ERRATUM

Erratum to: Low ambient oxygen prevents atherosclerosis

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The original publication of this paper contains a mistake.
The figures 2 and 4 were exchanged.

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Fig. 2 Hypoxia increases anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10 expression in vivo and in vitro. **a** Mouse CD4⁺ T cells were isolated from spleens of *ApoE*^{-/-} mice chronically adapted to the indicated ambient oxygen condition, and the mRNA levels of the following genes were measured as markers of the respective T cell subtypes: INF- γ (Th1), IL-4 (Th2), IL-10 (Th2 and Treg), IL-17 (Th17), and FOXP3 (Treg) ($n = 6$). **b** Effect of hypoxia (5 % O₂, 1 to 3 days exposure) on IL-10 mRNA levels in cultured *ApoE*^{-/-} mouse CD4⁺ T cells. Relative hypoxia was confirmed by the increase in HIF-1 α protein and the expression of its target gene VEGF ($n = 3$). **c** Effect of hypoxia on the time course of IL-10 expression in cultured mouse bone marrow-derived macrophages (BMDM) after lipopolysaccharide (LPS) stimulation ($n = 3$). **d** IL-10 expression in human peripheral blood T cells cultured for 3 days under the indicated oxygen conditions ($n = 3$). Values shown as mean $\pm$ SEM, * $p < 0.05$

Fig. 4 IL-10 is necessary for the decrease in atherosclerosis in low ambient oxygen. **a** Effect of IL-10 on aortic atherosclerotic plaque development in *ApoE*^{-/-} mice chronically adapted to hypoxia. Mice of the indicated genotypes were maintained in either 21 % O₂ or 10 % O₂ for 22 weeks. Atherosclerosis was quantified by staining whole aorta with Sudan IV (red, representative images). Scale bars: 1 mm. **b** Representative cross-sections of the aortic root at the valve leaflet level were stained with H&E to show differences in the arterial wall (neointima and smooth muscle layers) depending on ambient oxygen exposure and IL-10 genotype. Scale bars: 200 μm. **c** Plasma IFN-γ levels were measured as marker of inflammatory activity in mice exposed to 10 or 21 % O₂ for 22 weeks (*n* = 5–7). ***p* < 0.01, one-way ANOVA with a Tukey posttest