The role of leucocytes in the acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin) induced nitric oxide synthesis in the production of interferon- α , a potent inhibitor of platelet aggregation and a thrombolytic agent

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The authors wish to make the following corrections.

Figure 2: The letters “A” to “I” (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I) were omitted in the horizontal axis of the Figure 2.

Figure 9: In the title of Figure 9 it should be “IFN- α ” instead of “aspirin.” The title should read “Effect of injection of IFN- α in the circulation on the lysis of thrombi in the coronary artery in mice.”

Fig. 2 Immunoblot of the dialyzed and concentrated supernatant from aspirin treated leucocyte suspension. Supernatant from the leucocyte suspension treated with 80 μ M was prepared and concentrated. The presence of IFN- α in the supernatant was carried out as described in the “Materials and methods” section. The results shown here is a typical representative of at least 10 other experiments using blood from 10 different donors. Lane A = SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of pure IFN- α (11.56 pmol) stained with coomassie brilliant blue. Lane B = SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of incubated supernatant (leukocytes + Aspirin) with coomassie brilliant blue. Lane C = SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of only leucocyte supernatant stained with coomassie brilliant blue. Lane D = SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of incubated supernatant (leukocytes + Aspirin + NAME) with coomassie brilliant blue. Lane E = Immunoblotted authentic IFN- α after nitrocellulose membrane transfer. Lane F = Immunoblotted incubated supernatant (leukocytes + Aspirin) after nitrocellulose membrane transfer (as shown in lane B). Lane G = Immunoblotted leukocyte supernatant after nitrocellulose membrane transfer (as shown in lane C). Lane H = Immunoblotted incubated supernatant (leukocytes + Aspirin + NAME) after nitrocellulose membrane transfer (as shown in lane D). Lane I = Molecular weight markers stained with coomassie brilliant blue

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Fig. 9 Effect of injection of IFN- α in the circulation on the lysis of thrombi in the coronary artery in mice. **a** Coronary thrombosis was developed by injecting ADP through the tail vein of mice. *White arrow* indicates the formation of platelet thrombi in the coronary artery as white streak, as seen in postmortem examination of the heart

by light microscopy. **b** The animal received injection of 800 pmol/kg body weight IFN- α in the circulation within 5 min after the injection of ADP (1.5 μ mol/g body weight) in the tail vein of the animal. The postmortem of the heart showed the clearing of the platelet thrombi (*white arrow*) as seen by light microscopy