

CORRECTION

Correction: p110 γ / δ Double-Deficiency Induces Eosinophilia and IgE Production but Protects from OVA-Induced Airway Inflammation

Benedikt Mothes, Kirsten Bucher, Susanne Ammon-Treiber, Matthias Schwab, Roland P. Piekorz, Emilio Hirsch, Bernd Nürnberg, Sandra Beer-Hammer

The published article contains an earlier version of Fig 6, which does not reflect revisions made during the review process. Please see the correct [Fig 6](#) and its legend here.



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Mothes B, Bucher K, Ammon-Treiber S, Schwab M, Piekorz RP, Hirsch E, et al. (2016) Correction: p110 γ / δ Double-Deficiency Induces Eosinophilia and IgE Production but Protects from OVA-Induced Airway Inflammation. PLoS ONE 11(9): e0163577. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0163577

Published: September 19, 2016

Copyright: © 2016 Mothes et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

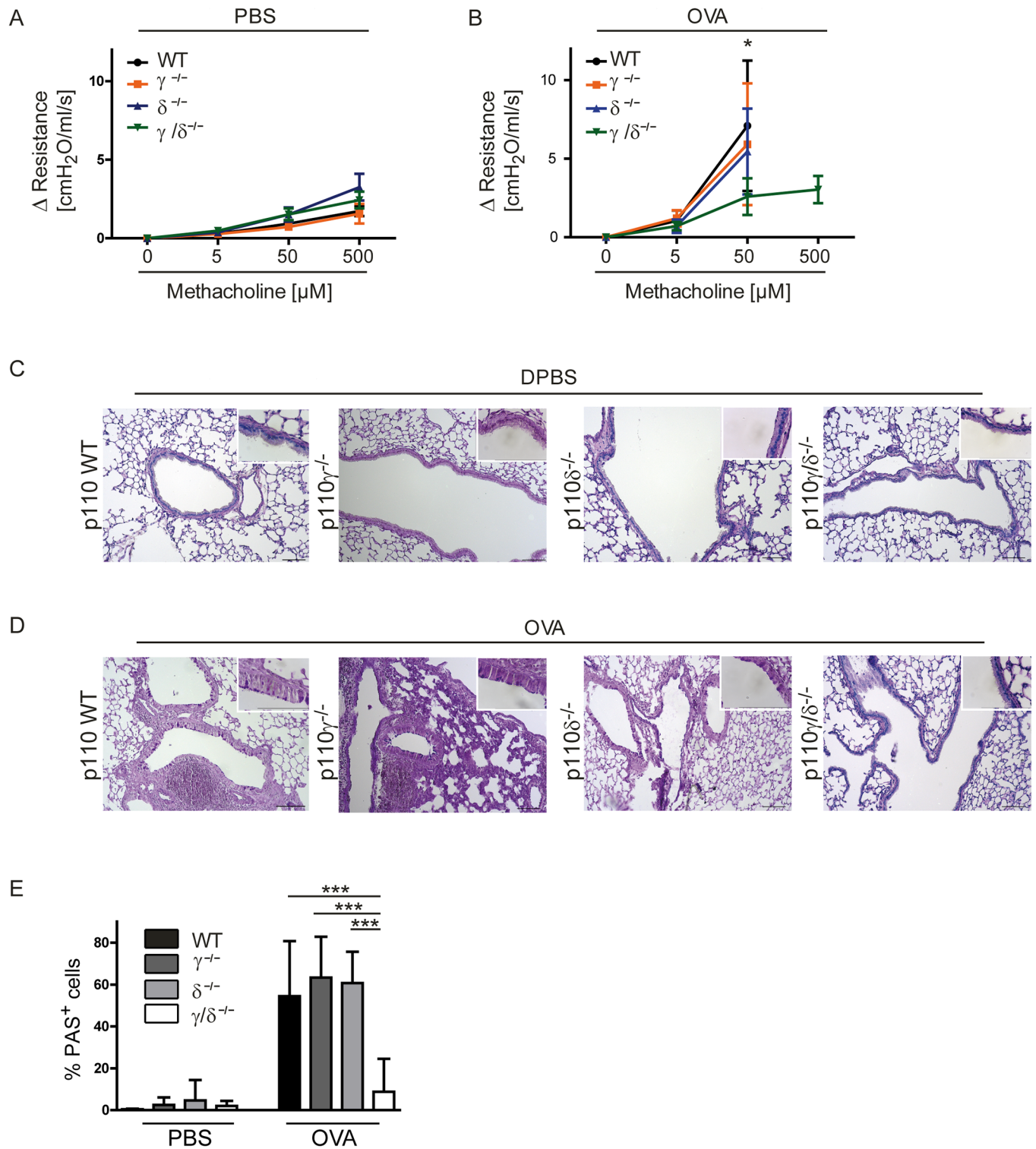


Fig 6. Bronchial hyperresponsiveness and goblet cell metaplasia are reduced in OVA-treated p110 $\gamma/\delta^{-/-}$ mice. To determine bronchial hyperresponsiveness, lung function analysis was performed using the IPL and changes in airway resistance were measured following systemic application of rising doses of methacholine (MCh). Some values had to be excluded, e.g. when lungs were damaged during the experiments. Changes in airway resistance in (A) PBS-treated (n = 3–10) and (B) OVA-treated (n = 5–7) KO and WT mouse groups. All three WT groups were analyzed and pooled for a clearer graphical presentation. Data in (B) were analysed by Two-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni's comparison tests *P < 0.05. (C, D) Mucus production in PBS-treated and in OVA-treated KO and WT mice. To measure mucus production, lungs were collected after

IPL and cut into 6 μm thick slices. Sections were stained for carbohydrates using the periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) reaction and counter stained with H&E. Representative lung tissue sections from WT, p110 $\gamma^{-/-}$, p110 $\delta^{-/-}$, and p110 $\gamma/\delta^{-/-}$ mice after (C) PBS-treatment and (D) OVA-treatment. Magnification 100x, inserts 630x. (E) PAS⁺ cells (pink) per basement membrane in mm. Bars express means + SD; Data (n = 3–6 mice) were analysed by One-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's Multiple Comparison Test; ***P < 0.001.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0163577.g001

Reference

1. Mothes B, Bucher K, Ammon-Treiber S, Schwab M, Piekorz RP, Hirsch E, et al. (2016) p110 γ/δ Double-Deficiency Induces Eosinophilia and IgE Production but Protects from OVA-Induced Airway Inflammation. PLoS ONE 11(7): e0159310. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0159310](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0159310) PMID: [27442134](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27442134/)