

CORRECTION

# Correction: Dimethyl Fumarate Ameliorates Lewis Rat Experimental Autoimmune Neuritis and Mediates Axonal Protection

The *PLOS ONE* Staff

[Fig 2](#) and [Fig 4](#) are swapped. The image in [Fig 2](#) should be the image in [Fig 4](#) and the image in [Fig 4](#) should be the image in [Fig 2](#). The captions remain unchanged. The publisher apologizes for the error. Please see the corrected [Fig 2](#) and [Fig 4](#) here.

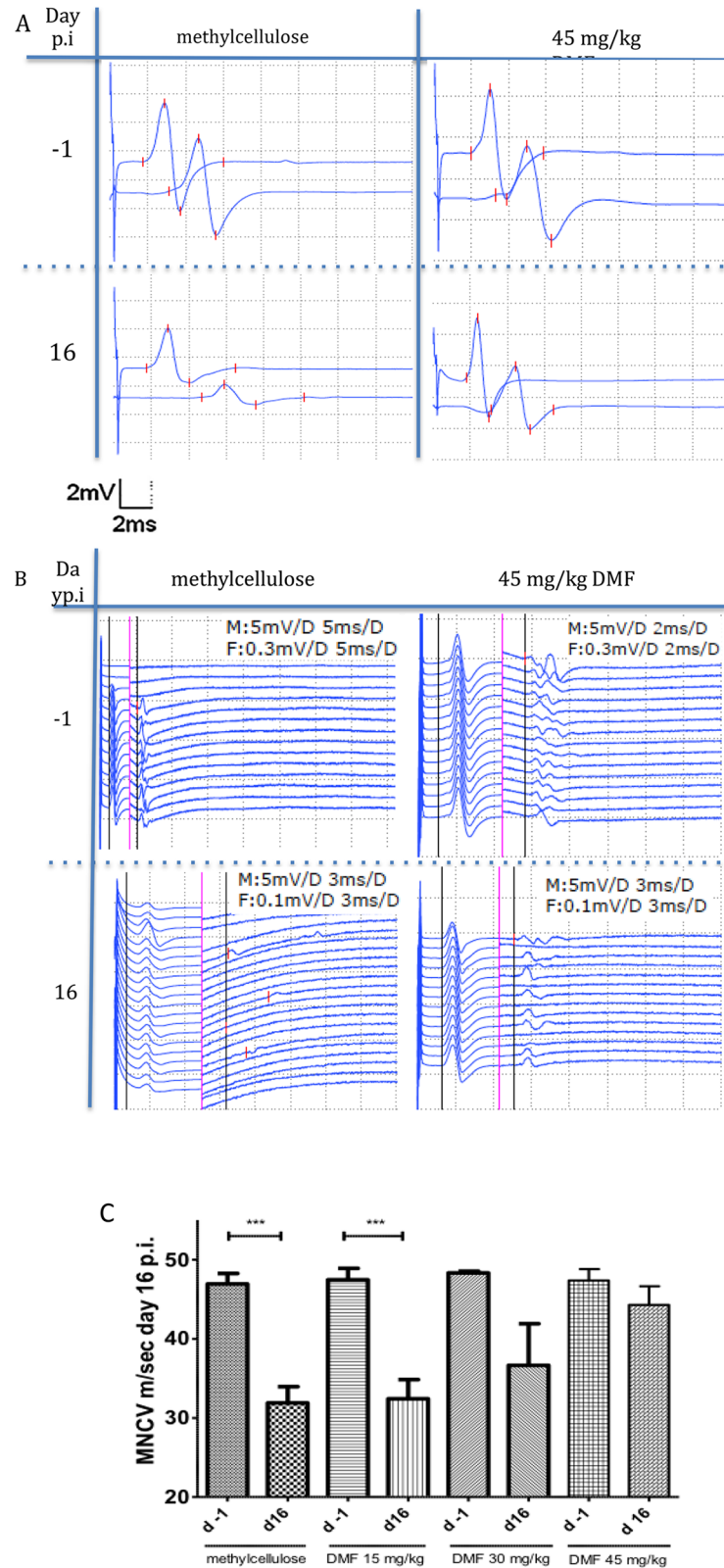


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**Citation:** The *PLOS ONE* Staff (2016) Correction: Dimethyl Fumarate Ameliorates Lewis Rat Experimental Autoimmune Neuritis and Mediates Axonal Protection. *PLoS ONE* 11(1): e0148046. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0148046

**Published:** January 25, 2016

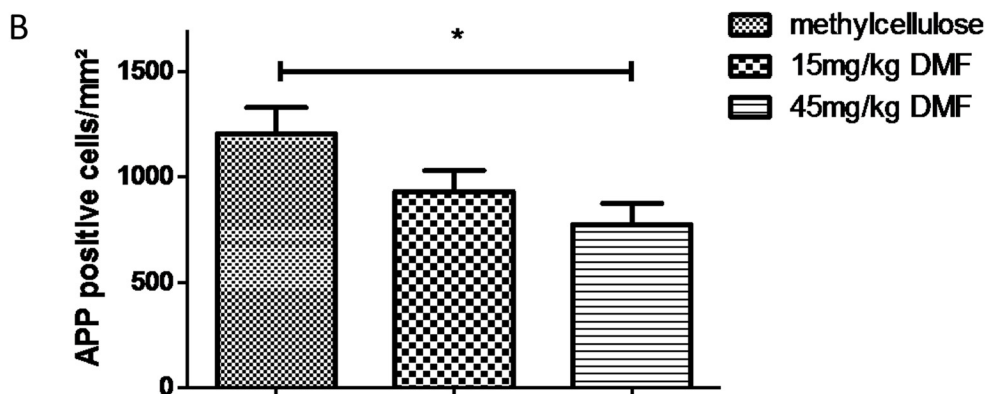
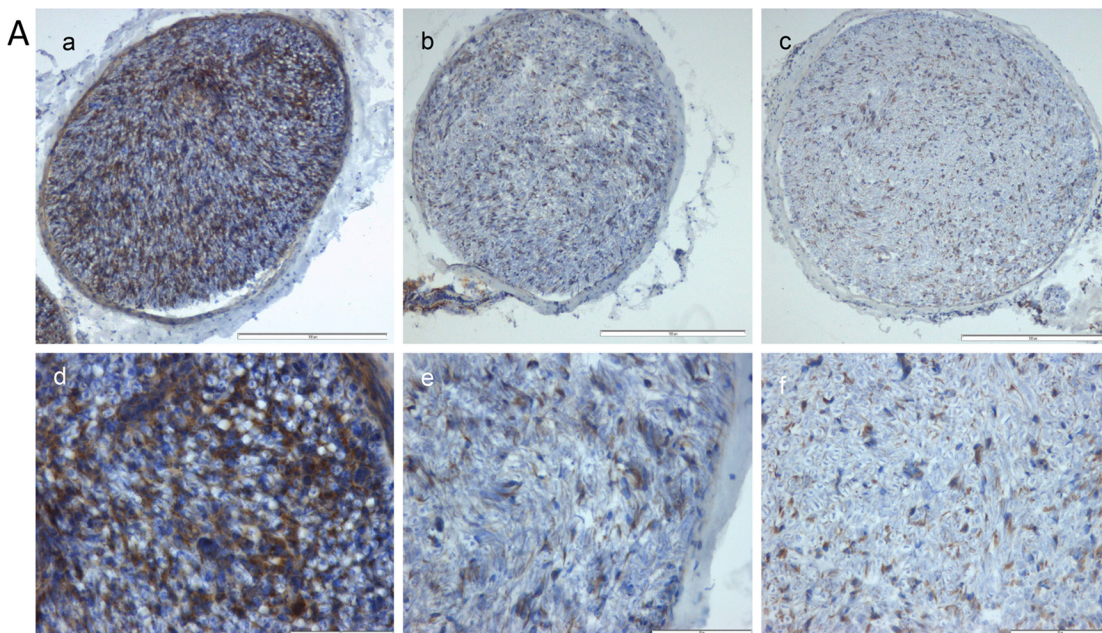
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**Fig 2. Dimethyl fumarate improved proximal and distal nerve conduction.** (A) Representative CMAP (compound motor action potentials) traces during EAN course at days -1 and 16 p.i. showing a conduction block for methylcellulose-treated rats at day 16 p.i. whereas for 45 mg/kg DMF-treated rats no conduction

block was recorded. (B) Representative F-wave traces after distal stimulation showing prolonged F-waves latencies only for the methylcellulose-treated group at day 16 p.i. in comparison to day -1. Rats treated with 45mg/kg did not show any significant differences in the F-wave latencies between day -1 and 16 p.i. The black vertical line defines the motor (M) response and the F (F-wave) response latency. On the left of the red vertical line applies the M response regarding distance (horizontally, ms) and vertically (mV) and on the right of the red vertical line applies the F response data (ms, mV), (M: M response, F: F response, D: distance of one side of the dotted lined squares). (C) After proximal and distal stimulation of the sciatic nerve the conduction velocity was calculated. A statistical significant reduction of the MNCV (motor nerve conduction velocity) appeared for the control group and the 15mg/kg group ( $p < 0,0001$  \*\*\*,  $n = 10$ ), but no difference in the MNCV was seen for the 45mg/kg DMF treated group indicating a protective role of DMF against demyelination. Mean values and SEM are depicted.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0148046.g001



**Fig 4. Dimethyl fumarate reduced early axonal damage at the peak of EAN course.** (A) Representative photos of APP (amyloid precursor protein) staining for sciatic nerve transverse sections of rats ( $n = 6$ /group) treated with DMF 15mg/kg (b, e), 45mg/kg (c, f) and methylcellulose-treated animals (a, d), showing an reduction of APP positive cells for DMF-treated rats. Scale bars indicate 100 $\mu$ m for a-c and 50 $\mu$ m for d-f. (B) Mean numbers of APP positive cells per mm<sup>2</sup> sciatic nerve sections as calculated by immunohistochemistry on day 16 p.i. from EAN rats ( $n = 6$ /group) receiving orally DMF at different doses (15mg/kg, 45mg/kg/day) and methylcellulose-treated rats. Mean values and SEM are depicted (\* $p < 0,05$ ). The experiment was repeated 2 times with similar results.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0148046.g002

## Reference

1. Pitarokoili K, Ambrosius B, Meyer D, Schrewe L, Gold R (2015) Dimethyl Fumarate Ameliorates Lewis Rat Experimental Autoimmune Neuritis and Mediates Axonal Protection. PLoS ONE 10(11): e0143416. doi:[10.1371/journal.pone.0143416](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0143416) PMID: [26618510](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26618510/)