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CORRECTION
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Corrigendum: Extracorporeal Cardiac Shock Waves Therapy Improves the Function of Endothelial Progenitor Cells After Hypoxia Injury *via* Activating PI3K/Akt/eNOS Signal Pathway

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Keywords: extracorporeal cardiac shock waves, endothelial progenitor cells, cell function, PI3K/Akt/eNOS signaling pathways, hypoxia injury, nitric oxide (NO)

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A Corrigendum on

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In the original article, there was a mistake in **Figure 4** as published. Because of our carelessness in combining images, we put the wrong images on **Figures 4C** and **E**. The corrected **Figure 4** appears below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

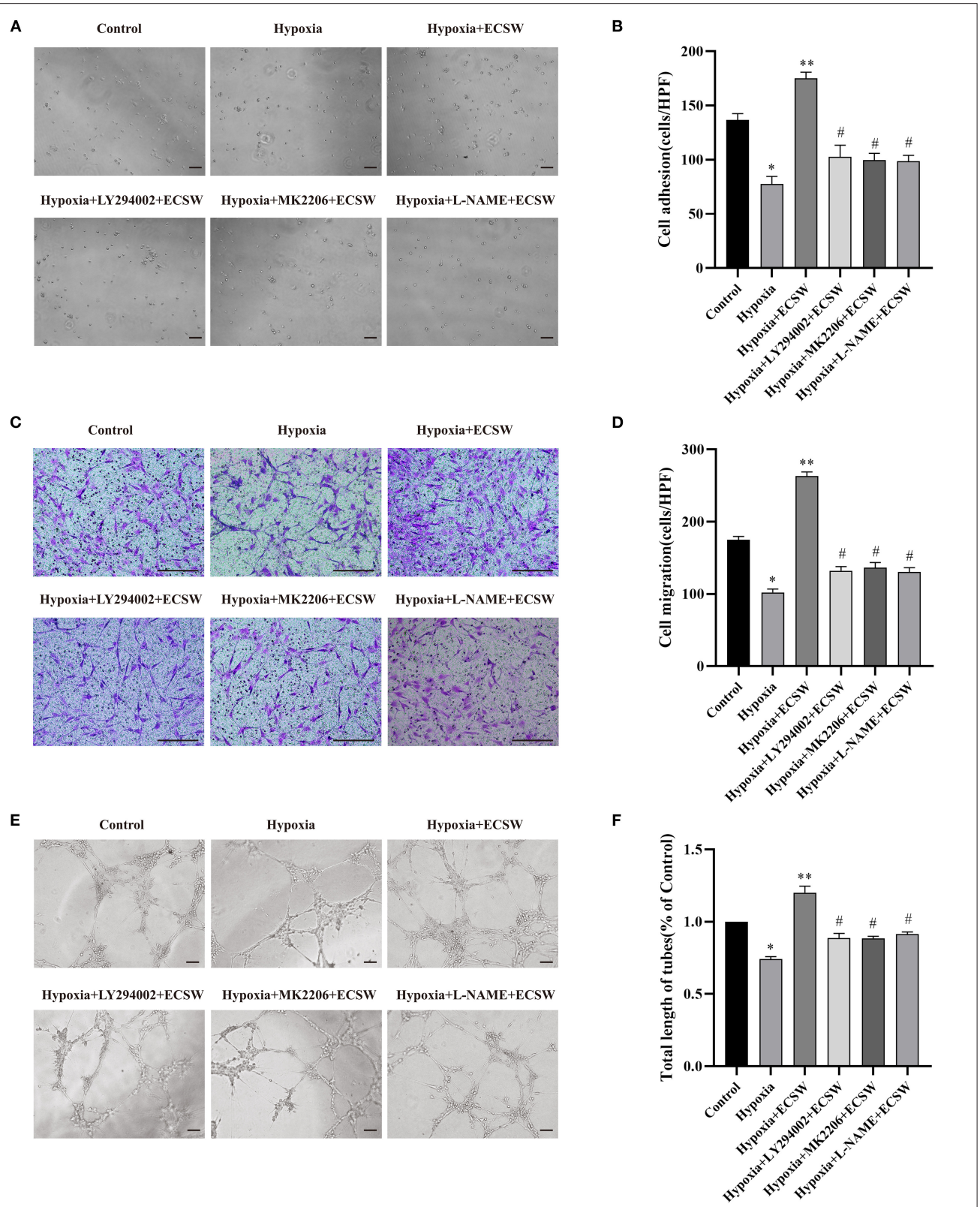

FIGURE 4 | ECSW improve the adhesive, migratory, and tube formation capacity of EPCs after hypoxic injury by activating PI3K/Akt/eNOS signaling pathway. **(A,C,E)** Representative images of EPCs adhesive, migratory, and tube formation in each group under a microscope. **(A,E)** Scale bar = 100 μm; **(C)** Scale bar = 200 μm. **(B,D,F)** Quantitative analysis of the adhesive, migratory, and tube formation of EPCs in each group. Data are presented as mean ± SD, $N = 3$. *$P < 0.05$ vs. group control, **$P < 0.05$ vs. group hypoxia, #$P < 0.05$ vs. group hypoxia + ECSW.