



## Correction to: Role of PUMA in the methamphetamine-induced migration of microglia

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In the original publication of this article, wrong western blot images were inadvertently included in Figs. 2 and 3. The corrected figures are shown below. The authors declare that these amendments do not change the results or conclusions of their paper, and apologize for this oversight.

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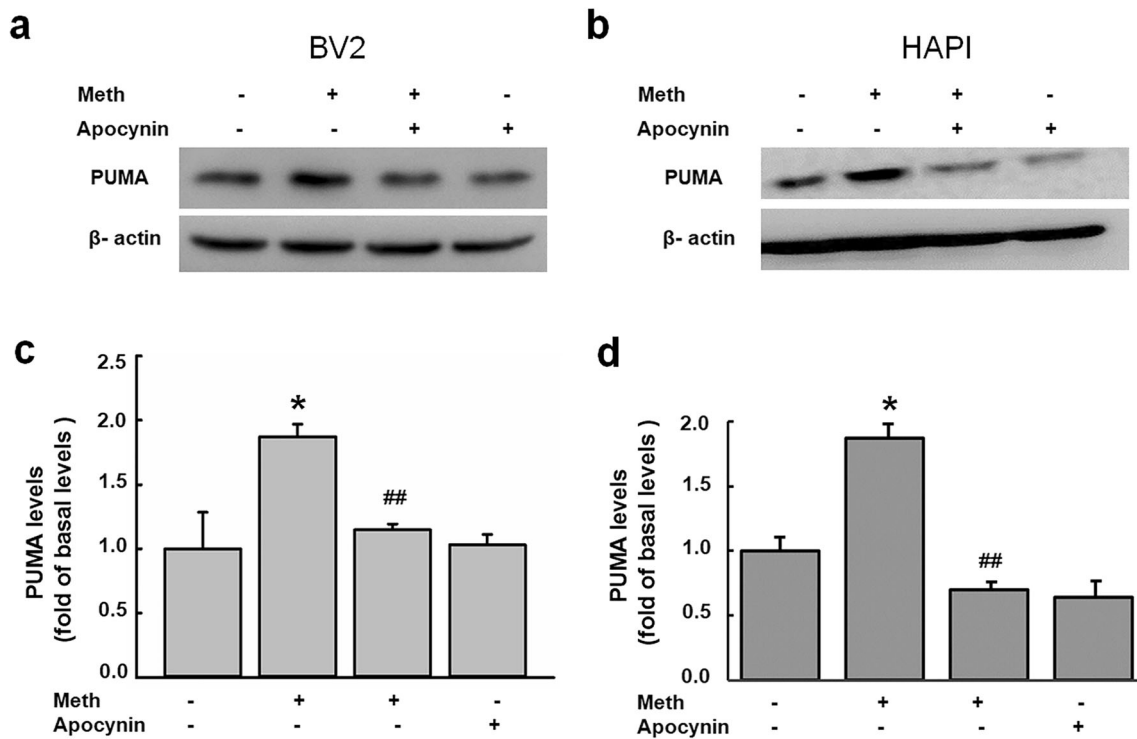
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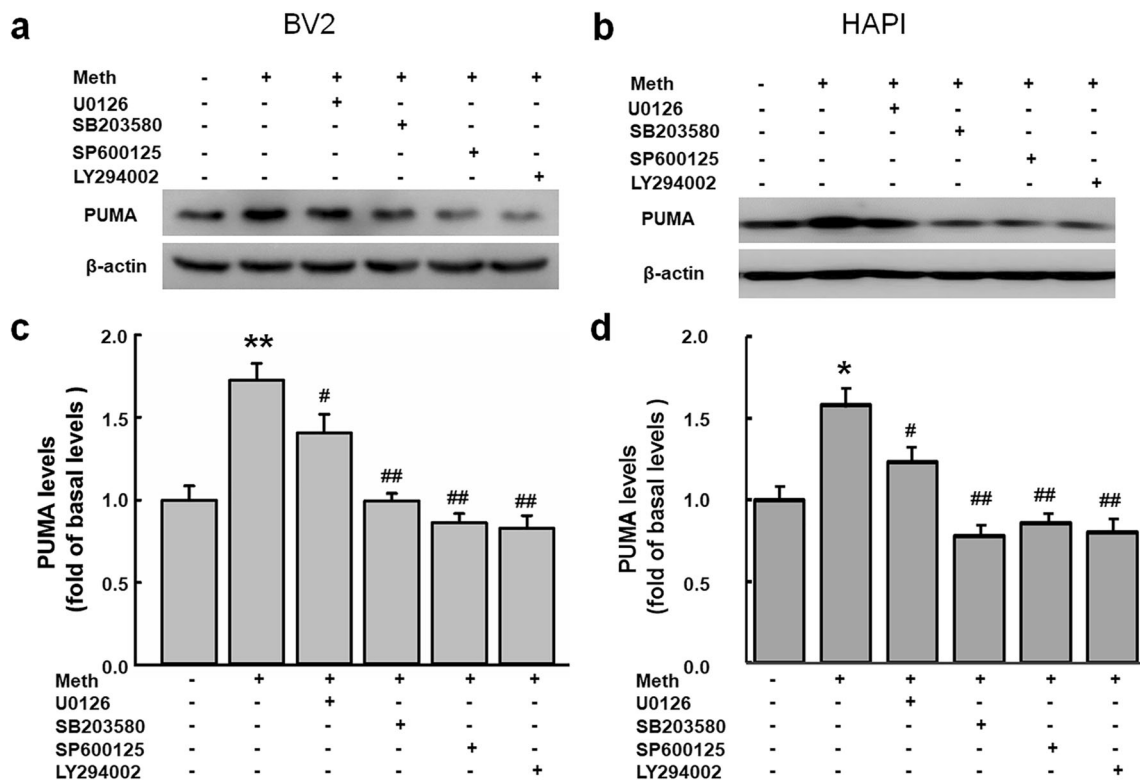
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**Fig. 2** ROS was involved in the methamphetamine-induced upregulation of PUMA in microglia. **a, b** Representative western blot showing the effects of methamphetamine on the increase in PUMA expression, which was attenuated by a ROS inhibitor (apocynin, 10  $\mu$ M) in BV2 and HAPI cells. **c, d** Densitometric analyses suggested that

methamphetamine increased PUMA expression, which was attenuated by the apocynin pretreatment. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$  vs the control group; ##  $p < 0.01$  vs the methamphetamine-treated group using one-way ANOVA. Meth, methamphetamine



**Fig. 3** The MAPK and PI3K/Akt pathways were involved in the methamphetamine-induced up-regulation of PUMA in microglia. **a, b** Representative western blot showing the effects of methamphetamine on the increase in PUMA expression, which was attenuated by the MAPK inhibitor (SB203580, 10 μM), the JNK inhibitor (SP600125, 10 μM) and the PI3K/Akt inhibitor (LY294002, 10 μM) but not the

ERK inhibitor (U0126, 10 μM) in BV2 and HAPI cells. **c, d** Densitometric analyses suggested that methamphetamine increased PUMA expression, which was attenuated by the SB203580, SP600125 and LY294002 pretreatments but not the U0126 pretreatment. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$  vs the control group; ##  $p < 0.01$  vs the methamphetamine-treated group using one-way ANOVA. Meth, methamphetamine