## Author Correction: Successful implementation of intestinal resection and anastomosis in non-human primates suggests the possibility of longitudinal intestinal research

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After the publication of Wang et al. (2020), we realized that there were some inappropriate statements in the content. Hereby, we correct them and apologize for any confusion this may have caused.

1. Original content: "we obtained 12 Chinese rhesus macaques (Supplementary Table S1) from the Kunming Primate Research Center, Chinese Academy of Sciences,

Correction: "we obtained 12 Chinese rhesus macaques (Supplementary Table S1) from the Laboratory Animal Center, Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences,

2. Original content: "The monkeys were housed in a facility with animal care and use programs accredited by the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC). All experimental procedures were performed according to the guidelines approved by the Ethics Committee of the Kunming Institute of Zoology (approval number: KPRC-PF20-03-V4.0)"

Correction: "All animal and experimental procedures were performed in the Laboratory Animal Center, Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences in accordance with the guidelines approved by the Ethics Committee of the Kunming Institute of Zoology (approval No.: SMKX-20181112-165) and the recommendations of "The Use of Non-human Primates in Research" (Weatherall, 2006)."

The original paper has been corrected in the online version of the article, which now differs from the print version as originally published.

## **REFERENCES**

Wang XH, Song TZ, Li L, Tian RR, Zheng YT. 2020. Successful implementation of intestinal resection and anastomosis in non-human primates suggests the possibility of longitudinal intestinal research. Zoological Research, 41(4): 449-454.

Weatherall D. 2006. The use of non-human primates in research: a working group report. Medical Research Council. //www.euprim-net.eu/.

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