



Correction

Correction: Woodlief et al. Immunotoxicity of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances: Insights into Short-Chain PFAS Exposure. *Toxics* 2021, 9, 100

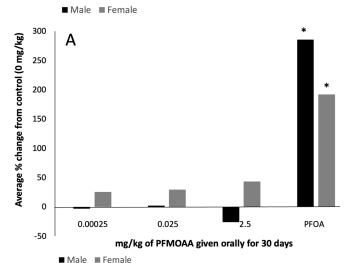
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Error in Figure/Table

Error in figure x-axis (Figure 1A: Hepatic peroxisome proliferation). In the original publication [1] there was a mistake in Figure 1A as published. The x-axis was supposed to be labeled with the following doses: 0, 0.00025, 0.025, or 2.5 PFOA. The authors state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. This correction was approved by the Academic Editor. The original publication has also been updated.



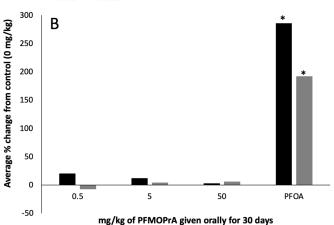


Figure 1. Cont.



Citation: Woodlief, T.; Vance, S.; Hu, Q.; DeWitt, J. Correction: Woodlief et al. Immunotoxicity of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances: Insights into Short-Chain PFAS Exposure.

Toxics 2021, 9, 100. Toxics 2023, 11, 656. https://doi.org/10.3390/toxics11080656

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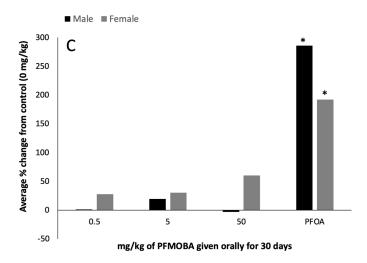


Figure 1. Hepatic peroxisome proliferation (percent change from 0 mg/kg control) of male and female C57BL/6 mice orally exposed to (**A**): PFMOAA, (**B**): PFMOPrA, or (**C**): PFMOBA for 30 days. Acyl-CoA oxidase activity was measured in livers that had been collected from animals one day after exposure ended. n = 4-6/dose for PFMOAA, PFMOPrA, PFMOBA, and PFOA-positive control (note that the PFOA-positive control was included from animals evaluated in a separate PFAS study). No error bars are present due to how the data were calculated. Abbreviations: perfluoro-2-methoxyacetic acid (PFMOAA), perfluoro-2-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMOPrA), perfluoro-4-methoxybutanioc acid (PFMOBA), and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA). * p < 0.05 from same-sex control group.

Reference

1. Woodlief, T.; Vance, S.; Hu, Q.; DeWitt, J. Immunotoxicity of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances: Insights into Short-Chain PFAS Exposure. *Toxics* **2021**, *9*, 100. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

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