

Correction

Correction: Melatonin attenuated the brain damage and cognitive impairment partially through MT2 melatonin receptor in mice with chronic cerebral hypoperfusion**Tzu-Hsien Tsai^{1,2}, Cheng-Jei Lin¹, Sarah Chua¹, Sheng-Ying Chung¹, Cheng-Hsu Yang¹, Meng-Shen Tong¹ and Chi-Ling Hang¹**¹Division of Cardiology, Department of Internal Medicine, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital and Chang Gung University College of Medicine, Kaohsiung, Taiwan²Center for Translational Research in Biomedical Sciences, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital and Chang Gung University College of Medicine, Kaohsiung, Taiwan*Published: September 22, 2020***Copyright:** © 2020 Tsai et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#) (CC BY 3.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.**This article has been corrected:** The co-first author, Cheng-Jei Lin, has been removed as an equal contributor for this study as compared to the first author.Original article: Oncotarget. 2017; 8:74320–74330. <https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.20382>