ERRATUM

Erratum to: Bone Matrix Maturation in a Rat Model of Intra-Cortical Bone Remodeling

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The captions for Figs. 5 and 6 were interchanged in the original publication. The correct versions of Figs. 5 and 6 are published with this erratum.

The original article has been corrected.

The online version of the original article can be found under doi: [10.1007/s00223-017-0270-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00223-017-0270-7).

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Fig. 5 (Top) Representative confocal microscopy images demonstrating the presence of fluorochrome labels in the endocortical and intra-cortical compartments of both virgin/normal Ca and lactation/low-Ca groups. The virgin/normal Ca controls lacked fluorochrome labels in the periosteal compartment. Oxytetracycline (labeled 'T' in the images) was given on day 2; calcein ('C') was given on day 14; xylenol orange ('X') was given on day 21; and alizarin ('A') was given on day 26 of the recovery phase. (Bottom) Degree of

mineralization (mineral-to-matrix ratio) plotted as a function of tissue age and compartment. Data are presented as the means and standard deviations. There was not a significant difference between groups in the intra-cortical compartment. Endocortically, the two-way ANOVA indicated a significant tissue age effect ($p = 0.031$) and a significant interaction term ($p = 0.013$), with no significant group effect ($p = 0.602$)

Fig. 6 Circulating calcium and phosphate concentration measured longitudinally during the recovery phase (means and standard deviations, $n = 4-5$ per group per time point). Results from the repeated measures ANOVA are presented in the legend