



# Corrigendum: Total Flavonoids of Rhizoma Drynariae Promotes Differentiation of Osteoblasts and Growth of Bone Graft in Induced Membrane Partly by Activating Wnt/ $\beta$ -Catenin Signaling Pathway

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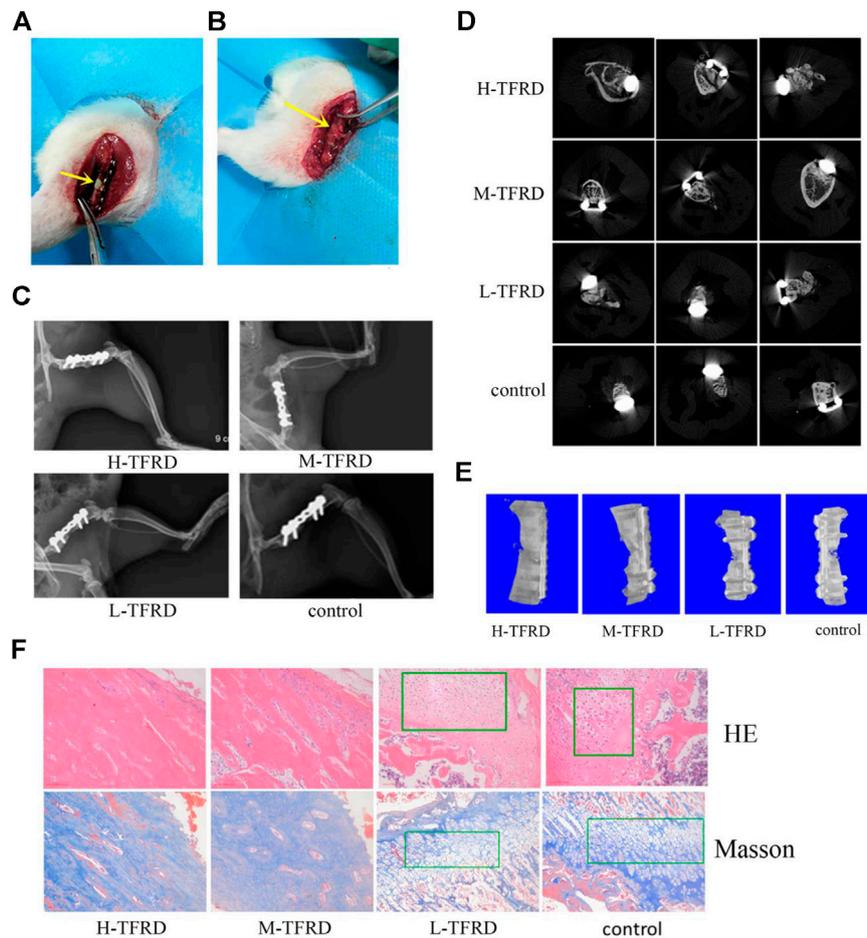
## A Corrigendum on

**Total Flavonoids of Rhizoma Drynariae Promotes Differentiation of Osteoblasts and Growth of Bone Graft in Induced Membrane Partly by Activating Wnt/ $\beta$ -Catenin Signaling Pathway** by Li S., Zhou H., Hu C., Yang J., Ye J., Zhou Y., Li Z., Chen L. and Zhou Q. (2021). *Front. Pharmacol.* 12:675470. doi: 10.3389/fphar.2021.675470

In the original article, there was a mistake in **Figures 1E, 4A** as published. The carelessness in combining the images caused the repetition of the images (**Figure 1E** H-TFRD and L-TFRD; **Figure 4A** cyclinD and **Figure 6D** COL1A1). The corrected **Figures 1, 4** appear 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.

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**FIGURE 1 |** TFRD accelerates the growth and mineralization of bone graft. **(A)** The yellow arrow in the picture refers to the 6 mm bone defect constructed in the right femur of rats during the first stage operation. PMMA spacer was implanted in this area to induce formation of biofilm. **(B)** The yellow arrow refers to the area of bone graft in the right femur of rats at the second stage operation. **(C)** X-ray was performed on the right femur of rats. Among them, the amount of callus and cortical bone shaping in the H-TFRD and M-TFRD groups were more obvious than those in the L-TFRD and control groups. **(D)** was the result of Micro-CT cross-sectional scanning of the bone graft in the right femur of rats. **(E)** was the results of three-dimensional reconstruction of the right femur of rats. **(F)** shows the histological and structural characteristics of bone graft in the right femur of rats (magnification,  $\times 200$ ). The green boxes show the cartilage area, and other parts in pictures show the osteogenic area.

