Correction: Targeting Macrophage Activation for the Prevention and Treatment of Staphylococcus aureus Biofilm Infections

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Corrections


In Fig. 2 of the original publication, the bacterial titer data points displayed for the “Non-activated MΦ” group in panel B were an accidental duplication of the data points for the same group in panel A. Reassessment of the raw data confirmed that the “Non-activated MΦ Tissue” data in panel B was inadvertently populated with the “Non-activated MΦ Catheter” data in panel A from the same figure. The replacement figure presented here displays the correct “Non-activated MΦ Tissue” data set obtained from the same series of experiments collected at the same time as the rest of the data in Fig. 2.

The final corrected figure is shown below. The main conclusions and statistical analysis remain unchanged. The figure legend was correct as originally published and is shown below for reference.

In Fig. 5 of the original publication, the bacterial titer data points displayed for the “MyD88 KO MΦ group in panel B were an accidental duplication of the data points for the same group in panel A. Reassessment of the raw data confirmed that the “MyD88 KO MΦ Tissue” data in panel B was inadvertently populated with the “MyD88 KO MΦ Catheter” data in panel A from the same figure. The replacement figure presented here displays the correct “MyD88 KO MΦ Tissue” data obtained from the same series of experiments collected at the same time as the rest of the data in Fig. 5.

The final corrected figure is shown on the next page. The main conclusions and statistical analysis remain unchanged. The figure legend was correct as originally published and is shown on the next page for reference.

**FIGURE 2.** Activated MΦs, but not neutrophils, impair MRSA biofilm formation in vivo. C57BL/6 mice were infected with $10^3$ CFU of USA300 LAC in the lumen of surgically implanted catheters to establish biofilm infection. Animals were treated with vehicle, $10^6$ neutrophils (PMN), $10^6$ nonactivated MΦs, or $10^6$ M1-activated MΦs at 12, 24, and 48 h postinfection, whereupon catheters (A) and surrounding tissues (B) were collected at 72 h to quantitate bacterial burdens. Results are expressed as the number of CFU per milliliter for catheters or CFU per milligram tissue to correct for differences in tissue sampling size. Results are presented from individual animals combined from at least two independent experiments. Significant differences are denoted by asterisks (*$p < 0.05$).
FIGURE 5. The ability of M1-polarized Mφs to impair MRSA biofilm development is mediated by MyD88-dependent signals. C57BL/6 mice were infected with 10^5 CFU of USA300 LAC in the lumen of surgically implanted catheters to establish biofilm infection. Animals were treated with vehicle or 10^6 M1-activated Mφs derived from WT or MyD88 KO mice at 12, 24, and 48 h postinfection, whereupon catheters (A) and surrounding tissues (B) were recovered at day 3 to quantitate bacterial burdens. Results are expressed as the number of CFU per milliliter for catheters or CFU per milligram tissue to correct for differences in tissue sampling size. Results are presented from individual animals combined from at least two independent experiments. Significant differences are denoted by asterisks (*p < 0.05).

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