

Erratum to: Macroprolactinemia, like hyperprolactinemia, may promote platelet activation

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Published online: 24 February 2010
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Erratum to: Endocr
DOI 10.1007/s12020-009-9304-x

In the original publication, the legends for Figures 1 and 2a–c were transposed, as was the information in the “Stimulated” and “Nonstimulated” columns in Table 2. The figures with their appropriate legends, as well as the corrected Table 2, are reprinted here.

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:
[10.1007/s12020-009-9304-x](https://doi.org/10.1007/s12020-009-9304-x).

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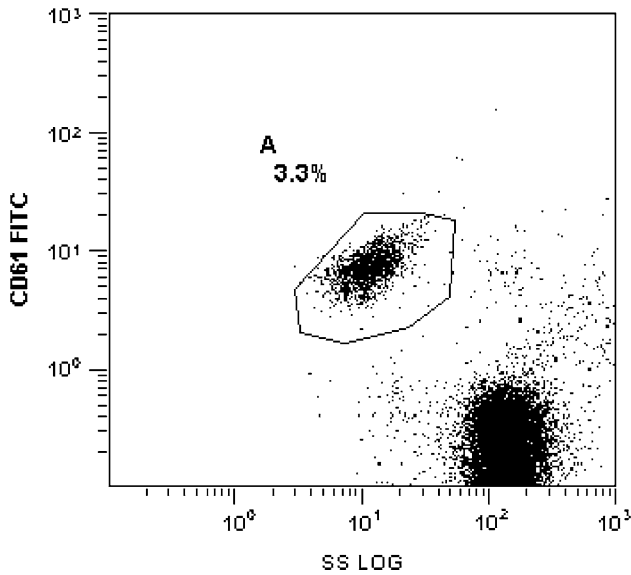


Fig. 1 Typical flow-cytometric plots for platelet activation (P-selectin expression), showing side scatter and positive labeling with the platelet-specific identifier (anti-CD61 antibodies)

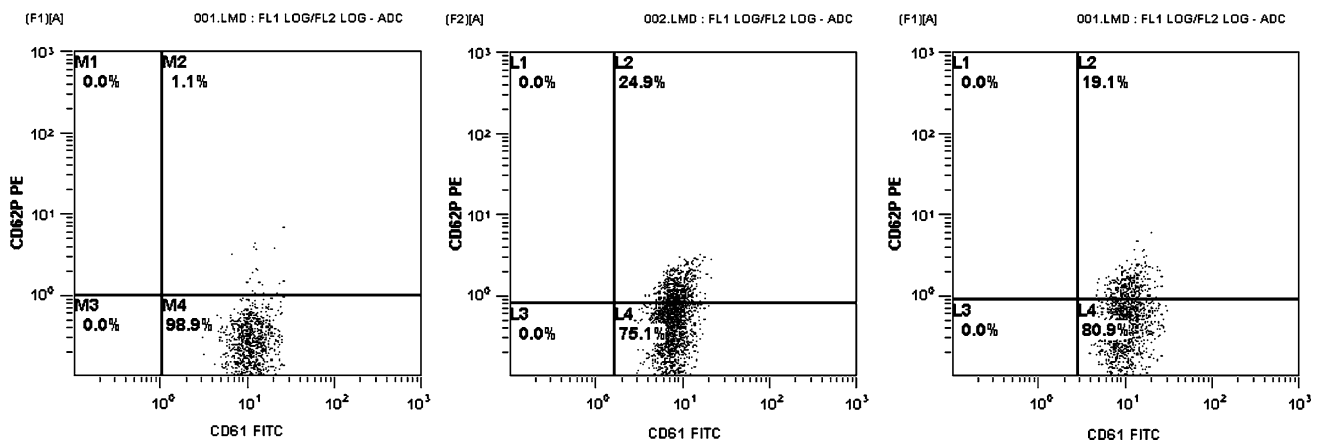


Fig. 2 Flow-cytometric plots of platelet activation, as measured by monoclonal anti-CD62P antibodies, in a normoprolactinemic subject (a), a patient with monomeric hyperprolactinemia (b), and a macroprolactinemic patient (c). ADP-stimulated expression was greater in both monomeric hyperprolactinemic patients and those

with macroprolactinemia compared with controls ($P = 0.005$ and $P = 0.003$, respectively), but expression did not differ significantly between the hyperprolactinemic and macroprolactinemic subgroups ($P = 0.90$)

Table 2 P-selectin expression

	Macroprolactin (–) (n = 20)		Macroprolactin (+) (n = 14)		Control (n = 44)	
	Non-stimulated (%)	ADP-stimulated (%)	Non-stimulated (%)	ADP-stimulated (%)	Non-stimulated (%)	ADP-stimulated (%)
Minimum	0.4	1	0.3	3.7	0.5	1
Maximum	6.6	76.2	2.8	54.7	3.5	23.2
Median	1.3	13.6	1.3	15.3	1.6	6.7