

CORRECTION

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# Correction to: Osteopontin/secreted phosphoprotein-1 behaves as a molecular brake regulating the neuroinflammatory response to chronic viral infection

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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors noticed that there are several images for Fig. 2 that are missing from the published article. Presented here is the corrected Fig. 2. Also, the original article has been updated.

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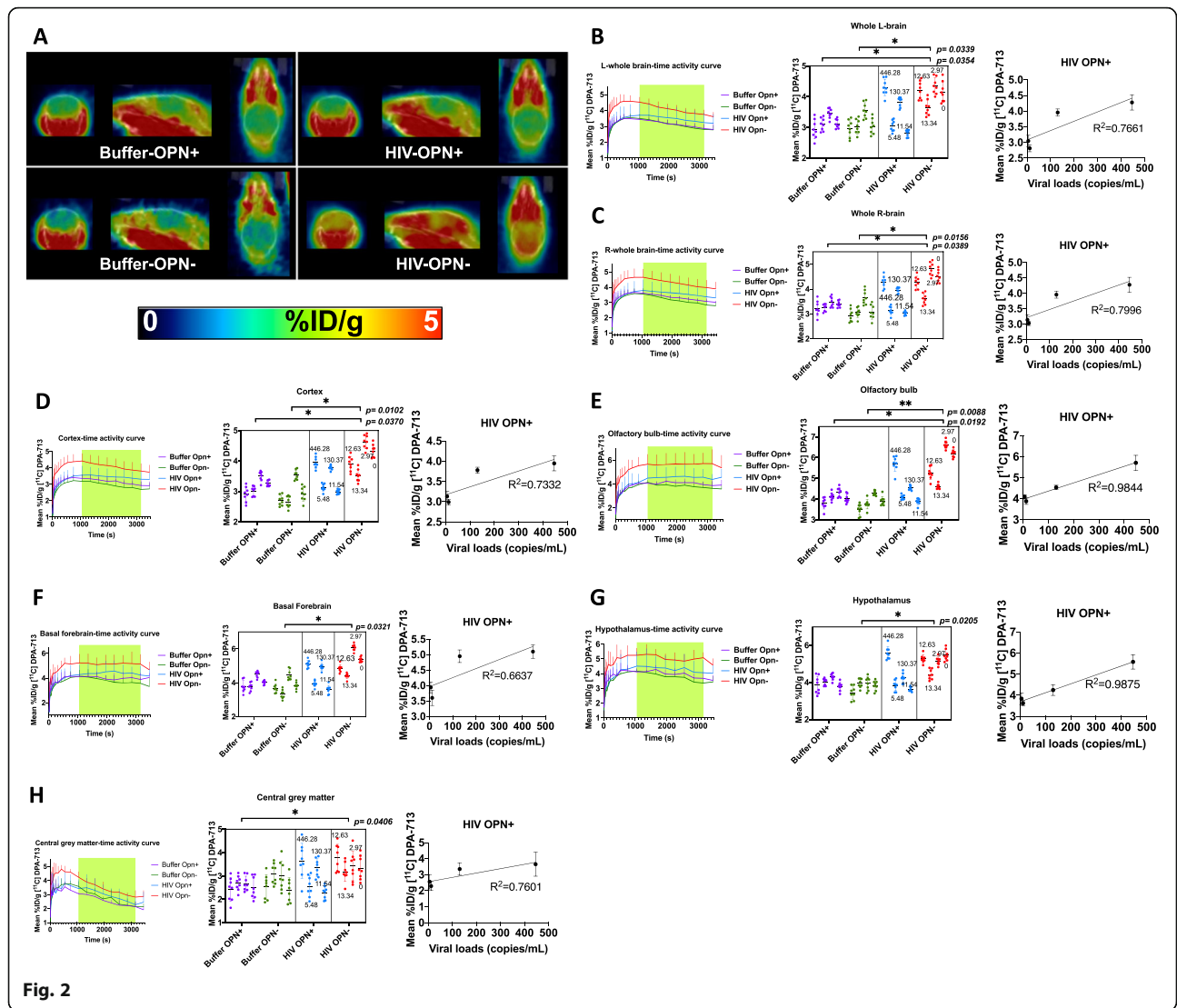
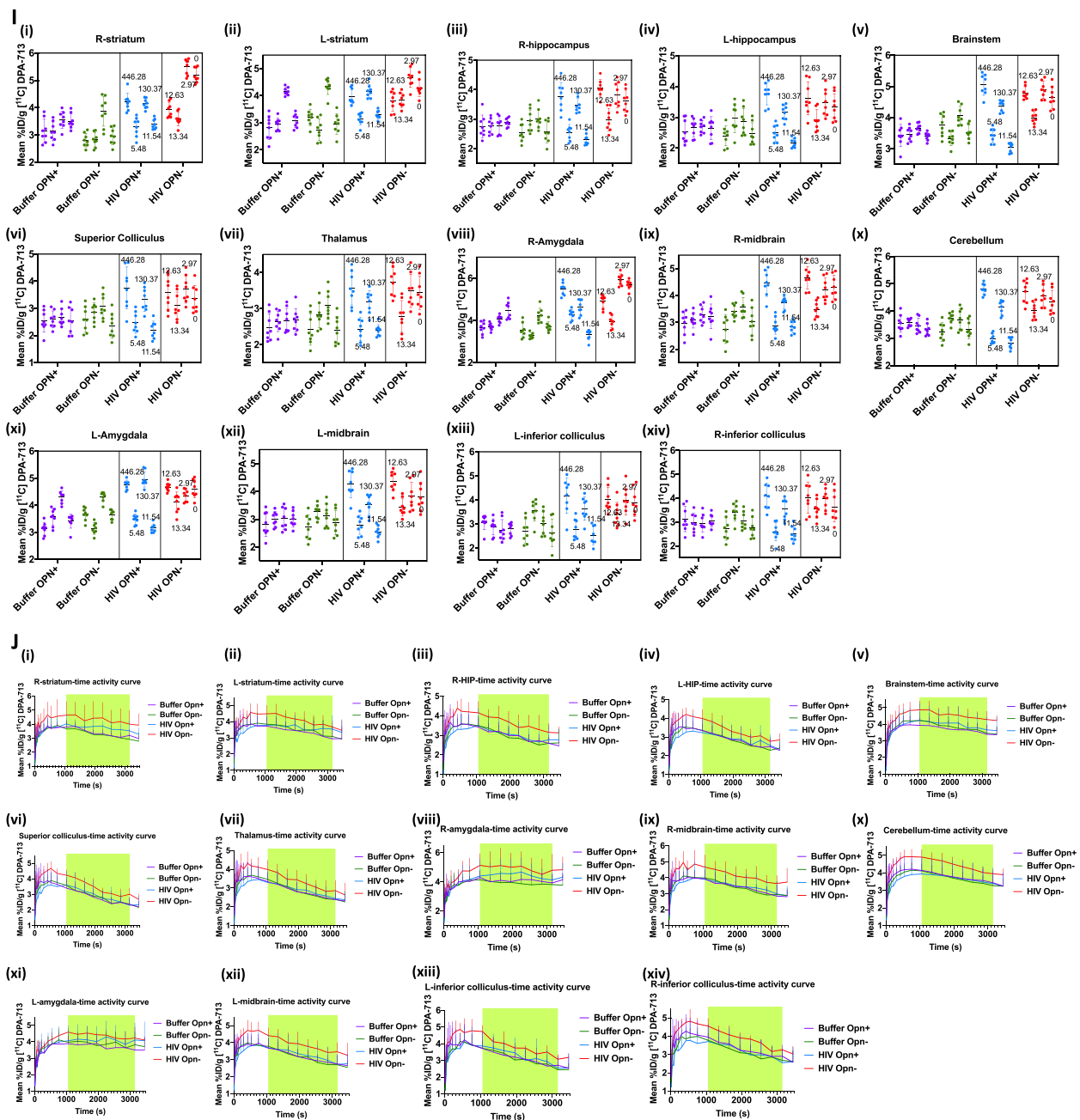


Fig. 2



**Fig. 2** Increased uptake intensity of TSPO ligand DPA-713 in multiple brain regions in mice with global decreased expression of OPN. **a** Representative images after PET-CT reconstructed from a 45–60-min time period after injection of [<sup>11</sup>C] DPA-713 are shown. **b–h** Precision in sampling was increased by assessing eight independent measurements calculated over the 20–50-min uptake time period in the brain regions indicated as shown (mean pixel intensity in a region of interest (ROI)). The time frame analyzed and the eight measurements calculated are shown in the brain region-specific time-activity curves (**b–h**, left panel, green highlighted region). The number of female mice in each group was: ( $n = 4$ , Buffer-OPN<sup>+</sup>,  $n = 4$ , Buffer-OPN<sup>-</sup>,  $n = 4$ , HIV-OPN<sup>+</sup>,  $n = 4$ , HIV-OPN<sup>-</sup>). The eight measurements from each mouse are shown as individual dots in the nested graphs (**b–h**, middle panel). Each group is indicated with a different color. The numbers on the HIV OPN<sup>+</sup> and HIV OPN<sup>-</sup> section are the viral loads in copies/mL of each mouse. The data were analyzed using nested one-way ANOVA with Tukey’s multiple comparisons, with mean and standard deviation, and significance. The right panel in **b–h** shows linear regression between viral loads and TSPO uptake from the HIV-OPN<sup>+</sup> group. **i, j** Other brain regions analyzed in the same manner as described and no significant differences between groups were detected