# Cardiac Autonomic Dysfunction: Particulate Air Pollution Effects Are Modulated by Epigenetic Immunoregulation of *Toll-like Receptor 2* and Dietary Flavonoid Intake

In the article by Zhong et al, "Cardiac Autonomic Dysfunction: Particulate Air Pollution Effects Are Modulated by Epigenetic Immunoregulation of *Toll-like Receptor 2* and Dietary Flavonoid Intake," which published online January 27, 2015, and appeared in the January 2015 issue of the journal (*J Am Heart Assoc.* 2015;4:e001423 doi: 10.1161/JAHA.114.001423), the second affiliation of the 10th author (Diddier Prada) was not included. The affiliation "Unidad de Investigación Biomédica en Cáncer del Instituto Nacional de Cancerología — Instituto de Investigaciones Biomédicas-UNAM, Mexico City, Mexico (D.P.)" has been added to the article.

Figure 3 originally contained incorrect labels for the regression lines. The solid, medium-dashed, dashed, and dotted line presenting $PM_{2.5}$-HRV relationship is now correctly labeled with *TLR2* methylation level at the midpoints of Q4, Q3, Q2, and Q1, respectively. The correct Figure 3 is presented here.

The authors regret these errors.

The online version of the article has been updated and is available at http://jaha.ahajournals.org/content/4/1/e001423.
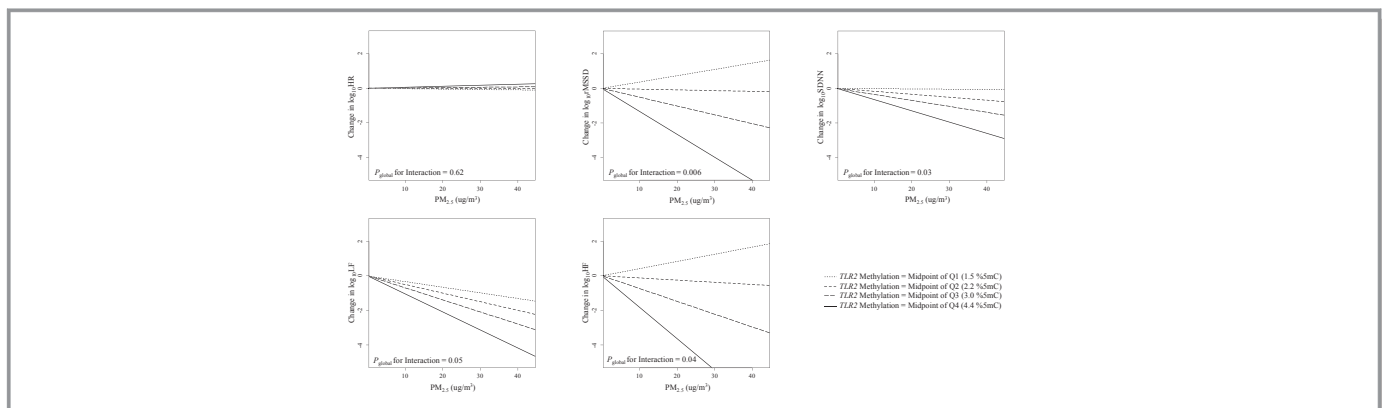
Figure 3. The effect of particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter <2.5 μm ($PM_{2.5}$) exposure on heart rate variability (HRV) at different mean *Toll-like receptor 2* (*TLR2*) methylation levels, Normative Aging Study, 2000–2011 (N=500). $\log_{10}$HR indicates $\log_{10}$-transformed heart rate; $\log_{10}$rMSSD, $\log_{10}$-transformed root mean square of the successive differences; $\log_{10}$SDNN, $\log_{10}$-transformed standard deviation of normal-to-normal intervals; $\log_{10}$LF, $\log_{10}$-transformed low-frequency power (0.04 to 0.15 Hz); $\log_{10}$HF, $\log_{10}$-transformed high-frequency power (0.15 to 0.4 Hz); Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4 indicate the first, second, third, and fourth quartiles. The association of $PM_{2.5}$ with rMSSD, SDNN, LF, and HF is modified by mean *TLR2* methylation levels, as indicated by the different slopes. The 4 lines in each figure represent the relationship between $PM_{2.5}$ and HRV when the mean *TLR2* methylation level is at the midpoints of each quartile. If there was no effect modification, the 4 lines would be the same. The P_{global} for interaction was based on a global test for effect modification by position-specific methylation. Interaction terms between each of the 5 *TLR2* positions and $PM_{2.5}$ were included in the model, and these 5 interaction terms were tested jointly for effect modification using a Wald test (global test). Results were adjusted for age; body mass index; fasting glucose level; hypertension; smoking status; alcohol consumption; physical exercise; household income; the use of calcium channel blocker, β-blocker, and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; room temperature; outdoor apparent temperature; season; weekday; and visit date.