
CORRECTIONS

In the paper “Benefits of Pulmonary Rehabilitation in Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis” by Jeffrey J Swigris, Diane L Fairclough, Marianne Morrison, Barry Make, Elizabeth Kozora, Kevin K Brown, and Frederick S Wamboldt [Respir Care 2011 56(6):783–789; doi:10.4187/respcare.00939], the authors have indicated that the footnoted grant number for the Colorado Clinical and Translational Science Award was incorrect. The correct grant number is UL1 RR025780 rather than 1U11 RR05780.

In the paper, “A Rational Framework for Selecting Modes of Ventilation” by Eduardo Mireles-Cabodevila, Umur Hatipoğlu, and Robert L Chatburn [Respir Care 2013 58(2):348–366; doi: 10.4187/respcare.01839], the listing in Table 7 for Intellivent ASV is incorrect. The liberation capabilities were listed as 1; they should be listed as 3.

In the paper, “MicroRNA Expression Profile in Hyperoxia-Exposed Newborn Mice During the Development of Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia” by Xiaoying Zhang, Wei Peng, Sheng Zhang, Chunzhi Wang, Xiyu He, Zhimei Zhang, et al, [Respir Care 2011 56(7):1009–1015; doi:10.4187/respcare.01032], the authors correct errors in the methods and results. The naming of the micro RNAs was incorrect in the following text and in Figures 4 and 5. The correct text and figures are below. This correction does not alter the conclusions of the paper.

Page 1012:

Conversely, on day 2 the levels of miR-299, **miR-139-3p**, miR-300 star, and miR-122; on day 7 the levels of **miR-335-5p** and miR-714; and on day 21 the level of miR-720 were more than 2-fold lower in the BPD mice (Fig. 4A-C).

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We analyzed the proliferation potential of cells (A549) transfected with microRNAs (hsa-let-7f, hsa-miR-29a, hsa-miR-21, hsa-miR-20b, hsa-miR-127, and **hsa-miR-431**) or miR-mock. The results revealed that overexpression of miR-21 or –20b induced cell proliferation significantly ($P = .02$ and $P = .007$, respectively), whereas miR-29a, –127, –**431**, and let-7f significantly reduced cell proliferation ($P = .003$, $P = .03$, $P = .006$ and $P = .006$, respectively), compared to miR-mock (Fig. 5).

However, 14 microRNAs (miR-20b, miR-106a, miR-128, miR-883b-3p, miR-15b, miR-122, miR-30e, miR-365–5p, miR-133a, miR-205, miR-379, miR-449a, miR-431, and **let-7f**) were greatly up-regulated in the BPD lungs, compared to the control lungs, whereas 7 microRNAs (miR-299, **miR-139-3p**, miR-300 star, miR-122, **miR-335-5p**, miR-714, and miR-720) were significantly down-regulated in the BPD lungs, compared to the control lungs, some of which could regulate cell proliferation.

Figure 4:

4A, x-axis, should be **miR-139-3p**, not miR-139p-3p

4B, x-axis, should be **miR-335-5p**, not miR-335b-5p

Figure 5

x-axis, should be **miR-431**, not miR-134

The corrected figures are on next page.

CORRECTIONS

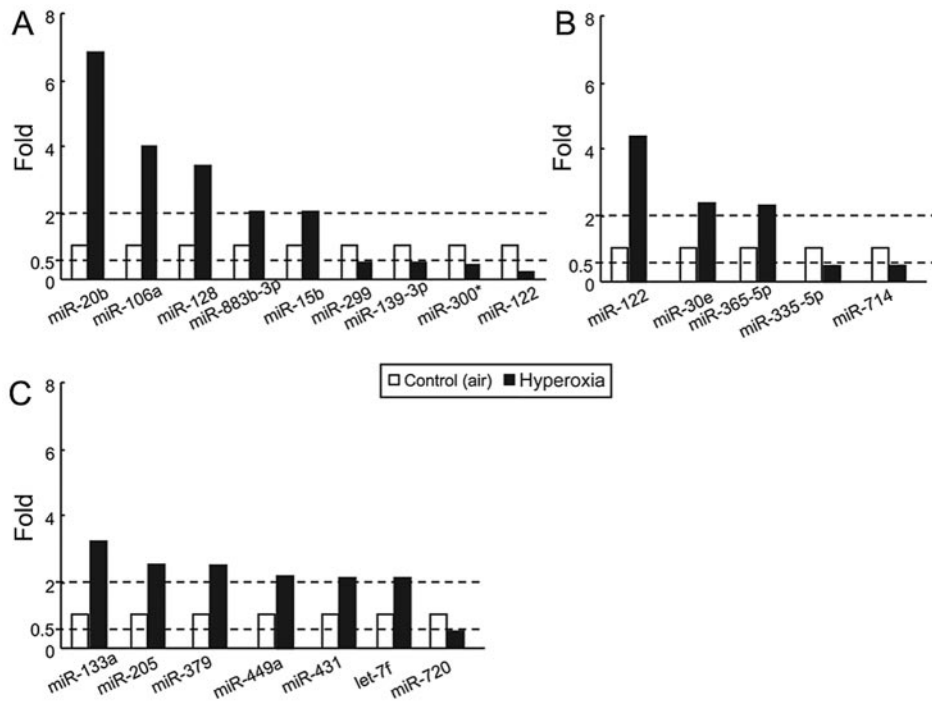


Fig. 4. Differential expression of microRNAs in a control group and a hyperoxia group of neonatal mice. A: Day 2. B: Day 7. C: Day 21. The dotted lines represent a 2-fold change in expression.

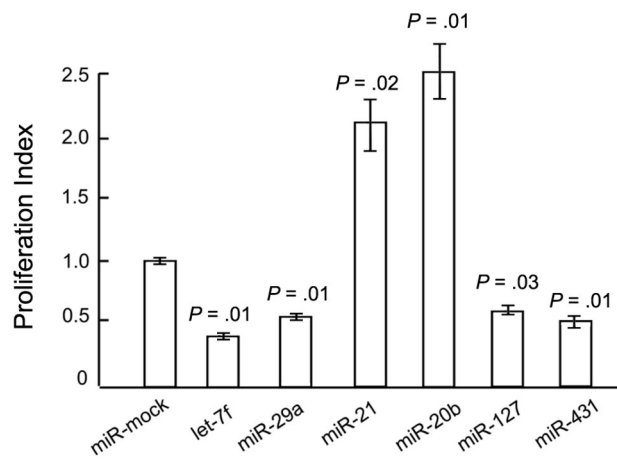


Fig. 5. Candidate microRNAs that significantly affected cell proliferation, as assessed via XTT (2–3-bis(2-methoxy-4-nitro-5-sulfophenyl)-5-[(phenylamino) carbonyl]-2H-tetrazolium hydroxide) 48 hours after transfection, compared to miR-mock. The whisker bars indicate standard deviations.