Correction for "De novo synthesis of estrogen in pregnant uterus is critical for stromal decidualization and angiogenesis," by Amrita Das, Srinivasa Raju Mantena, Athilakshmi Kannan, Dean B. Evans, Milan K. Bagchi, and Indrani C. Bagchi, which appeared in issue 30, July 28, 2009, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (106:12542–12547; first published July 20, 2009; 10.1073/pnas.0901647106).

The authors note that due to a printer's error, in Fig. 4*D* on page 12545, the labels along the *x* axis appeared incorrectly. The corrected figure and its legend appear below.

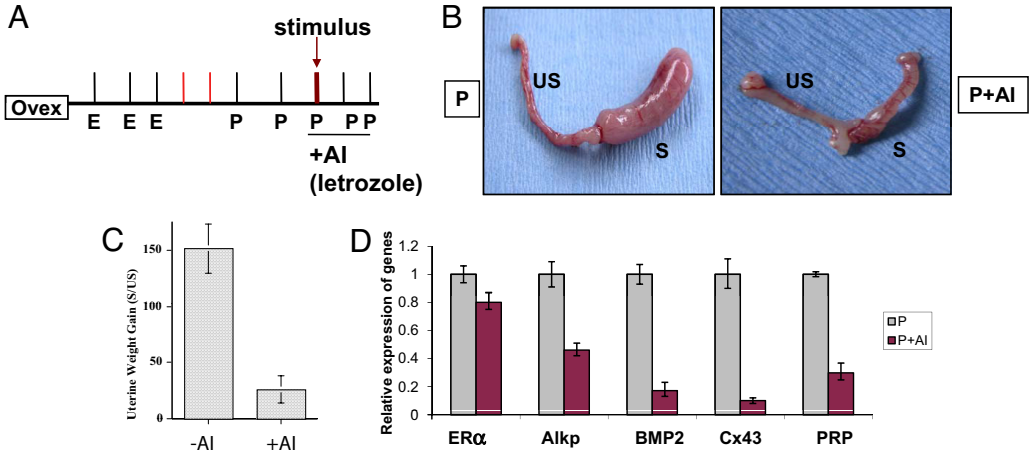

Fig. 4. Inhibition of aromatase activity impairs uterine decidualization. (*A*) The hormonal regimen used in the artificial decidualization protocol is shown. Mice were treated with or without letrozole (20 mg/kg body weight). Uteri were collected 72 h after the application of stimulus. (*B*) The extent of decidual response in ovariectomized mice treated with P (*Left*) and P plus letrozole (*P+AI*, *Right*) is shown. *s* and *us* denote stimulated and unstimulated uterine horns, respectively. (*C*) The quantitative analysis of the average weight gain of stimulated relative to unstimulated horns in mice ($n = 5$) subjected to artificial decidualization with or without letrozole treatment. The data are presented as mean ± SEM. (*D*) Uterine RNA was isolated 72 h after the initiation of decidualization and subjected to quantitative PCR analysis using gene-specific primers for ERα, alkaline phosphatase (*Alkp*), BMP2, connexin 43 (*Cx43*), and PRP. *P* and *P+AI* represent uterine RNA from ovariectomized mice treated with P and P plus letrozole, respectively.

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