CORRECTION

Correction: Hypoxia Inducible Factor 3α Plays a Critical Role in Alveolarization and Distal Epithelial Cell Differentiation during Mouse Lung Development

The *PLOS ONE* Staff

There is an error in [Fig. 7](#). The authors have provided the corrected figure below.

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Fig 7. mycHIF3 α induces the expression of proximal differentiation markers. mycHIF3 α induces an expansion of the Foxp2 positive cells in the double transgenic lungs at gestational age E18.5 (A, D), as well as an expansion towards the distal parts of the lungs of Sox2 (B, E) and p63 (C, F). Sox2 was expressed in both proximal airways and alveolar epithelial cells in mycHIF3 α transgenic lungs (arrows, E) at PN1. Basal cells are absent in control lungs (C), but are expressed in basal cells of trachea (C, insert). However, p63 is expressed in the proximal airways and alveolar epithelial cells in mycHIF3 α transgenic lung (arrows, F). Scale bar: 200 μ m (A and D) and 100 μ m (B, C, E, F). (G) *Foxp2* and *Rarb* are significantly upregulated in Hif3 α transgenic lungs at gestational age E18.5 as shown by quantitative PCR. (*Foxp2*: 1.25 $\pm$ 0.1 versus control 0.87 $\pm$ 0.1, n = 3, P = 0.007; *Rarb*: 1.55 $\pm$ 0.1 versus control 0.87 $\pm$ 0.1, n = 3, P = 0.009). White bars represent control lung samples, black bars represent mycHIF3 α double transgenic lung samples. (H) Hif2 α (black bars) and Hif3 α (white bars) induce the 9*HRE-Luc (HRE) and Sox2-Luc (Sox2) as measured by the amount of luciferase activity. The fold induction of the HRE promoter is higher with Hif2 α (20,3 fold and 24,5 fold under hypoxic conditions-CoCl₂) than with Hif3 α (2,4 fold and 13,4 fold under hypoxic conditions-CoCl₂). The induction of the Sox2 promoter is higher with Hif2 α than with Hif3 α under normoxic conditions (4,8 versus 2,5), but equally strong under hypoxia mimicking conditions (8,8 versus 7,3). Data are presented as the induction (n-fold) relative to cells transfected with the corresponding reporter plasmid and control vector (pcDNA3). The values are the average of two duplicates, and standard deviations are: 0,04 (HRE-Hif2 α), 0,02 (Sox2-Hif2 α), 0,03 (Δ Sox2-Hif2 α), 0,08 (HRE-Hif3 α), 0,24 (Sox2-Hif3 α), 0,06 (Δ Sox2-Hif3 α), 0,53 (HRE-Hif2 α +CoCl₂), 0,007 (Sox2-Hif2 α +CoCl₂), 0,03 (Δ Sox2-Hif2 α +CoCl₂), 0,88 (HRE-Hif3 α +CoCl₂), 0,02 (Sox2-Hif3 α +CoCl₂), 0,1 (Δ Sox2-Hif3 α +CoCl₂). (I) Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) using anti-HIF3 α antibody and chromatin isolated from A549 cells. Graph represents the fold enrichment of the HIF3 α -specific binding to the conserved HRE of the SOX2 promoter compared to the IgG control ChIP. HIF3 α also bound the ARRDC3 HRE region, and the enhancer region D of the EGLN3 gene served as negative control (EGLN3-D).

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Reference

1. Huang Y, Kapere Ochieng J, Kempen MB-v, Munck AB-d, Swagemakers S, van IJcken W et al. (2013) Hypoxia Inducible Factor 3 α Plays a Critical Role in Alveolarization and Distal Epithelial Cell Differentiation during Mouse Lung Development. PLoS ONE 8(2): e57695. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0057695](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0057695) PMID: [23451260](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23451260/)