

**CORRECTION**

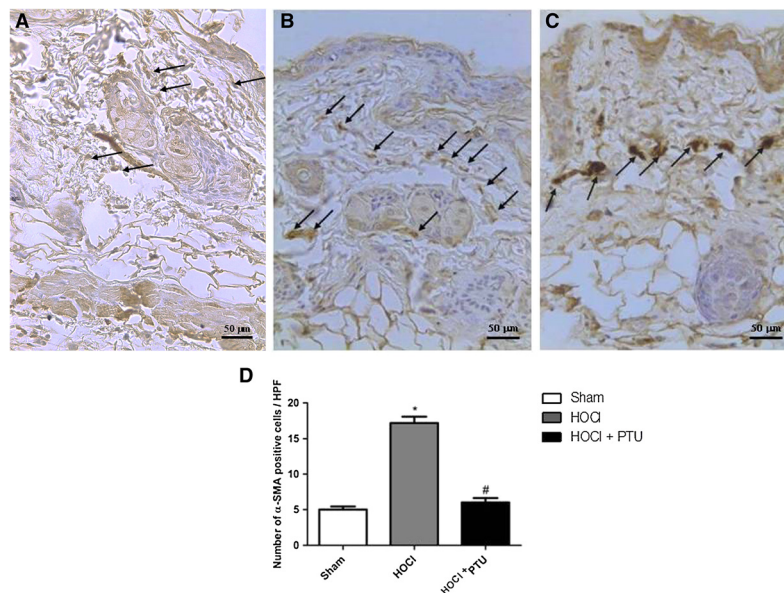
# Correction: Propylthiouracil prevents cutaneous and pulmonary fibrosis in the reactive oxygen species murine model of systemic sclerosis

Gianluca Bagnato<sup>1\*†</sup>, Alessandra Bitto<sup>2†</sup>, Natasha Irrera<sup>2</sup>, Gabriele Pizzino<sup>2</sup>, Donatella Sangari<sup>3</sup>, Maurizio Cinquegrani<sup>1</sup>, William Neal Roberts<sup>4</sup>, Marco Atteritano<sup>3</sup>, Domenica Altavilla<sup>2</sup>, Francesco Squadrito<sup>2</sup>, Gianfilippo Bagnato<sup>3</sup> and Antonino Saitta<sup>1</sup>

See related research by Bagnato et al., <http://arthritis-research.com/content/15/5/R120>

## Correction

After publication of our recent article [1], we noticed that Figure 2A was incorrect as a result of mislabeling of the image files. The correct Figure 2 is given in full here as Figure 1.



**Figure 1 Immunostaining for  $\alpha$ -SMA in cutaneous samples.** Representative tissue sample from: (A) Sham animal; (B) HOCl mice; (C) HOCl + PTU animal (original magnification,  $\times 40$ ). The arrows show strong diffuse staining of myofibroblast nuclei (dark brown staining). (D) Number of myofibroblasts from the three experimental groups (HOCl + PTU group,  $n = 10$ ; HOCl group,  $n = 10$ ; Sham,  $n = 5$ ). The increase of myofibroblast population in the skin of HOCl mice is prevented by propylthiouracil administration. Values are expressed as the mean and standard deviation. \* $P < 0.001$  versus Sham; # $P < 0.001$  versus HOCl.  $\alpha$ -SMA, alpha-smooth muscle actin; HOCl, hypochlorous acid; HPF, high-powered field; PTU, propylthiouracil.

\* Correspondence: [gbagnato@unime.it](mailto:gbagnato@unime.it)

<sup>†</sup>Equal contributors

<sup>1</sup>Division of Internal Medicine, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, University of Messina, Via Consolare Valeria n°1, 98100 Messina, Italy

#### Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

#### Author details

<sup>1</sup>Division of Internal Medicine, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, University of Messina, Via Consolare Valeria n°1, 98100 Messina, Italy. <sup>2</sup>Division of Pharmacology, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, University of Messina, Via Consolare Valeria n°1, 98100 Messina, Italy. <sup>3</sup>Division of Rheumatology, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, University of Messina, Via Consolare Valeria n°1, 98100 Messina, Italy. <sup>4</sup>Division of Rheumatology, Department of Internal Medicine, University of Louisville, 501 East Broadway, Louisville, KY 40202, USA.

Received: 5 March 2014 Accepted: 31 March 2014

Published: 08 Apr 2014

#### Reference

1. Bagnato G, Bitto A, Irrera N, Pizzino G, Sangari D, Cinquegrani M, Roberts WN, Atteritano M, Altavilla D, Squadrito F, Bagnato G, Saitta A: **Propylthiouracil prevents cutaneous and pulmonary fibrosis in the reactive oxygen species murine model of systemic sclerosis.** *Arthritis Res Ther* 2013, **15**:R120.

10.1186/ar4534

**Cite this article as:** Bagnato *et al.*: Correction: Propylthiouracil prevents cutaneous and pulmonary fibrosis in the reactive oxygen species murine model of systemic sclerosis. *Arthritis Research & Therapy* 2014, **16**:406