

CORRIGENDUM

Rapid mobilization of hematopoietic progenitors by AMD3100 and catecholamines is mediated by CXCR4-dependent SDF-1 release from bone marrow stromal cells

A Dar, A Schajnovitz, K Lapid, A Kalinkovich, T Itkin, A Ludin, W-M Kao, M Battista, M Tesio, O Kollet, NN Cohen, R Margalit, EC Buss, F Baleux, S Oishi, N Fujii, A Larochelle, CE Dunbar, HE Broxmeyer, PS Frenette and T Lapidot

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The authors apologize for any inconvenience caused.

Since the publication of this paper, the authors have noticed an error in Figure 5, concerning the BM SDF-1 levels in the control AMD-only treated mice. The correct version is shown below.

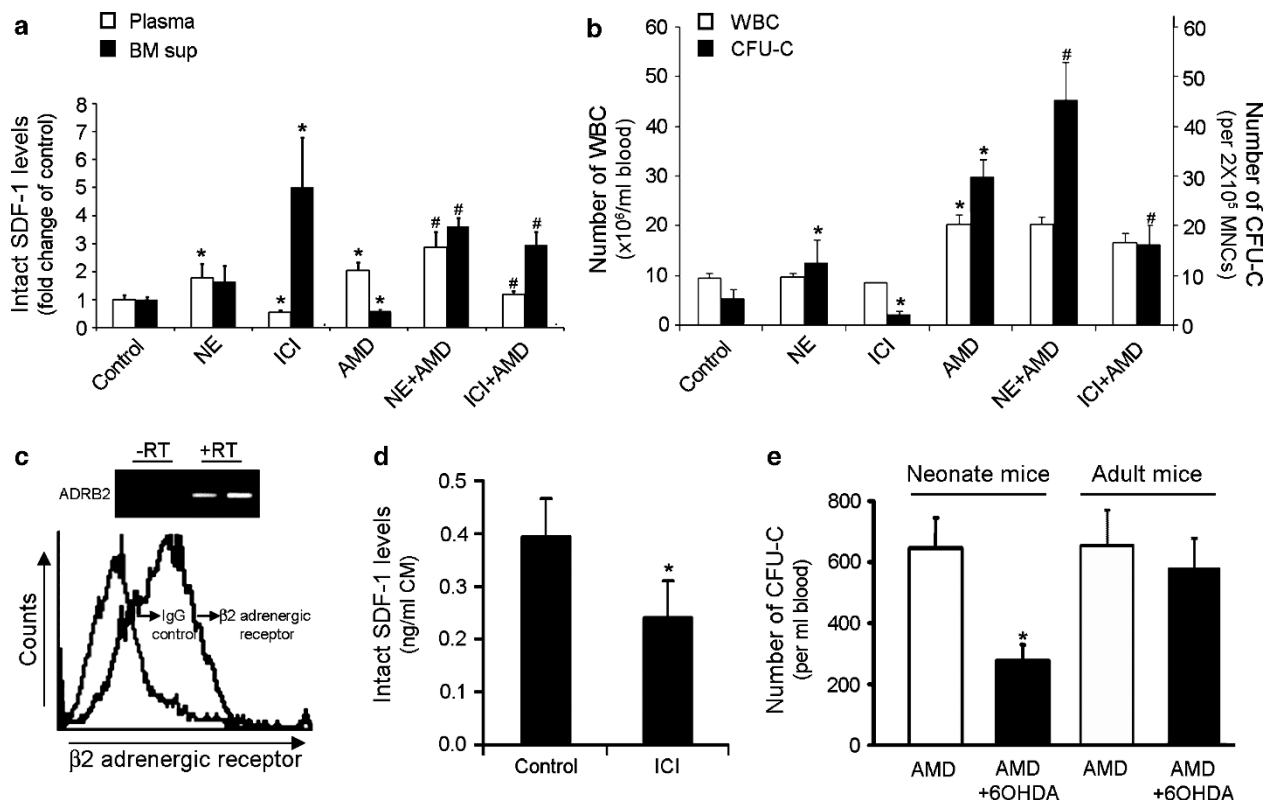


Figure 5 Neurotransmitter stimulation induces functional SDF-1 release and rapid progenitor mobilization. (a, b) SDF-1 levels in the plasma and BM sup. (a) and circulating WBC and progenitor cells (b) in mice treated with NE or the beta2 adrenergic antagonist ICI, 1 h after administration. Control mice received injections of PBS, $n = 6$ mice/group. Values of plasma SDF-1 levels: 1.1 ± 0.17 , 1.8 ± 0.5 , 0.6 ± 0.06 , 2 ± 0.3 , 2.8 ± 0.5 and 1.2 ± 0.1 ng/ml, respectively, $*P < 0.05$ compared with control mice, $^{\#}P < 0.05$ compared with AMD3100-treated mice. (c) RT-PCR analysis (top) for mRNA expression and flow-cytometry analysis (bottom) for cell surface expression of beta2 adrenergic receptor on cultured primary human BMEC. -RT = cDNA was prepared without reverse transcriptase as a control. (d) SDF-1 release from primary human BMEC in response to stimulation with ICI (10 ng/ml), $n = 3$. (e) AMD3100-induced mobilization of progenitors in control and sympathectomized (6OHDA) of either neonate or adult mice. $*P < 0.005$. $n = 10-15$ mice/group.