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Author Correction: O-ring-induced transverse aortic constriction (OTAC) is a new simple method to develop cardiac hypertrophy and heart failure in mice

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This Article contains errors in Figure 5, panel (A) where both high-magnification images corresponding to OTAC 0.45 and OTAC 0.50 at 4 weeks (4w) are accidentally swapped between different samples. Additionally, the regions shown in the low-magnification images for OTAC 0.50 at 8 weeks (8w) do not correctly correspond to the high-magnification images. The correct Figure 5 and accompanying legend appears below.

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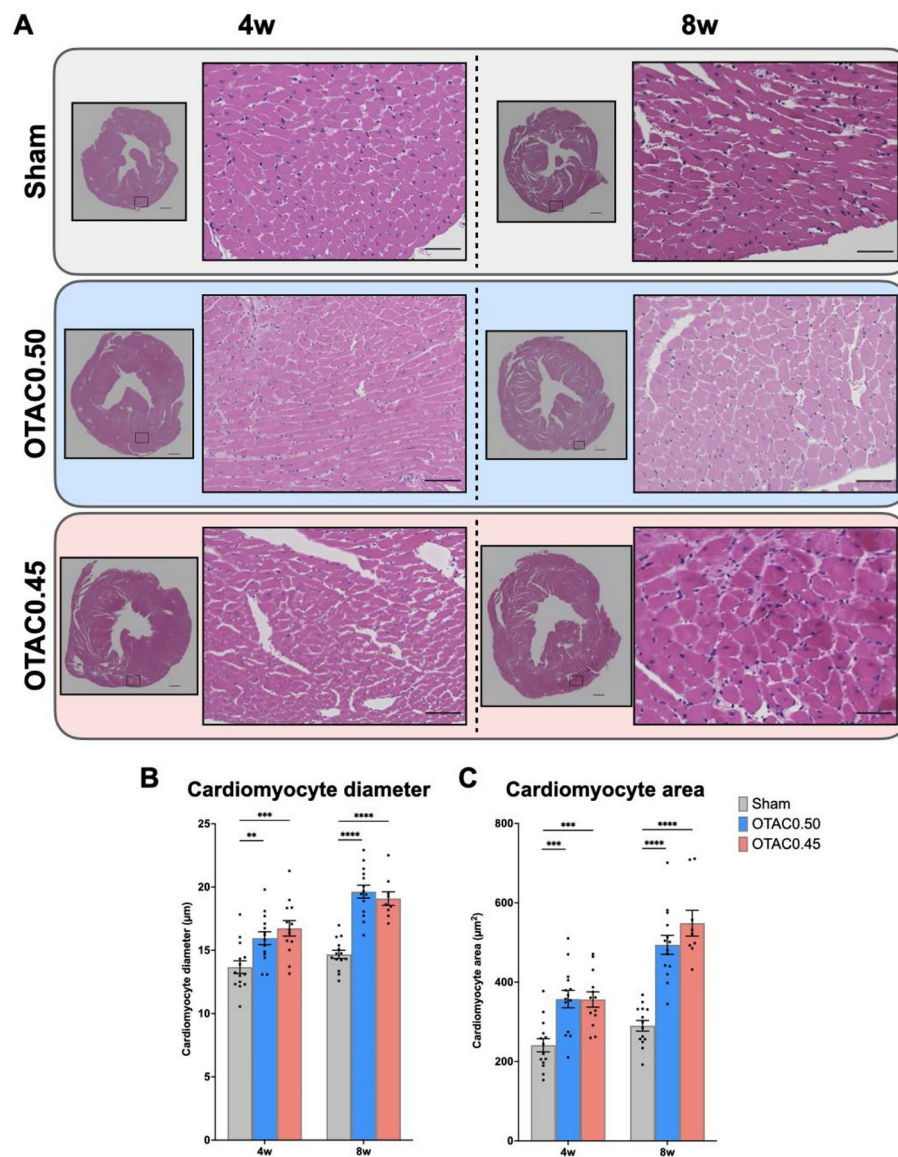


Figure 5. Cardiac histology at 4 and 8 weeks post-procedure. **(A)** Representative images of short-axis cardiac sections with hematoxylin and eosin staining in Sham and OTAC. Left: 4× magnification of left ventricular at mid-ventricular sections. Scale = 500 μm. Right: 40× magnification of a representative area. Scale = 100 μm. **(B)** Quantification of cardiomyocyte diameter of the short axis. **(C)** Quantification of cardiomyocyte area. Comparison among groups was performed by one-way ANOVA with Tukey's post hoc tests; n = 9–14. ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$; **** $P < 0.0001$.

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