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

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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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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



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.

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