Diabetology & Metabolic Syndrome

CORRECTION

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Correction: Semaglutide restores astrocyte-vascular interactions and blood-brain barrier integrity in a model of diet-induced metabolic syndrome

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Correction: Diabetology & Metabolic Syndrome (2025) 17:2
https://doi.org/10.1186/s13098-024-01528-0

In this article Fig. 5 appeared incorrectly and has now been corrected in the original publication. For completeness and transparency, the old incorrect versions are displayed below.

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The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s13098-024-01528-0.

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Incorrect Fig. 5.

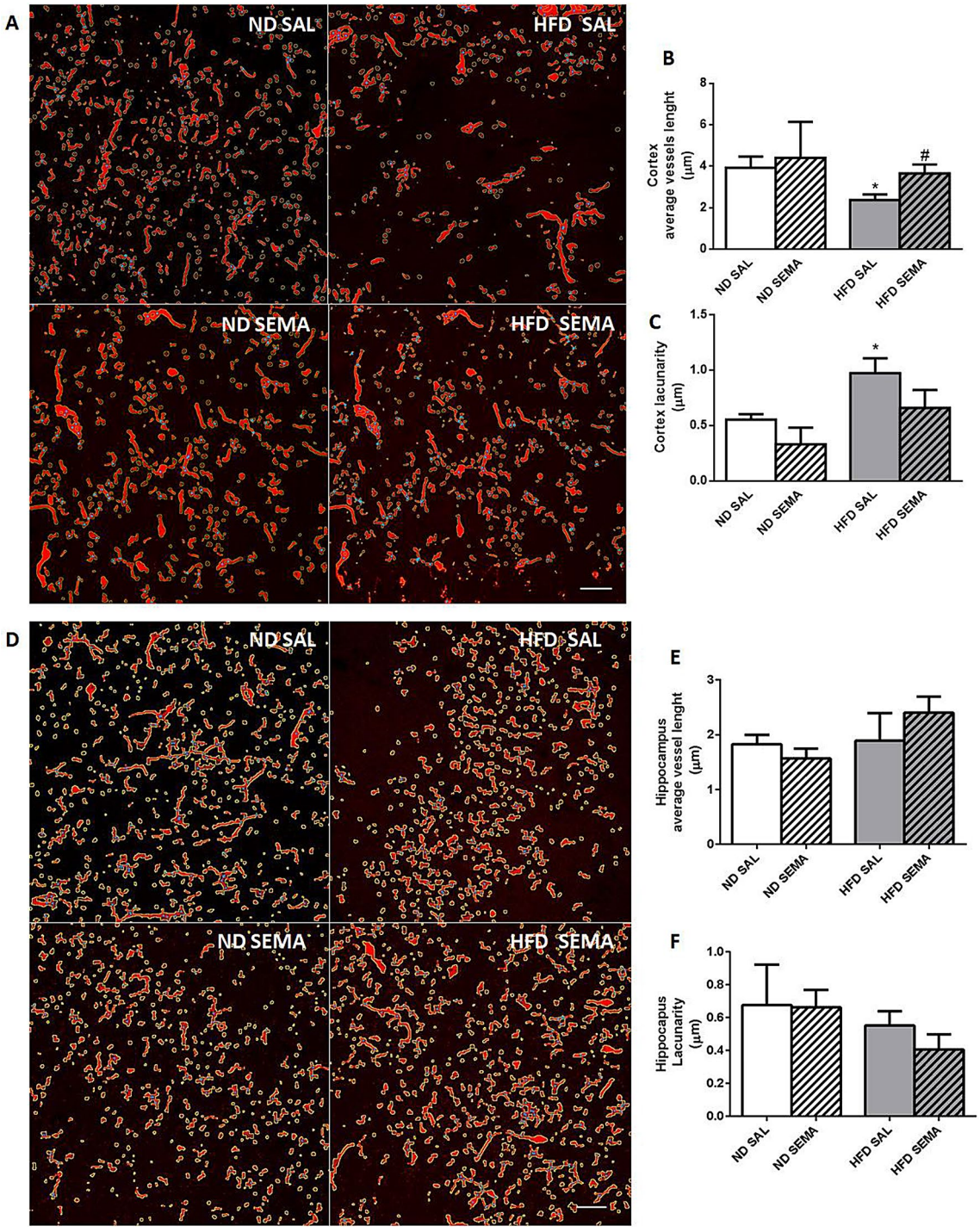

Fig. 5 Graphical representation of the AngioTool analysis of cerebral cortex sections (**A**) and hippocampal sections (**D**) from mice fed a high-fat (HFD) or normolipid (ND) diet and treated subcutaneously with 0.2 mg/kg/day semaglutide (SEMA) or saline solution (SAL). Average vessel length in the cortical area and hippocampus (**B** and **E**) and lacunarity in the cortical area and hippocampus (**C** and **F**). The skeleton is shown in red, and the branching points are shown in blue. Vessels labeled with IB4. Magnification: 400x; scale bar, 50 µm for all images. $n = 6$. *$p < 0.05$ versus the ND SAL group; #$p < 0.05$ versus the HFD SAL group

Corrected Fig. 5.

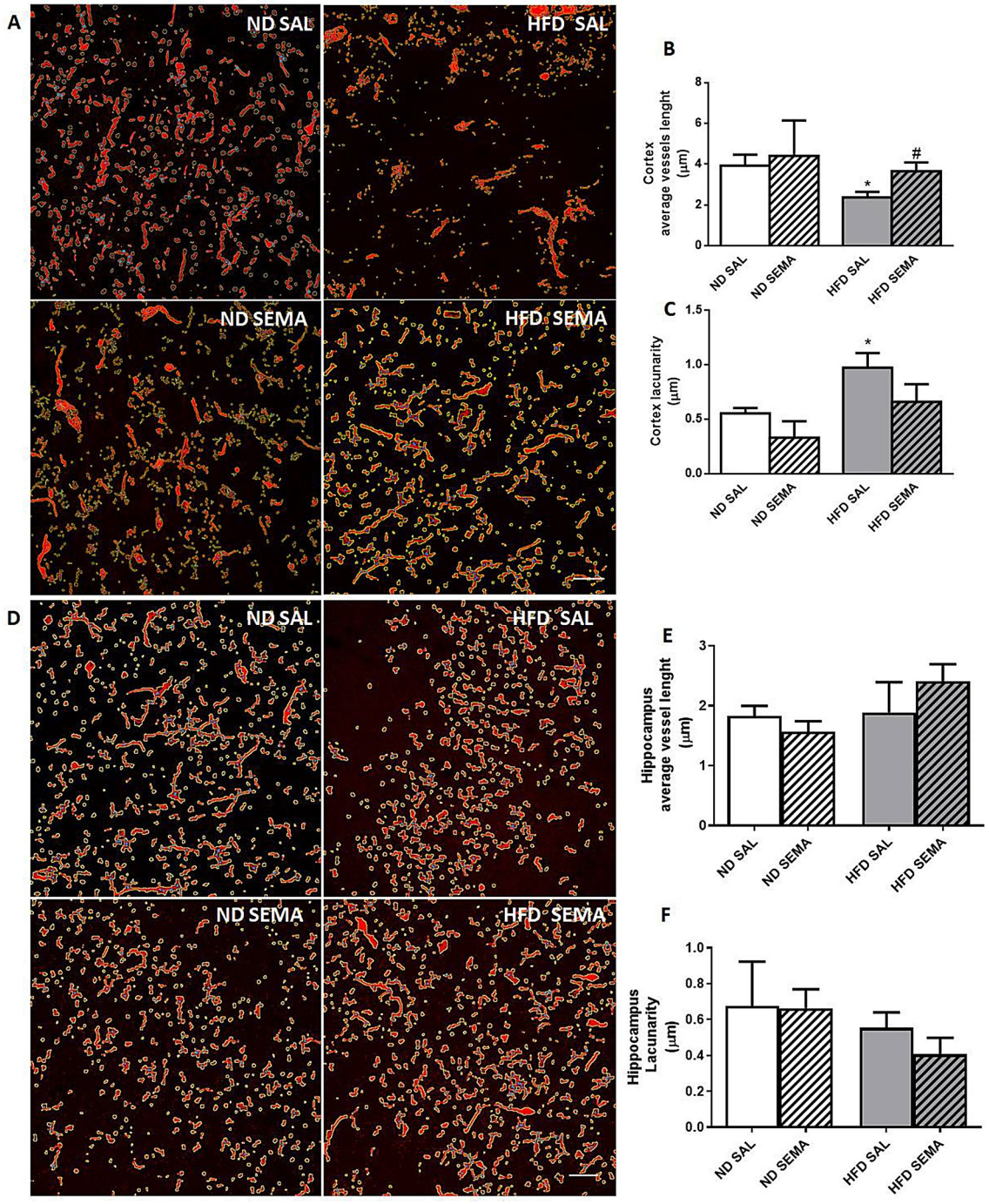

Fig. 5 Graphical representation of the AngioTool analysis of cerebral cortex sections (**A**) and hippocampal sections (**D**) from mice fed a high-fat (HFD) or normolipid (ND) diet and treated subcutaneously with 0.2 mg/kg/day semaglutide (SEMA) or saline solution (SAL). Average vessel length in the cortical area and hippocampus (**B** and **E**) and lacunarity in the cortical area and hippocampus (**C** and **F**). The skeleton is shown in red, and the branching points are shown in blue. Vessels labeled with IB4. Magnification: 400x; scale bar, 50 µm for all images. $n = 6$. *$p < 0.05$ versus the ND SAL group; #$p < 0.05$ versus the HFD SAL group

The original article has been corrected.

Published online: 23 April 2025