Correction

Correction: Maintenance of Hypertensive Hemodynamics Does Not Depend on ROS in Established Experimental Chronic Kidney Disease

The PLOS ONE Staff

An error occurred while the manuscript was being prepared for publication. Figures 2 and 3 do not appear in color in the PDF version of the paper, making the images difficult to read.

Citation: The PLOS ONE Staff (2014) Correction: Maintenance of Hypertensive Hemodynamics Does Not Depend on ROS in Established Experimental Chronic Kidney Disease. PLoS ONE 9(6): e99476. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0099476

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Please see the corrected Figure 2 here.

Figure 2. Bilateral ablation (C and F) induced more glomerulosclerosis (panel A) and tubulo-interstitial damage (panel D) in CKD rats compared to controls (B and E) on PAS-stained sections. Means $\pm$ SEM. Unpaired t-test: ^{###} $P < 0.001$ vs. CON.
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Please see the corrected Figure 3 here.

Figure 3. Less (RECA)+ pixels (green) were found in CKD rats compared to CON rats in both glomeruli (panel A) and tubular fields (panel D). Immunohistochemical labeling is shown in CON rats (panels B and E) and in CKD rats (panels C and F). Means $\pm$ SEM. Unpaired t-test: ###P<0.001; ##P<0.01 vs. CON.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0088596.g003

Reference

- Papazova DA, van Koppen A, Koeners MP, Bley RL, Verhaar MC, et al. (2014) Maintenance of Hypertensive Hemodynamics Does Not Depend on ROS in Established Experimental Chronic Kidney Disease. *PLoS ONE* 9(2): e88596. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0088596