Errata

In 5 articles of the April 2009 issue of *Comparative Medicine*, the abbreviation for 'nano' (n) was changed inadvertently to 'µ' during the copyediting process. The corrections below have been made to the articles available online.

1. **Gografe SI, Sanberg PR, Chamizo W, Monforte H, Garbuzova-Davis S.** 2009. Novel pathologic findings associated with urinary retention in a mouse model of mucopolysaccharidosis type IIIB. Comp Med **59:**139–146.

   Materials and Methods – Enzyme assay (p 140)

   Enzyme activity was determined fluorometrically using a microplate reader (Bio-Tech Instruments) by using 365 µm filters for excitation and 450 µm for emission.

   Should read:

   Enzyme activity was determined fluorometrically by using a microplate reader (Bio-Tech Instruments) by using 365-nm filters for excitation and 450-nm filters for emission.

2. **Kolappaswamy K, Williams KA, Benazzi C, Sarli G, McLeod CG, Vucenik I, DeTolla LJ.** 2009. Effect of inositol hexaphosphate on the development of UVB-induced skin tumors in SKH1 hairless mice. Comp Med **59:**147–152.

   Introduction (p 147)

   Solar UV radiation, especially UVB (wavelength, 290 to 320 µm), has been shown to be the most important factor leading to nonmelanoma skin cancer.

   Should read:

   Solar UV radiation, especially UVB (wavelength, 290 to 320 nm), has been shown to be the most important factor leading to nonmelanoma skin cancer.

   Materials and Methods – Equipment (p 148)

   Approximately 80% of the lamp output was UVB (wavelength range, 290 to 320 µm), with less than 1% UVC (wavelength, less than 290 µm) and 4% UVA (wavelength range, 320 to 400 µm).

   Should read:

   Approximately 80% of the lamp output was UVB (wavelength range, 290 to 320 nm), with less than 1% UVC (wavelength, less than 290 nm) and 4% UVA (wavelength range, 320 to 400 nm).

3. **Jergens AE, Sonea IM, O'Connor AM, Kauffman LK, Grozdanic SD, Ackermann MR, Evans R.** 2009. Intestinal cytokine mRNA expression in canine inflammatory bowel disease: a meta-analysis with critical appraisal. Comp Med **59:**153–162.

   Materials and Methods - RNA extraction and RT-PCR (p 154)

   The RNA concentration was quantified by UV absorbance at 260 µm, with an OD_{260}:OD_{280} ratio of greater than 1.8 required for adequate purity.

   Should read:

   The RNA concentration was quantified by UV absorbance at 260 nm, with an OD_{260}:OD_{280} ratio of greater than 1.8 required for adequate purity.

4. **MacGuire JG, Christe KL, Yee JL, Kalman-Bowlus AL, Lerche NW.** 2009. Serologic evaluation of clinical and subclinical secondary hepatic amyloidosis in rhesus macaques (*Macaca mulatta*). Comp Med **59:**168–173.

   Materials and Methods – ELISA for serum amyloid A (p 169)

   Absorbance at 450 µm was read by using a microtiter plate absorbance reader (Tecan, San Jose, CA).

   Should read:

   Absorbance at 450 nm was read by using a microtiter plate absorbance reader (Tecan, San Jose, CA).

   Materials and Methods – ELISA for macrophage colony-stimulating factor (p 169)

   Absorbance at 450 µm was read using a microtiter plate absorbance reader (Tecan).

   Should read:

   Absorbance at 450 nm was read by using a microtiter plate absorbance reader (Tecan).

5. **Kramer JA, Hachey AM, Wachtman LM, Mansfield KG.** *2009.* Treatment of giardiasis in common marmosets (*Callithrix jacchus*) with tinidazole. Comp Med **59:**174–179.

   Materials and Methods - *Giardia* antigen-capture assay (p 175)

   An automatic plate reader was used to determine optical density at 450 µm, and a positive test was interpreted as an optical density greater than 0.050.

   Should read:

   An automatic plate reader was used to determine optical density at 450 nm, and a positive test was interpreted as an optical density greater than 0.050.