

CORRECTION

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# Correction: RhoA/Rock activation represents a new mechanism for inactivating Wnt/β-catenin signaling in the aging-associated bone loss

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**Correction:** *Cell Regen* 10, 8 (2021)  
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Following publication of the original article (Shi et al. 2021), the authors have identified errors in Figs. 1d and 3i which occurred during the figure assembly process. The β-actin bands in Fig. 1d were mistakenly compiled from similar experiments in a previous publication by the same group (Gong et al. 2014), conducted within the same time frame as the experiments in Fig. 1d. To address this, the authors made corrections in Fig. 1d in this revision. Furthermore, the β-catenin band in Fig. 3a was inadvertently

reused in Fig. 3i, and the new Fig. 3 containing the correct β-catenin in Fig. 3i has been provided below.

It's important to note that despite these corrections, all the results and conclusions in this article remain consistent and unaffected. The authors deeply regret any inconvenience caused by these errors and sincerely apologize for them.

The original article (Shi et al. 2021) has been corrected.

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## Reference

Shi W, Xu C, Gong Y, et al. RhoA/Rock activation represents a new mechanism for inactivating Wnt/β-catenin signaling in the aging-associated bone loss. *Cell Regen*. 2021;10:8. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13619-020-00071-3>.

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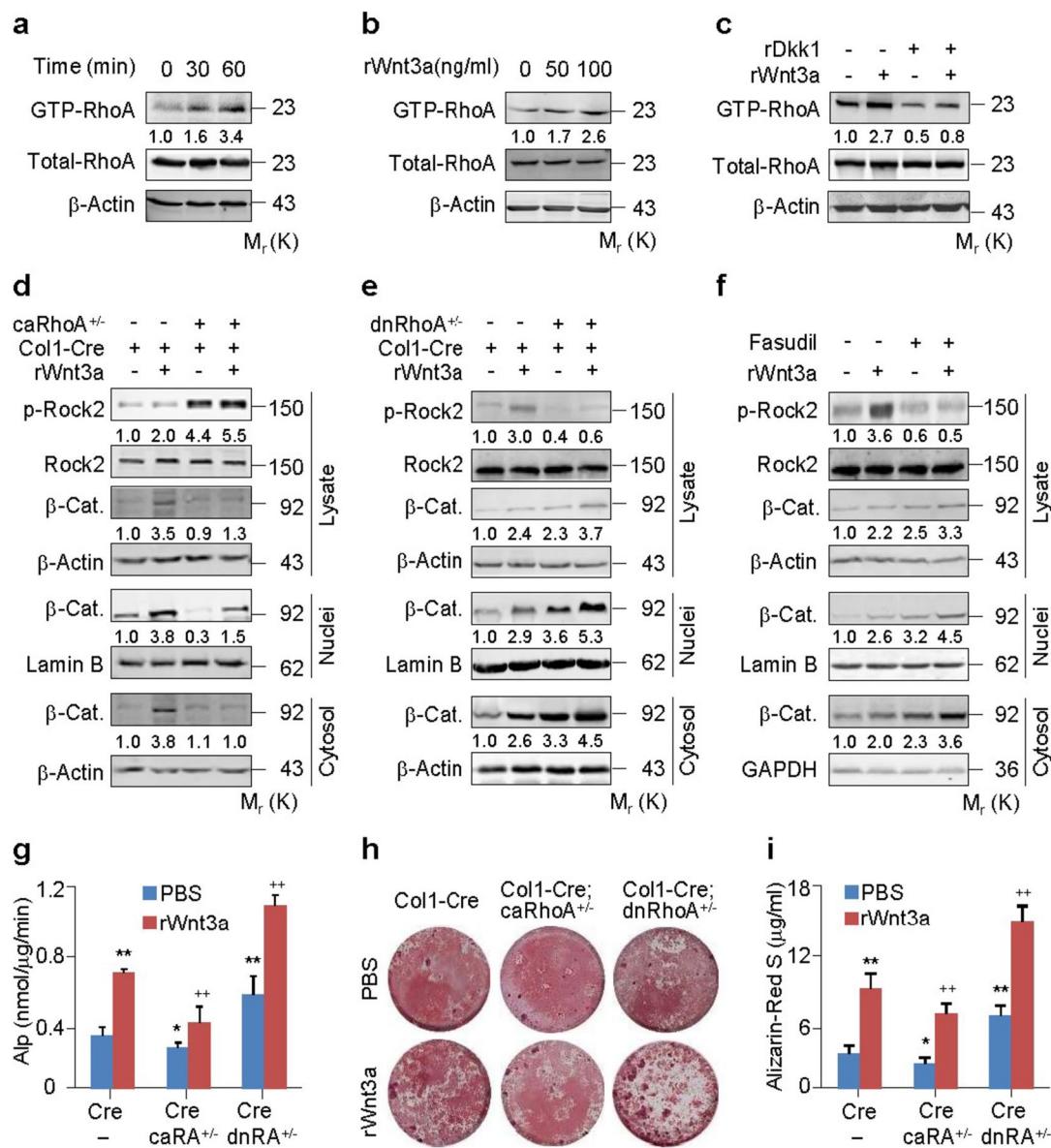
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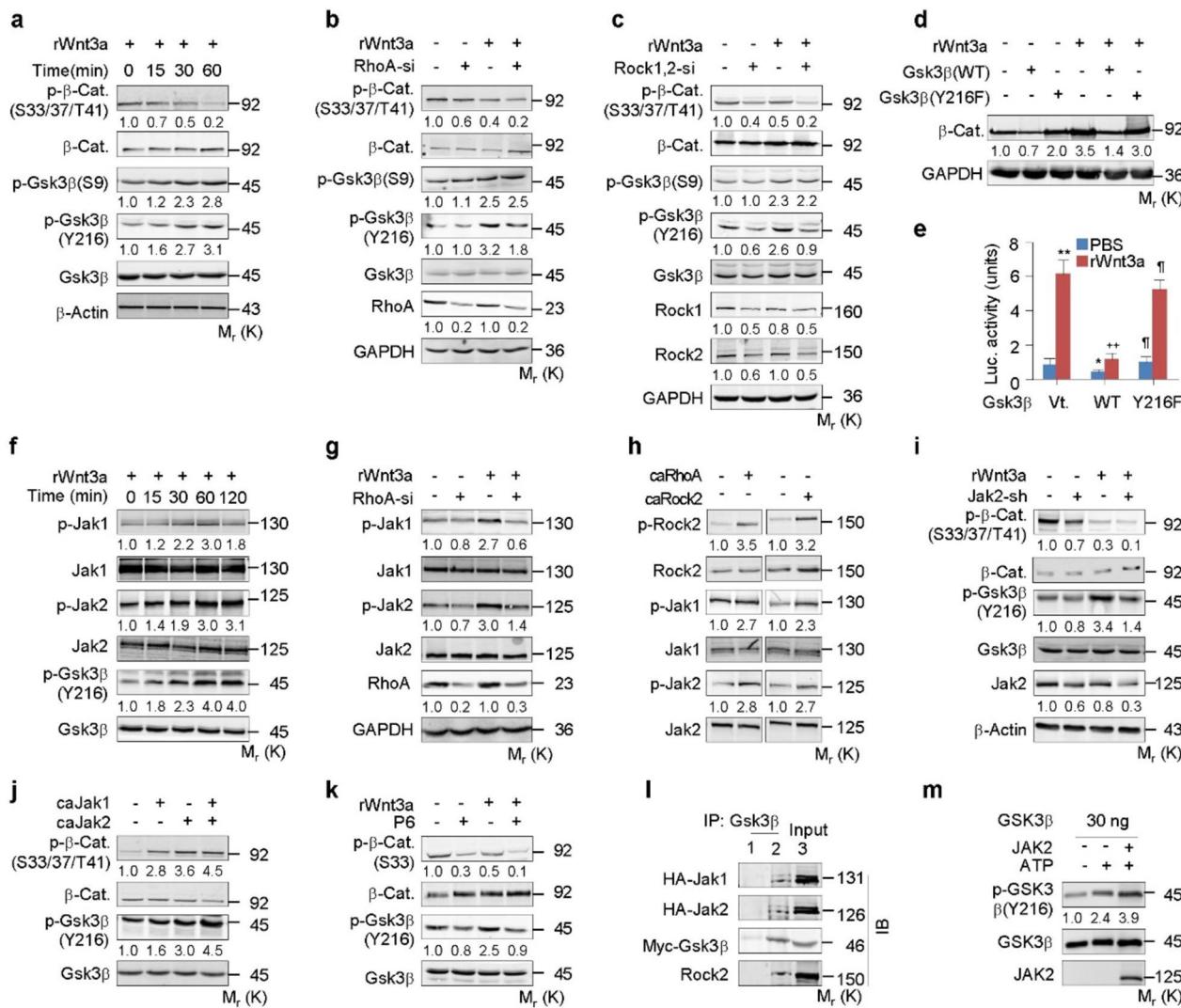
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**Fig. 1** RhoA/Rock constraints Wnt/β-catenin signaling and osteoblastic differentiation. **a-c** RhoA activation assays in primary murine calvarial osteoblasts (PMCOBs) stimulated with rWnt3a at 100 ng/ml or the indicated concentrations for the indicated times or 60 min in the presence or absence of recombinant Dkk1 (rDkk1) at 100 ng/ml. **d,e** Western analyses of β-catenin in cytosolic and nuclear fractions of PMCOBs with the indicated genotypes of Col1-Cre (Cre), Col1-Cre;caRhoA<sup>+/−</sup> (Cre;caRhoA<sup>+/−</sup>) or Col1-Cre;dnRhoA<sup>+/−</sup> (Cre;dnRhoA<sup>+/−</sup>), and in the presence or absence of rWnt3a for 3 h. **f** Western analyses of β-catenin (β-cat) in cytosolic and nuclear fractions of PMCOBs treated with or without Fasudil at 20 μM and stimulated with or without rWnt3a for 3 h. **g-i** Alp activity and mineralization nodule formation assays and their quantification in PMCOBs with the indicated genotypes and stimulated with or without rWnt3a at 100 ng/ml for 48 h and 21 d, respectively. Mean ± SEM, \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01, \*\*\*p < 0.001, Tukey–Kramer multiple comparisons test



**Fig. 3** RhoA/Rock activates Jak1/2 and Gsk3β to destabilize β-catenin. **a-c** Western analyses in C3H10T1/2 cells transfected with or without RhoA-si or Rock1,2-si and treated with or without rWnt3a at 100 ng/ml for the indicated time or 1 h. **d, e** Western or *Lef1-luciferase* expression analyses in C3H10T1/2 cells transfected with Gsk3β variants and treated with rWnt3a for 6 or 48 h, respectively. **f-k** Western analyses in C3H10T1/2 cells transfected with RhoA-si, caRhoA, caRock2, caJak1/2, infected with lentiviral Jak2-shRNA (Jak2-sh), or treated with P6 at 50 nM, followed by incubation with rWnt3a for the indicated times or 1 h. **l** Co-immunoprecipitation by using IgG1 or Gsk3β antibody in 293 cells transfected with HA-Jak1/2 and Myc-Gsk3β. **m** In vitro phosphorylation of GSK3β protein by active JAK2 in kinase assay buffer with or without ATP. Phosphorylated proteins were normalized to their total amounts, respectively. Mean ± SD, \*<sup>\*</sup>, \*\*<sup>\*\*</sup>, p < 0.05, \*\*<sup>\*\*</sup>, ++<sup>++</sup>, p < 0.01, n = 4, Tukey–Kramer multiple comparisons test