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CORRECTION

Correction: Propylthiouracil prevents cutaneous and pulmonary fibrosis in the reactive oxygen species murine model of systemic sclerosis

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Correction

After publication of our recent article [1], we noticed that Figure 2A was incorrect as a result of mislabeling of the image files. The correct Figure 2 is given in full here as Figure 1.

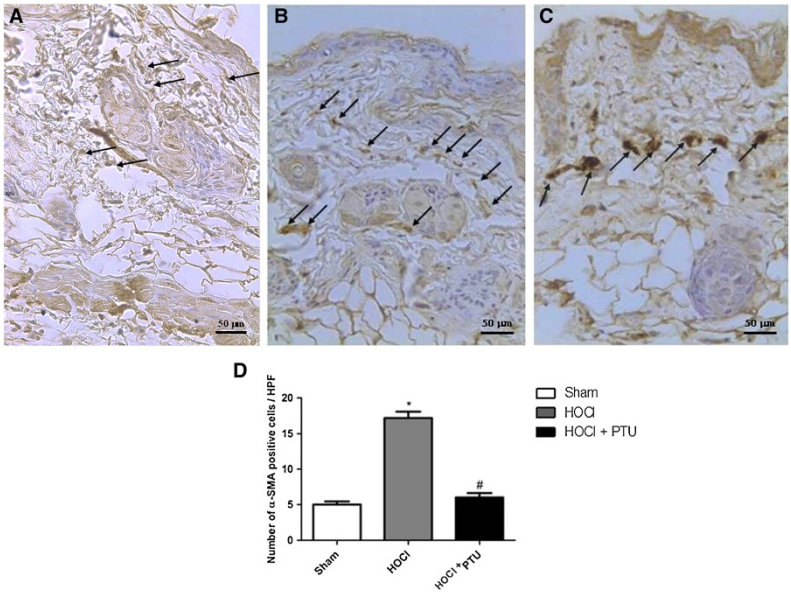

Figure 1 Immunostaining for α-SMA in cutaneous samples. Representative tissue sample from: **(A)** Sham animal; **(B)** HOCl mice; **(C)** HOCl + PTU animal (original magnification, ×40). The arrows show strong diffuse staining of myofibroblast nuclei (dark brown staining). **(D)** Number of myofibroblasts from the three experimental groups (HOCl + PTU group, n = 10; HOCl group, n = 10; Sham, n = 5). The increase of myofibroblast population in the skin of HOCl mice is prevented by propylthiouracil administration. Values are expressed as the mean and standard deviation. *P <0.001 versus Sham; #P <0.001 versus HOCl. α-SMA, alpha-smooth muscle actin; HOCl, hypochlorous acid; HPF, high-powered field; PTU, propylthiouracil.

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Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Reference

1. Bagnato G, Bitto A, Irrera N, Pizzino G, Sangari D, Cinquegrani M, Roberts WN, Atteritano M, Altavilla D, Squadrito F, Bagnato G, Saitta A: **Propylthiouracil prevents cutaneous and pulmonary fibrosis in the reactive oxygen species murine model of systemic sclerosis.** *Arthritis Res Ther* 2013, **15:**R120.

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