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EDITED AND REVIEWED BY

Annalisa Bruno,
University of Studies G. d'Annunzio Chieti and
Pescara, Italy

*CORRESPONDENCE

Stefania Petrosino,
✉ spetrosino@icb.cnr.it

[†]These authors have contributed equally to
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Corrigendum: Oral ultramicronized palmitoylethanolamide: plasma and tissue levels and spinal antihyperalgesic effect

Stefania Petrosino^{1,2*†}, Marika Cordaro^{3†}, Roberta Verde¹,
Aniello Schiano Moriello^{1,2}, Gabriele Marcolongo²,
Carlo Schievano⁴, Rosalba Siracusa³, Fabiana Piscitelli¹,
Alessio F. Peritore¹, Rosalia Crupi³, Daniela Impellizzeri³,
Emanuela Esposito³, Salvatore Cuzzocrea³ and
Vincenzo Di Marzo¹

¹Endocannabinoid Research Group, Institute of Biomolecular Chemistry, CNR, Napoli, Italy, ²Epitech
Group SpA, Padova, Italy, ³Department of Chemical, Biological, Pharmaceutical and Environmental
Science University of Messina, Messina, Italy, ⁴Innovative Statistical Research SRL, Padova, Italy

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In the published article, there was a problem in [Figure 9B](#) as published. As a result, we have provided another representative image from our database, belonging to the antibody in question. The corrected [Figure 9](#) and its caption appear below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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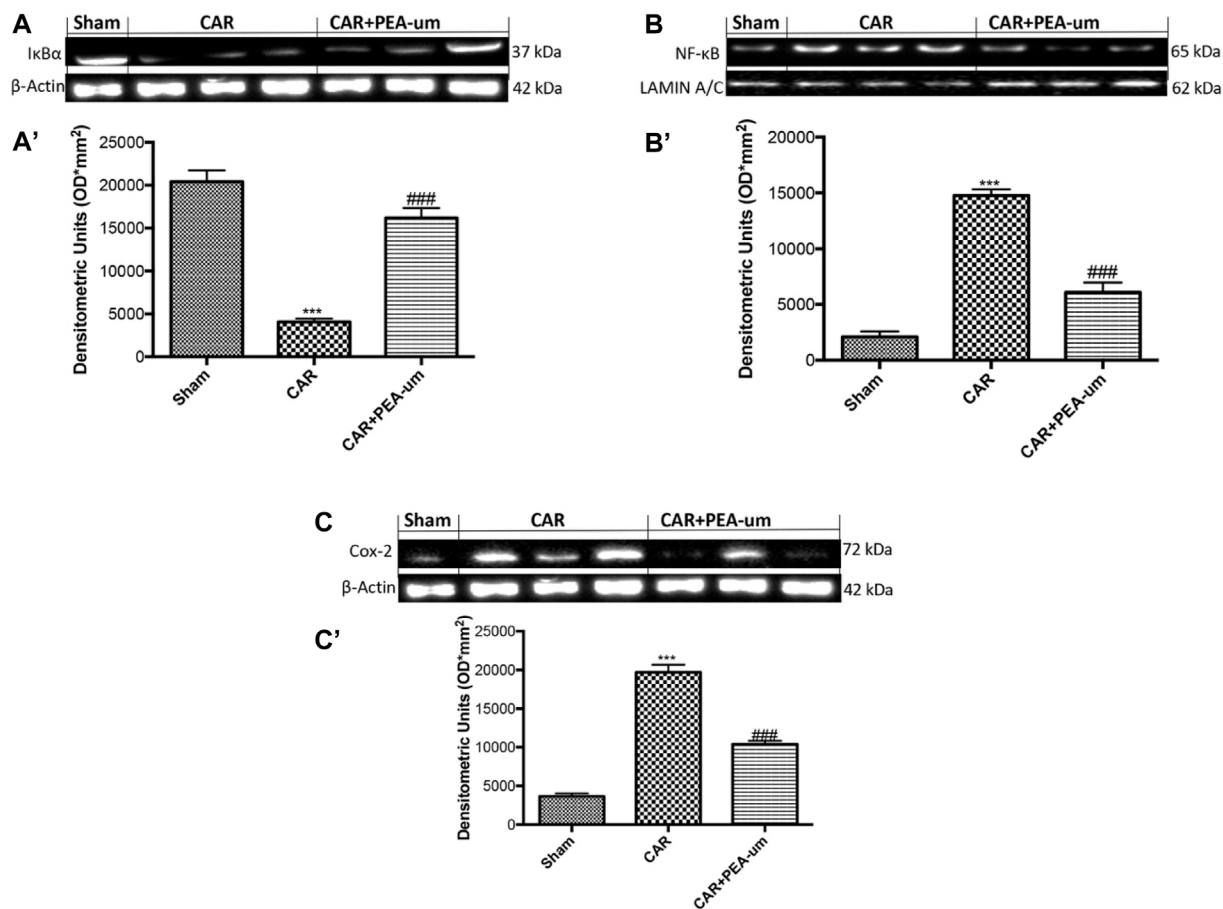


FIGURE 9
 Effect of oral PEA-um on COX-2 expression, IκB-α degradation and NF-κB p65 nuclear translocation in rat paw tissue. The levels of IκB-α decreased in paw tissue homogenates from CAR-injected rats, as compared to sham-treated rats (**A,A'**). Oral treatment with PEA-um (10 mg/kg) significantly recovered IκB-α levels (**A,A'**). NF-κB p-65 translocation significantly increased in paw tissue homogenates from CAR-injected rats, as compared to sham-treated rats (**B,B'**), and PEA-um significantly decreased this effect. CAR-injected rats also displayed increased COX-2 expression as compared to sham-treated rats (**C,C'**) which was significantly limited by oral PEA-um treatment. A representative blot of lysates obtained from five animals for each group is shown, and densitometric analysis of all animals is reported. Values are means ± SEM of five animals for each group. ###*p* < 0.001 vs. CAR; ****p* < 0.001 vs. sham.