

CORRECTION

Correction: Treatment with Vitamin D/MOG Association Suppresses Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis

The *PLOS ONE* Staff

There is an error in [Fig 3](#), “Cytokine production by spleen and CNS cell cultures.” The publisher apologizes for this error. Please view [Fig 3](#) here.



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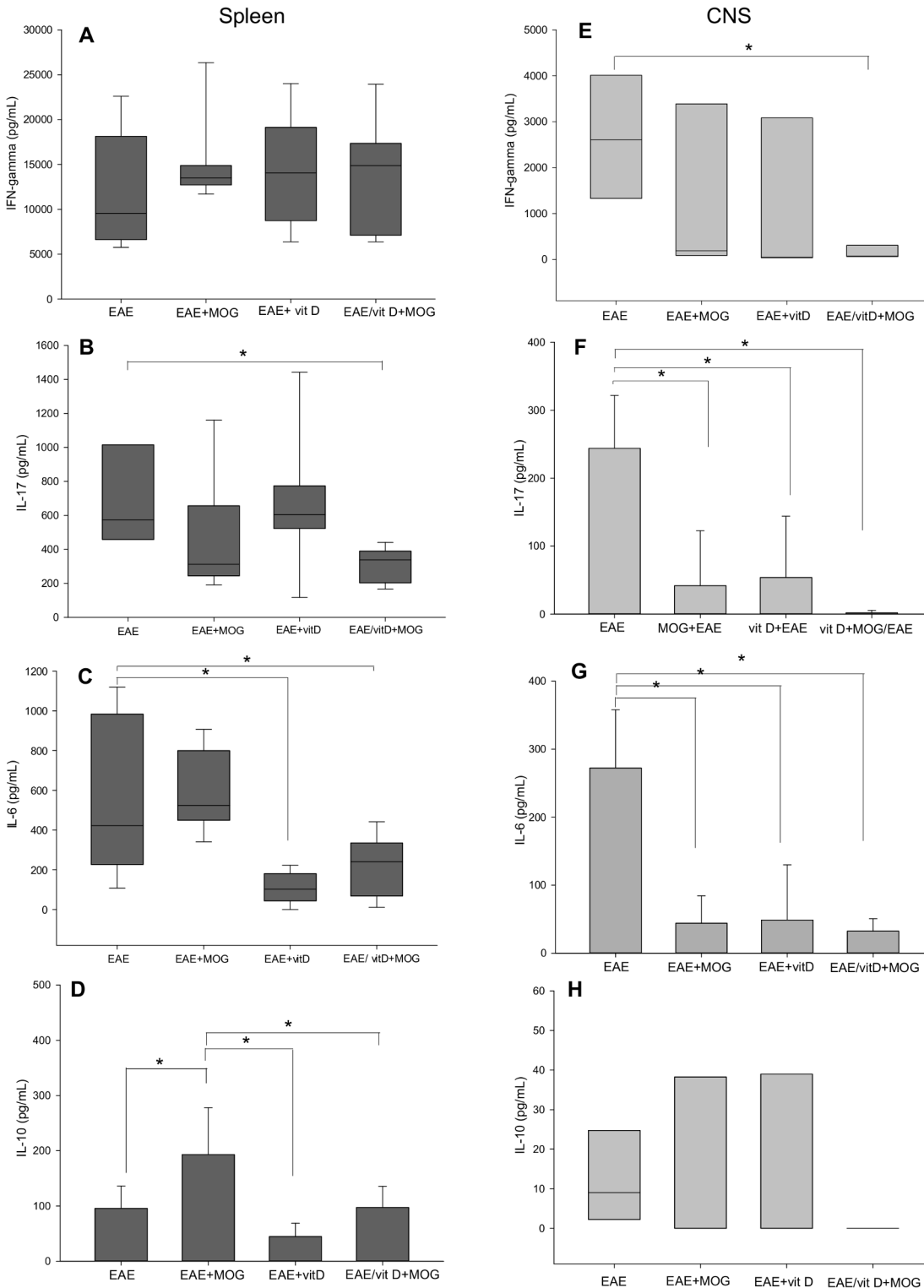


Fig 3. Cytokine production by spleen and CNS cell cultures. IFN- γ (A and E), IL-17 (B and F), IL-6 (C and G) and IL-10 (D and H) levels were measured in spleen and CNS cell cultures stimulated with MOG. Comparisons between groups were made by one way ANOVA followed by Tukey's test for parametric variables (D, F and G) and by Kruskal-Wallis followed by Dunn's test for non-parametric variables (A, B, C, E and H). Data were presented by mean \pm SE or medians (25–75% ranges) of 9 animals per group in spleen cultures or 4 pools (each pool contains cells from brain and spinal cord of 3 mice) per group in CNS cultures. * $p < 0.05$. Data are representative of two independent experiments.

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Reference

1. Chiuso-Minicucci F, Ishikawa LLW, Mimura LAN, Fraga-Silva TFdC, França TGD, Zorzella-Pezavento SFG, et al. (2015) Treatment with Vitamin D/MOG Association Suppresses Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis. PLoS ONE 10(5): e0125836. doi:[10.1371/journal.pone.0125836](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0125836) PMID: [25965341](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25965341/)