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Corrigendum: Shock-induced stress induces loss of microvascular endothelial Tie2 in the kidney which is not associated with reduced glomerular barrier function (vol 297, pg F272, 2009)

van Meurs, M.; Kurniati, N. F.; Wulfert, F. M.; Asgeirsdottir, S. A.; de Graaf, I. A.; Satchell, S. C.; Mathieson, P. W.; Jongman, R. M.; Kmpers, P. K.; Zijlstra, J. G.

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CORRIGENDUM

Volume 297, August 1, 2009

Pages F272–F281. **van Meurs M, Kurniati NF, Wulfert FM, Asgeirsdottir SA, de Graaf IA, Satchell, SC, Mathieson PW, Jongman RM, Kumpers PK, Zijlstra JG, Heeringa P, Molema G.** Shock-induced stress induces loss of microvascular endothelial Tie2 in the kidney which is not associated with reduced glomerular barrier function. *Am J Physiol Renal Physiol* 297: F272–F281. First published July 23, 2009. doi:10.1152/ajprenal.00137.2009—The above-noted Research Article was published incorrectly.

On p. F273, left column, under MATERIALS AND METHODS, *Mouse shock models*, first full paragraph, the sentence should read as follows.

For the induction of LPS (*Escherichia coli*, serotype 026:B61; Sigma, St. Louis, MO) at 0.5 $\mu\text{g/g}$ (1,500 endotoxin units/g) endotoxin units/g) body wt 4, 8, and 24 h later, blood was drawn, and organs were harvested as described above.

On p. F279, right column, under DISCUSSION the sentence should read as follows. Both studies used C57bL/6 mice, yet the strains of *E. coli* were different, as was the dose (serotype O55:B5 at 20 mg/kg vs. 026:B61 at 0.5 mg/kg, respectively).

