Errata

Erratum: Simvastatin Attenuates Radiation-Induced Murine Lung Injury and Dysregulated Lung Gene Expression

To the Editor:

We have discovered a problem with one of the figures in our article that was published in the March 2011 issue of the *Journal* (1). The panel in Figure 3A labeled “RILI 6 wks” (*upper row right*) and the panel labeled “RILI 8 wks” (*middle row left*) are in fact different versions of the same image. Because of a problem with the labeling of a previous layout of the lung histology panels, a version of the RILI 6 wks slide was inadvertently used instead of the RILI 8 wks image. Below, we print the corrected version of the figure with the RILI 8 wks panel included.

The authors regret the confusion caused by the error.

JOE G. N. GARCIA, M.D.
*University of Illinois at Chicago
Chicago, Illinois*

ON BEHALF OF THE AUTHORS

Reference

1. Mathew B, Huang Y, Jacobson JR, Berdyshev E, Gerhold LM, Wang T, Moreno-Vinasco L, Lang G, Zhao Y, Chen CT, LaRiviere PJ, Mauceri H, Sammani S, Husain AN, Dudek SM, Natarajan V, Lussier YA, Weichselbaum RR, Garcia JGN. Simvastatin attenuates radiation-induced murine lung injury and dysregulated lung gene expression. *Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol* 2011;44:415–422.

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Figure 3. Lung histology and nitrotyrosine expression in murine RILI. (A) Hematoxylin and eosin staining of murine lung sections are shown. Compared with control lungs, considerable damage to type I pneumocytes was evident at 4 weeks after irradiation (25 Gy), without visible edema and inflammation. Lungs from mice at 6 weeks after irradiation exhibited modest alveolar flooding and inflammatory foci in scattered areas, with perivascular clustering of inflammatory cells prominent at 8 and 12 weeks. (B) Immunohistochemical localization of nitrotyrosine reveals radiation-induced increases in the lungs of exposed mice. Compared with controls, strong immunoreactivity of nitrotyrosine at 4 weeks after irradiation was observed in the alveolar epithelium (*red arrow*), pneumocytes, and airway epithelium (*blue arrow*).