Neurochemical Research (2018) 43:1136–1139
https://doi.org/10.1007/s11064-018-2506-y

AUTHOR CORRECTION

Correction to: Nebulization of RNS60, a Physically-Modified Saline, Attenuates the Adoptive Transfer of Experimental Allergic Encephalomyelitis in Mice: Implications for Multiple Sclerosis Therapy

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Published online: 2 April 2018

Correction to: Neurochem Res (2017) 42:1555–1570
https://doi.org/10.1007/s11064-017-2214-z

The original version of this article unfortunately contained a mistake. The Figure 3, 4, 5 legends have been misplaced. The updated legends along with the figures are corrected with this erratum.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1007/s11064-017-2214-z.

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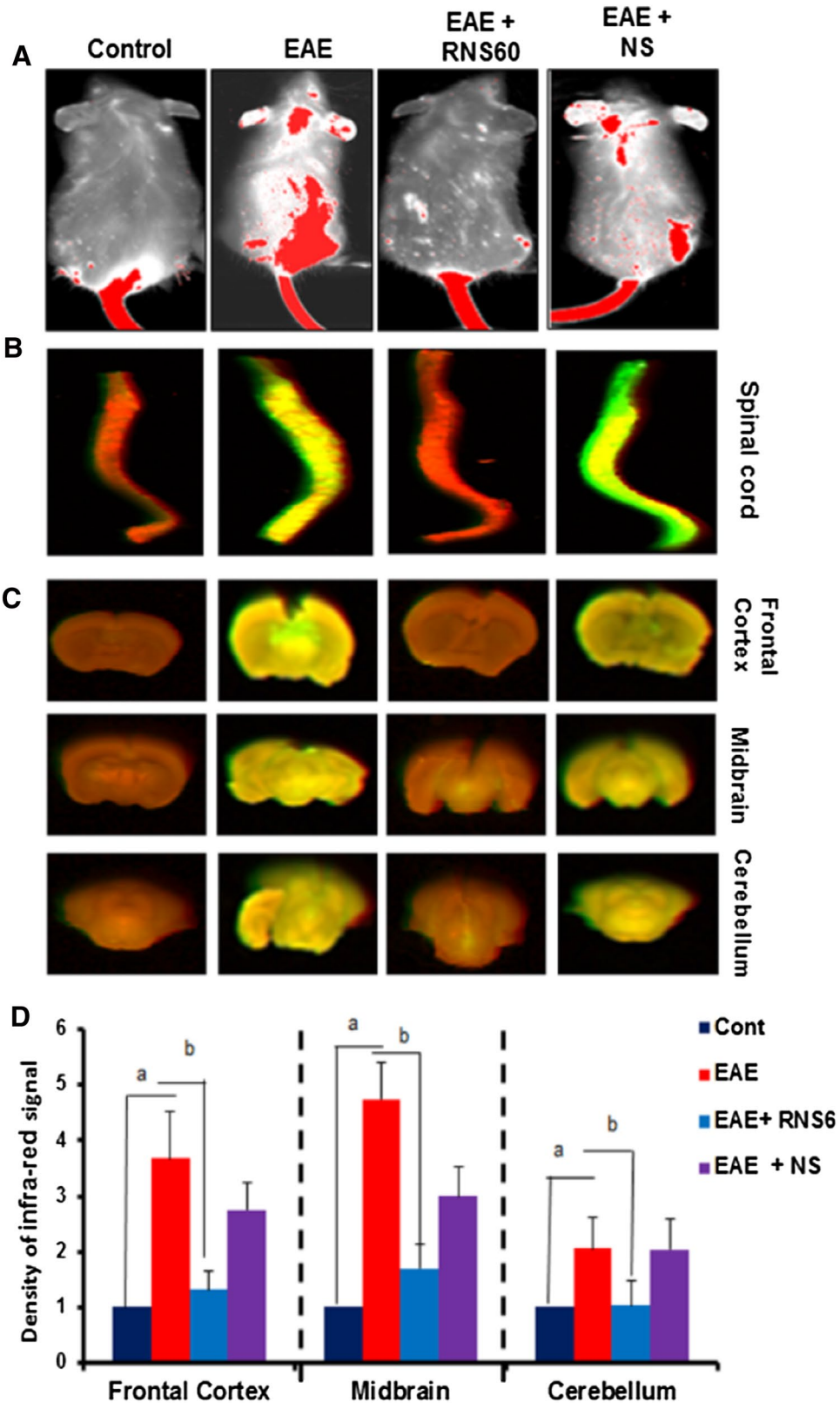

Fig. 3 Nebulization of RNS60 protects the integrity of blood–brain barrier (BBB) and blood–spinal cord barrier (BSB) in EAE in female SJL/J mice. Control, EAE (14 dpt), and either RNS60- or NS treated EAE mice (14 dpt receiving 300 µL of RNS60/NS from 6 dpt by nebulization) ($n = 5$ in each group) received 200 µL of 20 µM Alexa Fluor 680-SE-NIR dye (Invitrogen) via the tail vain. After 3 h, mice were scanned in an Odyssey (ODY-0854; Licor) infrared scanner at the 700- and 800-nm channels (**a**). Mice were perfused with 4% paraformaldehyde. Spinal cord (**b**) and different parts of the brain (**c**) were scanned in an Odyssey infrared scanner. The red background came from an 800-nm filter, whereas the green signal was from Alexa Fluor 680 dye at the 700-nm channel. The density of the Alexa Fluor 680 signal in different parts of the brain (**d**) was quantified with the help of Quantity One, version 4.6.2 software, using the volume contour tool analysis module. Data are expressed as the mean ± SEM of five different mice; $^{a}p < 0.001$ versus normal (HBSS); $^{b}p < 0.001$ versus EAE

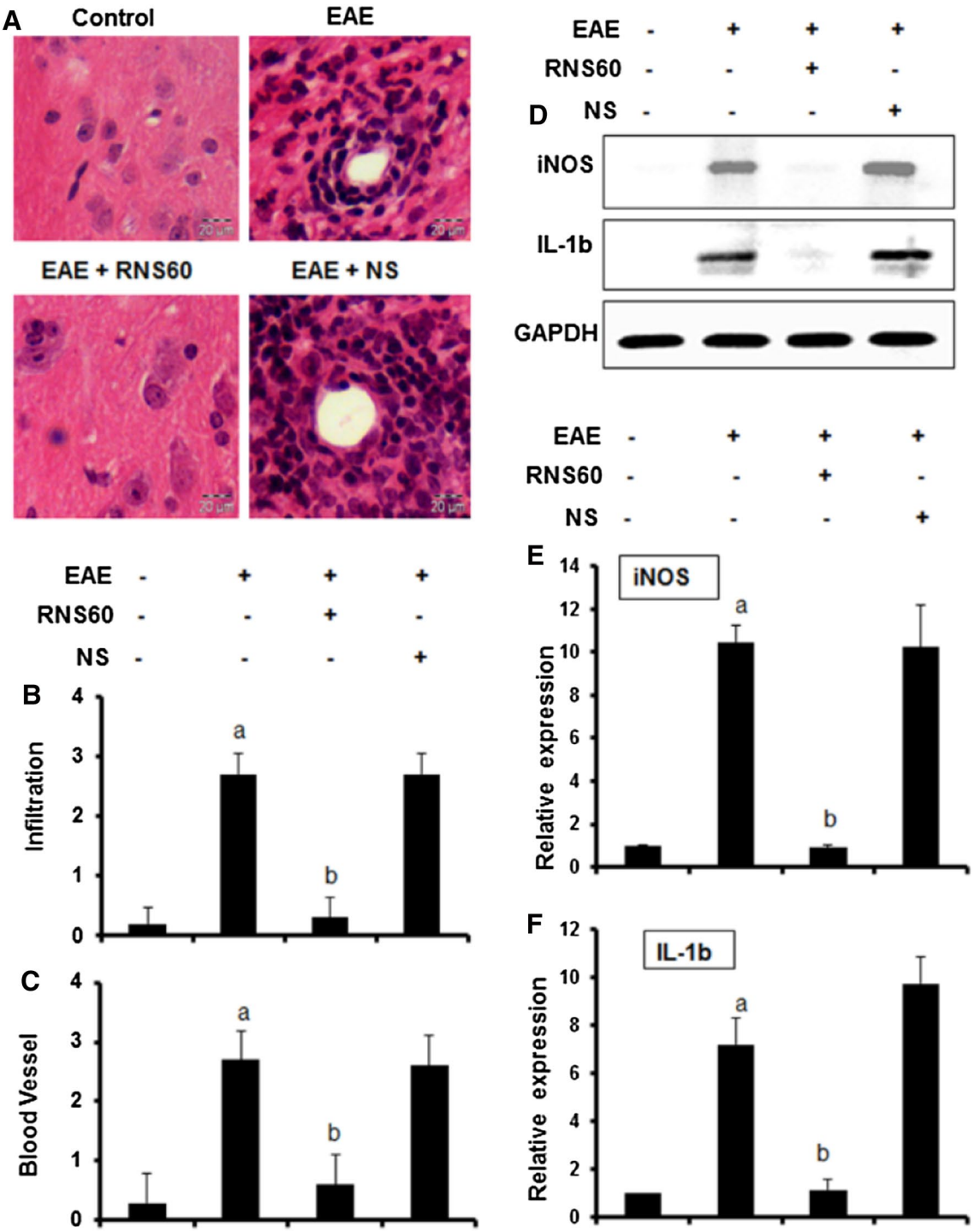

Fig. 4 Nebulization of RNS60 suppresses the infiltration of mononuclear cells in the spinal cord of EAE in female SJL/J mice. Spinal cord sections of control, EAE (14 dpt) and either RNS60- or NS treated EAE mice (14 dpt receiving 300 µL of RNS60/NS from 6 dpt by nebulizing) were stained with H&E. Digital images were collected under a bright-field setting using a ×40 objective (**a**). Infiltration (**b**) and cuffed vessel (**c**) were represented quantitatively by using a scale as described by us. Data are expressed as mean ± SEM of five different mice. $^{a}p < 0.001$ versus normal; $^{b}p < 0.001$ versus EAE. Spinal cord of normal, EAE, and either RNS60- or NS-treated EAE mice (14 dpt receiving 300 µL of RNS60/NS from 6 dpt by nebulizing) were analyzed for iNOS and IL-1β mRNAs by semi-quantitative RT-PCR (**d**) and quantitative real-time PCR (E for iNOS, & F for IL-1β). Data are expressed as the mean ± SEM of five different mice per group. $^{a}p < 0.001$ versus normal, $^{b}p < 0.001$ versus EAE

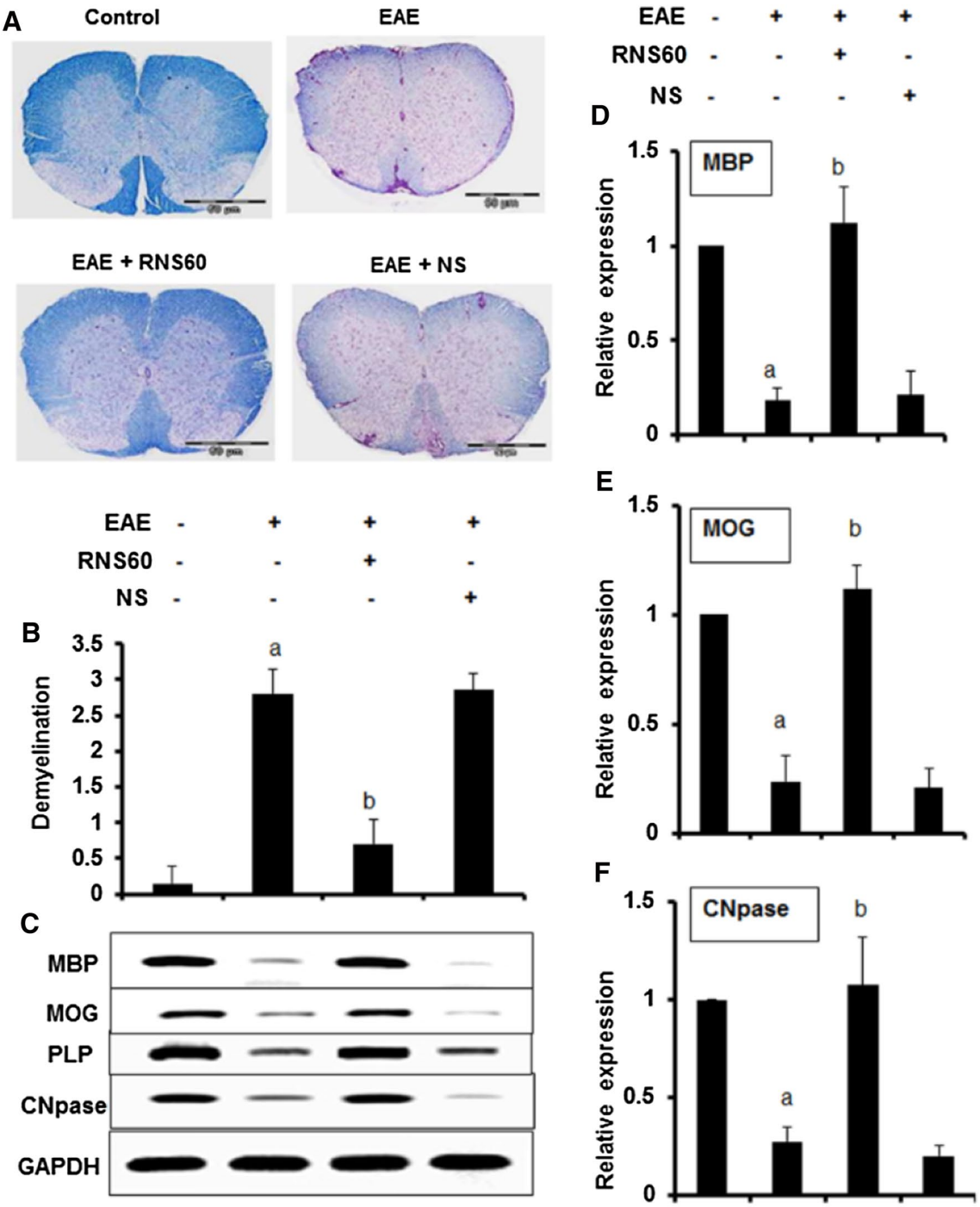

Fig. 5 Nebulization of RNS60 inhibits demyelination in the spinal cord of EAE in female SJL/J mice. Spinal cord sections of control, EAE (14 dpt) and either RNS60- or NS treated EAE mice (14 dpt receiving 300 µL of RNS60/NS from 6 dpt by nebulization) were stained stained with Luxol fast blue. Digital images were collected under bright field setting using a ×40 objective (**a**). Demyelination was represented quantitatively by using a scale as described by us (**b**). Data are expressed as the mean ± SEM of five different mice per group; $^{a}p < 0.001$ versus normal, $^{b}p < 0.001$ versus EAE. Spinal cord samples were analyzed for MBP, MOG, PLP, and CNpase mRNAs by semi-quantitative RT-PCR (**c**) and real-time PCR for MBP (**d**), MOG (**e**), & CNpase (**f**). Data are expressed as the mean ± SEM of five different mice per group; $^{a}p < 0.001$ versus normal, $^{b}p < 0.001$ versus EAE