CORRECTION

Correction to: Activation of the phagocyte NADPH oxidase/NOX2 and myeloperoxidase in the mouse brain during pilocarpine-induced temporal lobe epilepsy and inhibition by ketamine

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Published online: 4 January 2021
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Correction to: Inflammopharmacology (2020) 28(2):487–497
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10787-019-00655-9>

We regret that in the original article, the same p47^{phox} western blot was used in Figure 2(a) and Figure 3(a). Actually, the same mice brain extracts were used in both figures, and we thought it was more accurate to check whether in the same mice brain extracts used in Figure 2a, p47^{phox} was also phosphorylated as shown in Figure 3a. In the corrected version of Fig. 3, we have now used new mice brain extracts to provide new western blots of p47^{phox}, phospho-Ser315, phospho-Ser328 and new statistics. We apologize for any convenience caused by this duplication.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10787-019-00655-9>.

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Fig. 3 Effects of pilocarpine and ketamine administration on the phosphorylation of p47^{phox} in mice brain. Mice were injected with pilocarpine alone or with ketamine, killed, and the brains homogenized as described in the methods section. The proteins were denatured by adding 5X concentrated modified Laemmli sample buffer. After denaturation, the tissue homogenates of brain (eq. of 25 μ l/well) were subjected to SDS-PAGE (10%) and analyzed by western blotting using specific rabbit anti-phospho-Ser315-p47^{phox} and anti-phospho-Ser328-p47^{phox} polyclonal antibodies. The blots were reprobed with rabbit anti-p47^{phox} antibody as loading control (Fig. 3a). The ratio of phospho-p47^{phox} to the total amount of p47^{phox} was quantified using ImageJ 1.43u software. Values are expressed as mean $\pm$ SEM of six independent experiments. With $p < 0.05$ were considered significant (*) indicated significance for ketamine or pilocarpine vs. control and PILO-KET and KET-PILO vs. PILO