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CORRECTION

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Correction to: Myricetin improves endurance capacity by inducing muscle fiber type conversion via miR-499

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Correction to: Wu et al. Nutr Metab (Lond) (2019) 16:27
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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified errors in Figs. 2 and 3. The correct figures are given below.

The author group has been updated above and the original article [1] has been corrected.

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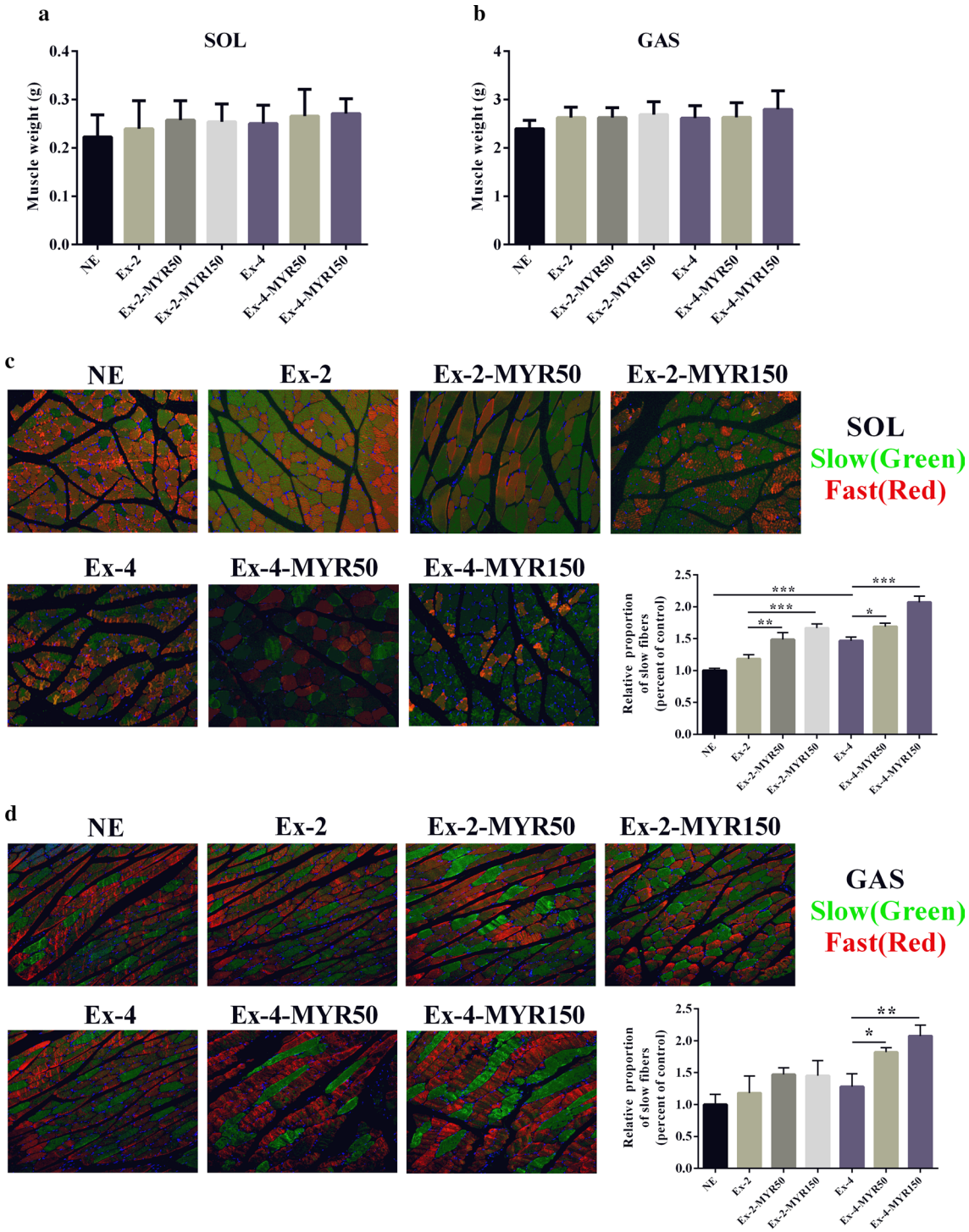

Fig. 2 The effects of myricetin on the formation of slow muscle fibers in vivo. Soleus (**a**) and gastrocnemius (**b**) muscle mass was detected at the end of experiment. Soleus (**c**) and gastrocnemius (**d**) muscle phenotypes were shown by immunofluorescent staining. Data are presented as mean ± SD. *$P < 0.05$, **$P < 0.01$, ***$P < 0.001$

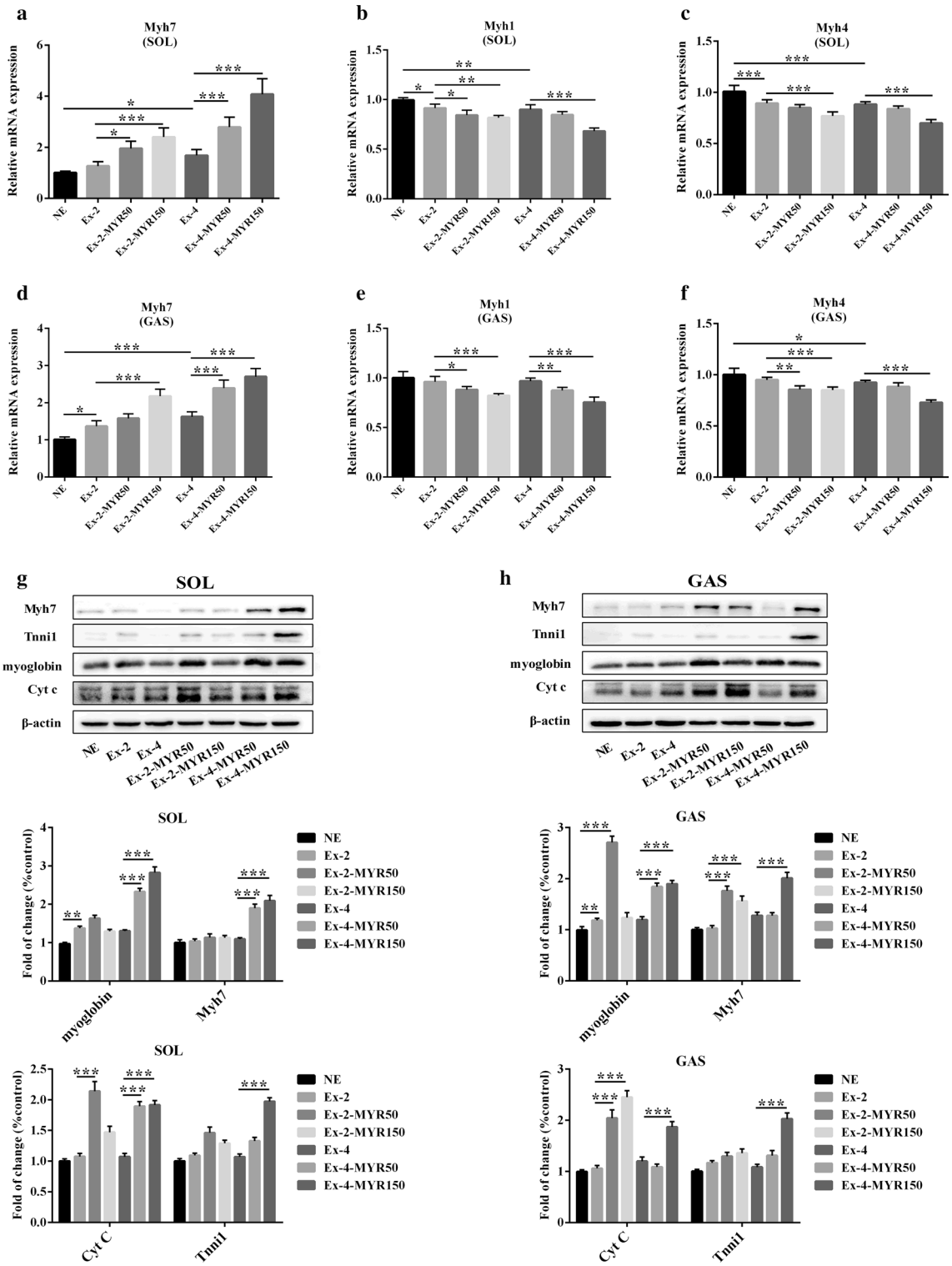

Fig. 3 The effects of myricetin on mRNA and protein expressions of slow twitch-specific in vivo. The mRNA levels of slow-twitch myosin *Myh7* (**a**) and fast-twitch myosin *Myh1* (**b**), *Myh4* (**c**) in soleus and gastrocnemius (**d**–**f**) were determined by Real-time PCR. Protein levels of slow-twitch myosin Myh7 and slow-twitch fiber biomarkers in SOL (**g**) and GAS (**h**) were measured by immunoblotting. Data are presented as mean ± SD. *$P < 0.05$, **$P < 0.01$, ***$P < 0.001$

Reference

1. Wu L, et al. Myricetin improves endurance capacity by inducing muscle fiber type conversion via miR-499. Nutr Metab. 2019;16:27. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12986-019-0353-8.