Errata: Altered lymphatic function and architecture in salt-induced hypertension assessed by near-infrared fluorescence imaging

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This article [J. Biomed. Opt. 17, 080504 (2012)] was originally published online on 16 August 2012 with errors in the caption and callout of Fig. 1. A sentence was removed from the caption, and two references to figure parts were changed in text.

On p. 2, column 2, the first full sentence was changed from:

“In addition, our data showed significantly increased fluorescent intensities in the ILN of HSD-fed mice as compared to baseline, indicating increased lymph flow. Similar to these results in mice, our data also demonstrated dilated lymphatic vessels in the ear of rats fed a HSD [Fig. 1(f)], which were confirmed by immunofluorescence staining of lymphatic vessels [Fig. 1(d) and 1(h)].”

To:

“In addition, our data showed significantly increased fluorescent intensities in the ILN of HSD-fed mice as compared to baseline, indicating increased lymph flow [Fig. 1(c)]. Similar to these results in mice, our data also demonstrated dilated lymphatic vessels in the ear of rats fed a HSD [Fig. 1(f)], which were confirmed by immunofluorescence staining of lymphatic vessels (data not shown).”

Figure 1 and the corrected caption are reprinted here. All versions of the article were corrected on 21 August 2012.

Fig. 1 Dilated lymphatic vessels were observed in the hindlimb (inset in (b)] of HSD-fed mice and in the ear of HSD-fed rats (e) as compared to baseline data in the hindlimb (inset in (a)] and in the ear (d). (f) The apparent average lymphatic vessel diameter associated with HSD was significantly enlarged as compared to baseline. Inset, magnified fluorescent images of the dashed rectangles. Asterisk, ILN. Arrow, ICG injection site. Scale bar: 1 mm. Dashed lines in (d) and (e) indicate the boundary of the injection site. *p < 0.05 versus baseline.