Retraction for Huang et al., “Use of the Antimicrobial Peptide Pardaxin (GE33) To Protect against Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* Infection in Mice with Skin Injuries”

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Volume 58, no. 3, e02427-13, 2014, <https://doi.org/10.1128/AAC.02427-13>. We hereby retract this article published in *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy* because there are multiple duplicated figures between it and our earlier report published in *Biomaterials* (H.-N. Huang, V. Rajanbabu, C.-Y. Pan, Y.-L. Chan, C.-J. Wu, and J.-Y. Chen, *Biomaterials* 34:10319-10327, 2013, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biomaterials.2013.09.037>). We recently reexamined the two articles and found that the same images were used for the control experiments in the figures of both papers, as the epinecidin-1 (*Biomaterials*) and pardaxin (*Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*) experiments were performed at the same time with a single set of control samples (MRSA, MRSA+Meth, and MRSA+Vanc groups, each group consisted of seven mice). Images of all seven mice were taken for the wound examination and IHC experiments, but the same images for all three control groups were presented in Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the AAC paper; these same control experiment images were also presented in the *Biomaterials* paper. Table 1 in the AAC article also presented the same bacterial counts for the MRSA and MRSA+vancomycin control groups as in the *Biomaterials* paper. We apologize to the readers of *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy* and regret any inconvenience that this causes.

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