

CORRECTION

Open Access



# Correction to: Severe but not moderate hyperoxia of newborn mice causes an emphysematous lung phenotype in adulthood without persisting oxidative stress and inflammation

Anke Kindermann<sup>1</sup>, Leonore Binder<sup>1</sup>, Jan Baier<sup>2</sup>, Beate Gündel<sup>1</sup>, Andreas Simm<sup>1</sup>, Roland Haase<sup>2</sup> and Babett Bartling<sup>1\*</sup>

## Correction to: *BMC Pulm Med*

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12890-019-0993-5>

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors flagged that the article had published with an error in ‘Table 1’.

The error was that in the row **PND60-survival<sup>a</sup>** the value ‘80’ was erroneously repeated, and the special symbol (\*) contained in the value ‘68\*’ was erroneously repeated after the value.

Table 1 has now been corrected in the published article.

Please find the corrected Table 1 below for reference.

## Author details

<sup>1</sup>Department of Cardiac Surgery, Middle German Heart Center, University Hospital Halle (Saale), Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Ernst-Grube-Str. 40, 06120 Halle (Saale), Germany. <sup>2</sup>Department of Neonatology and Pediatric Intensive Care, Clinic for Child and Adolescent Medicine, University Hospital Halle (Saale), Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Halle (Saale), Germany.

Published online: 21 January 2020

## Reference

1. Kindermann, et al. Severe but not moderate hyperoxia of newborn mice causes an emphysematous lung phenotype in adulthood without persisting oxidative stress and inflammation. *BMC Pulm Med.* 2019;19:245. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12890-019-0993-5>.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12890-019-0993-5>

\* Correspondence: [babett.bartling@uk-halle.de](mailto:babett.bartling@uk-halle.de)

<sup>1</sup>Department of Cardiac Surgery, Middle German Heart Center, University Hospital Halle (Saale), Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Ernst-Grube-Str. 40, 06120 Halle (Saale), Germany

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s). 2020 **Open Access** This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.

**Table 1** General parameters of PND60 mice treated with neonatal hyperoxia

Parameter		N		mH		sH	
		Normoxia		moderate Hyperoxia		severe Hyperoxia	
PND60-survival <sup>a</sup>	(%)	80		68*		72	
Physical status							
body weight <sup>b</sup>	(g)	19.3	± 2.80	19.4	± 2.40	19.2	± 2.90
wheel-running activity <sup>c</sup>	(km·d <sup>-1</sup> )	7.32	± 1.71	7.68	± 2.23	7.62	± 2.38
Blood values							
erythrocytes <sup>b</sup>	(n·10 <sup>3</sup> ·mm <sup>-3</sup> )	6.93	± 1.05	8.03	± 0.57	7.22	± 0.91
platelets <sup>b</sup>	(n·10 <sup>5</sup> ·mm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.59	± 0.88	4.41	± 3.83*	2.31	± 2.11
leukocytes <sup>b</sup>	(n·10 <sup>3</sup> ·mm <sup>-3</sup> )	9.78	± 2.53	9.65	± 3.79	9.68	± 2.78
Lung values							
lung-to-body weight <sup>b</sup>	(·10 <sup>-3</sup> )	1.29	± 0.28	1.28	± 0.26	1.37	± 0.28
lung wet-to-dry weight <sup>b</sup>		8.32	± 1.43	7.84	± 1.66	8.80	± 1.38
BAL cells <sup>b, d</sup>	(n·10 <sup>3</sup> )	52.6	± 32.9	101	± 59.1*	58.2	± 40.7
BAL protein <sup>b</sup>	(μg·ml <sup>-1</sup> )	88.9	± 35.4	80.5	± 36.6	96.2	± 38.7
BAL IgM <sup>b</sup>	(ng·ml <sup>-1</sup> )	15.1	± 13.1	16.0	± 9.50	18.9	± 14.7
BAL sRAGE <sup>b</sup>	(μg·ml <sup>-1</sup> )	5.46	± 1.49	5.39	± 1.65	5.94	± 2.62

Data are means ± SD with \**P* < 0.05 vs. N group

<sup>a</sup>*n* = 80 in N group, *n* = 50 in mH group, *n* = 40 in sH group

<sup>b</sup>*n* ≥ 28 each group

<sup>c</sup>*n* = 17 each group. The respiratory function is more challenged by faster than slower running speeds. As female mice run faster and reach higher running distances than male mice [20], we only studied females

<sup>d</sup>Cytological investigations showed alveolar monocyte-like cells as major cell type (80%) followed by differentiated macrophages (19%), granulocytes (0.8%) and lung epithelial cells (0.2%). The relative quantity of these cell types was not altered in the mH or sH group