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Correction to: Role of Delayed Neuroglial Activation in Impaired Cerebral Blood Flow Restoration Following Comorbid Injury (Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, (2020), 40, 3, (369-380), 10.1007/s10571-019-00735-y)

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Correction to: Role of Delayed Neuroglial Activation in Impaired Cerebral Blood Flow Restoration Following Comorbid Injury

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The original version of this article contained a random order of part labels for Fig. 4. The correct caption of Fig. 4 with correct order of part labels is given below.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10571-019-00735-y>.

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Fig. 4 Neuroglia bordering the lesion core: Coronal images demonstrate OX6 positive cells restricted to the lesion core (a). On d28, OX6 positive ramified microglial cells border the lesion core in ET1 and A β +ET1 rats (b). Plot shows a percentage of OX6 positive neuroglial cells bordering the lesion core in ipsilateral striatum of ET1 and A β +ET1 rats from d1 to d28 (c). Coronal images demonstrate the loss of GFAP immunoreactivity in the lesion core, which is filled with edematous fluid on d1 in A β +ET1 rats, d1 and d7 reprinted by permission from Springer Nature, Amtul et al. 2018C (d). On d28, GFAP positive active astrocytes border the lesion core in ET1 and A β +ET1 rats (e). High-resolution images are showing astrocytes surrounding the small pockets of lesion core (separated by black dotted lines) in ET1 and A β +ET1 rats on d28 (f). Plot shows a percentage of GFAP positive neuroglial cells bordering the lesion core in ipsilateral striatum of ET1 and A β +ET1 rats from d1 to d28 (g)

