



OPEN

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

Yasuhide Nakao, Jun Aono, Mika Hamaguchi, Kayo Takahashi, Tomohisa Sakaue, Katsuji Inoue, Shuntaro Ikeda & Osamu Yamaguchi

Correction to: *Scientific Reports* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-04096-9>, published online 07 January 2022

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.

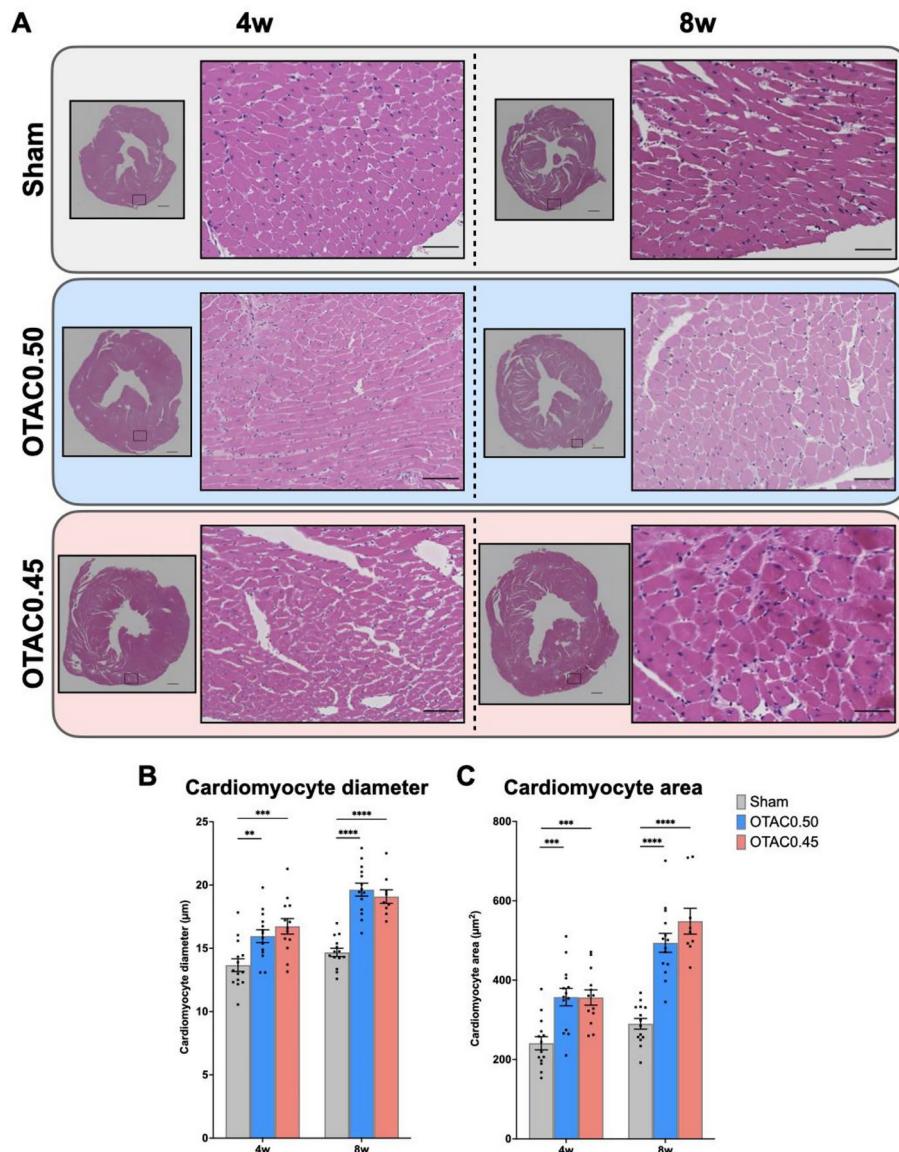


Figure 5. Cardiac histology at 4 and 8 weeks post-procedure. (A) Representative images of short-axis cardiac sections with hematoxylin and eosin staining in Sham and OTAC. Left: 4 \times magnification of left ventricular at mid-ventricular sections. Scale = 500 μ m. Right: 40 \times magnification of a representative area. Scale = 100 μ m. (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.

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2025