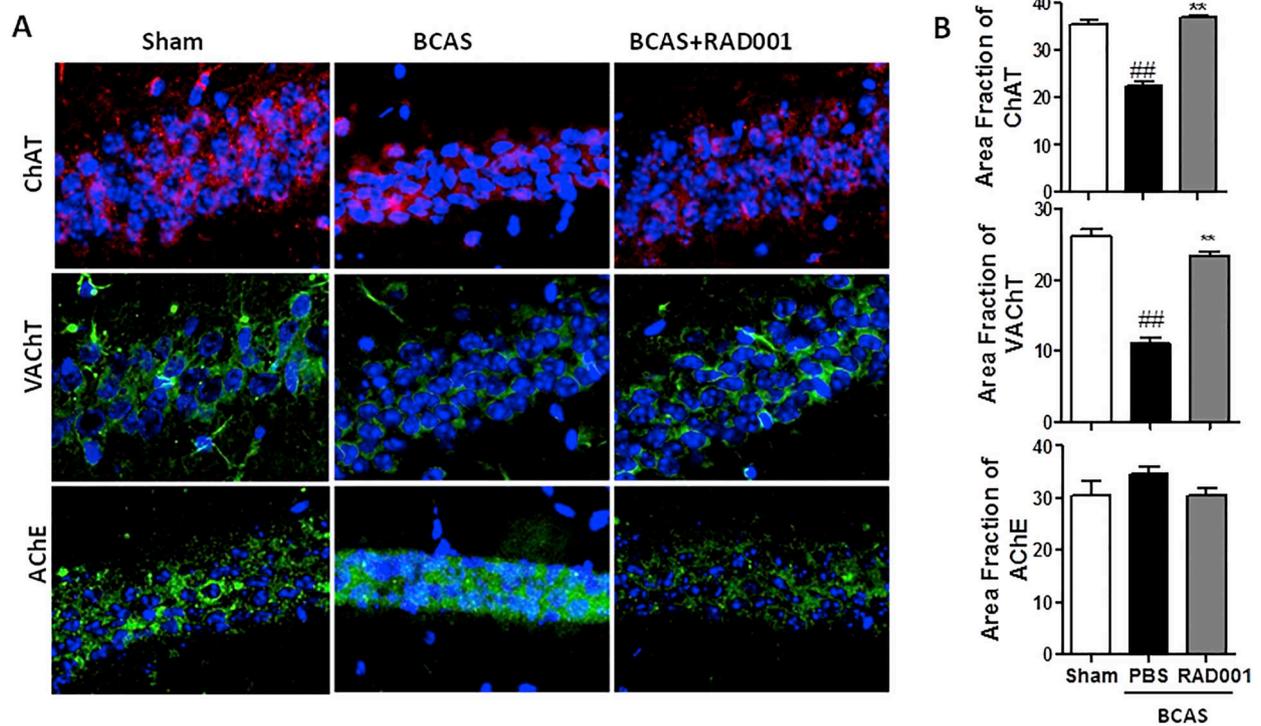


Fig. 2. RAD001 treatment increased the production of cholinergic activity in the CA1 area of the hippocampus in BCAS mice (magnification: 200×). (A) Representative images of cholinergic activity in the hippocampal CA1 area as seen by fluorescence microscopy: immunostaining for ChAT (red), immunostaining for VAcHT (green), and immunostaining for AChE (green). (B) Quantification effect of RAD001 on ChAT-, VAcHT-, and AChE-positive cells. As visible in the RAD001 group, the decreases of ChAT and VAcHT activity induced by cerebral hypoperfusion are significantly alleviated compared to that in the BCAS group ($P < 0.01$); however, the effect on AChE activity was not significant ($P > 0.05$). $n = 3$ in each group. Data were analyzed by ANOVA, and multiple comparisons between the groups were performed using the S-N-K method; the means \pm SEM are shown ($*P < 0.05$ and $**P < 0.01$ as compared to BCAS group, $^{\#}P < 0.05$ and $^{\#\#}P < 0.01$ as compared to the sham group).