Correction to: Warfarin calcifies human aortic valve interstitial cells at high-phosphate conditions via pregnane X receptor

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In the original publication of the article, part of Fig. 1 was published incorrectly. The correct version of Fig. 1 is provided below.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00774-019-01001-3>.

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Fig. 1 Establishment of warfarin-induced calcification conditions of HAVICs using a range of phosphate concentrations. HAVICs were cultured in α -MEM containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS). After reaching 90% confluency (Day 0), HAVICs were further cultured in medium containing a range of inorganic phosphate (Pi) concentrations (1.0–3.8 mM) for 7 days. **a** Representative images of Alizarin Red S staining (upper images) of HAVICs from both the AS and non-AS groups and quantification of Alizarin Red S staining on day 7 following cetyl-pyridinium chloride extraction. The amount of released dye was quantified by spectrophotometry at 550 nm. All ratios were calculated versus the Pi (1.0 mM) group on day 7. Bars represent the mean $\pm$ SEM ($n = 4$). A significant difference ($P < 0.001$) when compared with control cells (Pi = 1.0 mM) or Pi = 3.2 mM on day 7 is denoted by 'Hash'. The mean threshold concentration of Pi for calcification was 3.2 mM (Blue bar). **b** Representative images of Alizarin Red S staining of HUVECs following tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α , 30 ng/ml)-induced calcification in high-phosphate (Pi) medium (3.2 mM). Sodium phosphonoformate (PFA, 0.1 mM) was used as a selective inhibitor for PiT-1, a phosphate transporter. **c** Typical images of Alizarin Red S staining of HAVICs prepared from aortic valves affected by calcific aortic valve stenosis (AS) and HAVICs prepared from aortic valves affected by aortic regurgitation but without any signs of calcification (non-AS) in the presence or absence of 1 μ M warfarin in high-Pi medium (color figure online)