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CORRIGENDUM

Role of brain transmigrating neutrophils in depression-like behavior during systemic infection

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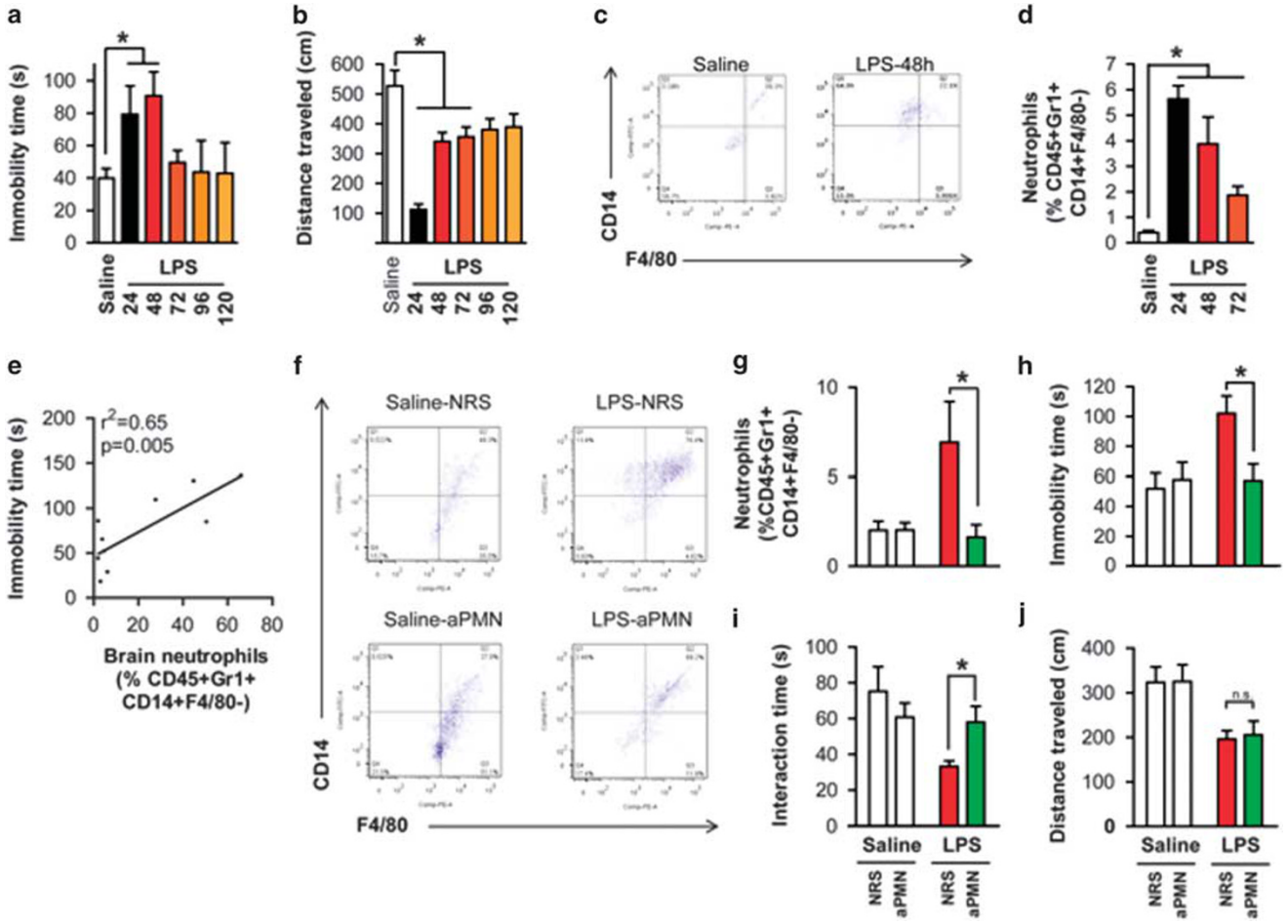
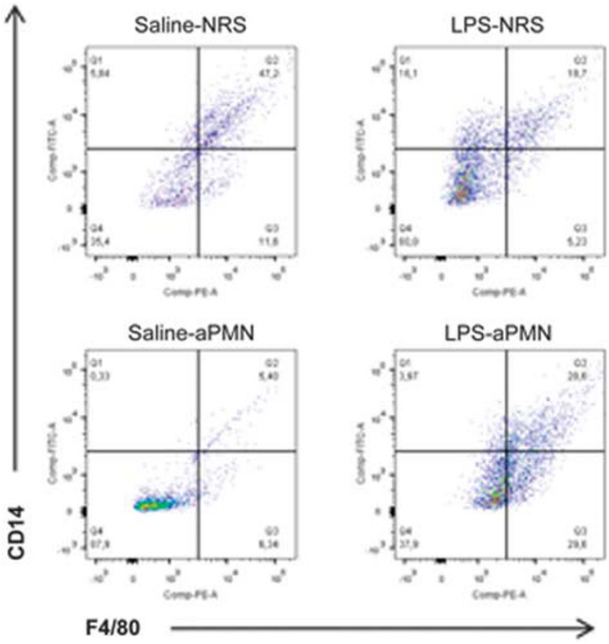
Correction to: *Molecular Psychiatry* (2014) **19**, 599–606; doi:10.1038/mp.2013.137

In Figure 1f, the representative dot plots were incorrectly placed and identified. The corrected Figure 1 is shown below.



Additionally, some of the information in the Materials and Methods section, in the second paragraph under 'Treatment and Experimental Procedures,' was incorrect. The anti-polymorphonuclear (aPMN) treatment (2 mg kg^{-1} injected at 0 and 24 h after saline or lipopolysaccharide (LPS) treatment) did not induce neutropenia, as the circulating neutrophil levels were not reduced below control (saline–normal rabbit serum) following the treatment (Supplementary Figure 4A). However, aPMN was effective in reducing the levels of LPS-induced neutrophils in the circulation (Supplementary Figure 4a) and in the brain (Figure 1f and g). As support, the authors have provided below a representative plot of circulating neutrophils determined by fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS), as performed for the brain samples in Figures 1f and g (% of CD45+Gr1+CD14+F4/80 cells).



Representative FACS plots of blood neutrophils induced by LPS and reduced by anti-polymorphonuclear antibody. Mice were treated with saline or LPS as described in the text. Normal rabbit serum or aPMN antiserum was administered 0 and 24 h after saline or LPS injections. The mice were killed 48 h after saline or LPS treatment, and the blood was collected in tubes containing 1 ml of phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) with 5 μM EDTA. Immediately after, samples were incubated with 10 ml of red blood cell lysis buffer (eBioscience) for 5 min at room temperature. The lysis reaction was stopped by adding 30 ml of PBS. After spinning (400 *g* for 10 min at 4 °C), cells were resuspended in FACS buffer and stained as described in the text. Neutrophils were identified as in the brain (% of CD45+Gr1+CD14+F4/80 cells). Representative dot plots for each experimental group are shown.