Erratum

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Robertson AE, Hyatt K, Kenkel C, Hanson K, Myers DA. Interleukin 1β Regulates Progesterone Metabolism in Human Cervical Fibroblasts. *Reproductive Sciences*. 2012;19:271-281. (Original DOI: 10.1177/1933719111419246)

On page 280 of the March 2012 issue of *Reproductive Sciences*, the following should have been inserted as Figure 9:

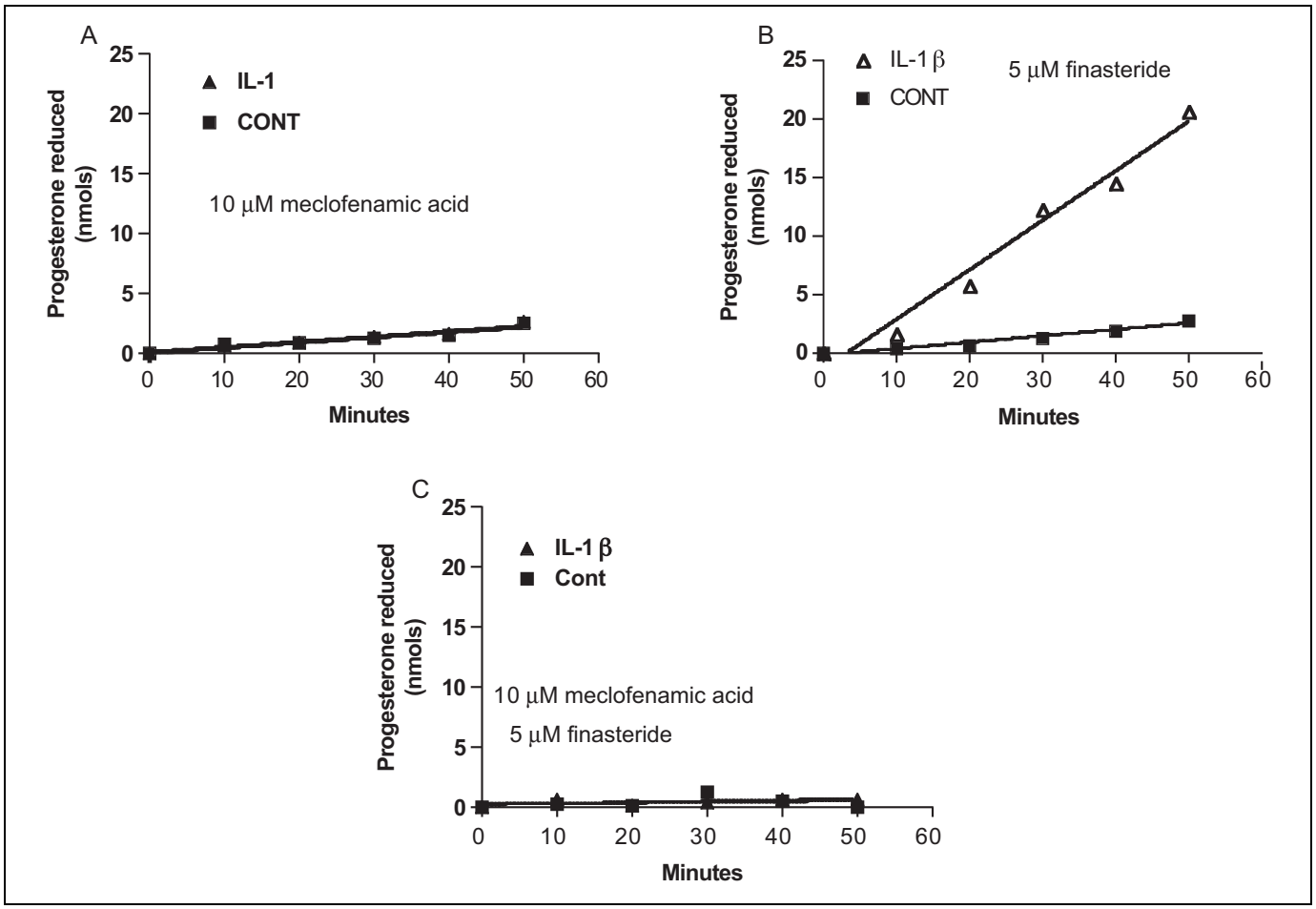

Figure 9. The increased progesterone reduction in response to IL-1β is due to increased AKR activity. Cellular extracts were prepared from human cervical fibroblasts treated with IL-1β or vehicle for 24 hours. The AKR activity was determined in the presence of (A) 10 μmol/L meclofenamic acid (AKR1C inhibitor), (B) 5 mmol/L fenasteride (5α reductase inhibitor), or (C) both meclofenamic acid and fenasteride as determined by spectrophotometric (340 nm) analysis of oxidation of NADPH (200 μmol/L) in the presence of 50 mmol/L progesterone as described in Methods section using cellular extracts (100 μg) obtained from control cells or cells treated with IL-1β for 24 hours. A representative reaction is shown from 3 independent experiments. AKR indicates aldo-keto reductase; IL-1β, interleukin 1β; NADPH, nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate.