Corrigendum

DOI: https://doi.org/10.37184/jlnh.2959-1805.4.19

The article [1] to which this Corrigendum refers to was published in the Journal of Liaquat National Hospital 3(2): 114-20 (https://journals.lnh.edu.pk/jlnh/pdf/f0a1343d-83f0-4bfc-ac8c-2231deff2c8e.pdf).

1. (a) In the article the first affiliation was:

[1]Faculty of Biological & Health Sciences, Hazara University, Swat, Pakistan

The correct affiliation should be read as:

[1]Faculty of Biological & Health Sciences, Hazara University, Mansehra, Pakistan

(b) One of the authors Dr. Mohammad Assad, holds a dual professional association. The additional affiliation of Dr. Mohammad Assad[4,6] is:

[6]Atta-ur-Rahman School of Applied Biosciences (ASAB), National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST), Islamabad, Pakistan

2. The first paragraph under the heading MATERIALS AND METHODS was previously stated as:

Scorpion's Venom Collection

Experimental work was performed at Atta-ur-Rahman School of Applied Biosciences (ASAB), (NUST) H-12 Campus, Islamabad, Pakistan in 2024. Using the procedure outlined in [19], we collected individual scorpions of the same species from the northern regions of KPK Province (Pakistan), and we used a stereomicroscope to identify them using the key "EUSCORPIUS" from www.science.marshall.edu/fet/euscorpius. Healthy adult scorpions were gathered in the northern areas of Pakistan. To keep them alive, they were given water, cockroaches to eat, and separate plastic containers. The venom was extracted from 50–55 scorpions using electrical stimulation (12-16 V, 3 ms). Centrifuging at 14,000 rpm for 10 minutes at 40C, the venom was dissolved in distilled water and then collected into Eppendorf tubes. Before being used, the supernatant was mixed, freeze-dried, and kept at 20°C [20] **(Figs. 1 and 2)**.

Now the section should be read as:

Scorpion's Venom Collection

This study was performed after acquiring ethical approval from the Advanced Studies and Research Board Hazara University, Mansehra (REF letter No. Dir A&R/Notifications/HU/2021/193). All the procedures have been performed in accordance with Guidelines for Animal Experiments established by Hazara University, Mansehra, Pakistan. Using the procedure outlined in [19], we collected healthy adult scorpions of the same species from the northern regions of KPK Province (Pakistan), and we used a stereomicroscope to identify them using the key "EUSCORPIUS" from www.science.marshall.edu/fet/euscorpius. Experimental work was performed at Atta-ur-Rahman School of Applied Biosciences (ASAB), National University of Science and Technology (NUST) H-12 Campus, Islamabad, Pakistan in 2024. This laboratory was selected for the experimental work as the NUST provides well-equipped and well-calibrated system suitable for the analysis of venom-related specimens, which was a primary requirement of this study. To keep them alive, they were given water, cockroaches to eat, and kept in separate plastic containers. The venom was extracted from 50-55 scorpions using electrical stimulation (12-16 V, 3 ms). Centrifuging at 14,000 rpm for 10 minutes at 40°C, the venom was dissolved in distilled water and then collected into Eppendorf tubes. Before being used, the supernatant was mixed, freeze-dried, and kept at 20°C [20] **(Figs. 1 and 2)**.

3. The Authors' Contribution section which was previously stated as:

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

SAN: Conception, design, and manuscript writing.

HV: Final approval of the manuscript to be published.

SA: Data acquisition and analysis/interpretation.

MA: Critical revision for intellectual content.

AA: Data acquisition and critical revision.

Now the section should be read as:

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

SAN: Study conception and design, manuscript drafting.

HV: Study design, critical review, and revision of the initial manuscript draft.

SA: Laboratory analysis and manuscript drafting.

MA: Laboratory analysis and manuscript drafting.

AA: Data collection, statistical analysis, and manuscript drafting.

The authors' regret this error and apologize for any confusion it may have caused.

REFERENCE

1. Nawaz SA, Vatanpour H, Ahmed S, Assad M, Alam A. Potential of Scorpion (*Scorpiops pseudomonatus*) Venom in Diabetes Therapy: A Study on α-Amylase and α-Glucosidase Inhibition. JLNH 2025; 3(2): 114-20.
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