

CORRECTION

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Hydrogen Sulfide Attenuates Renin Angiotensin and Aldosterone Pathological Signaling to Preserve Kidney Function and Improve Exercise Tolerance in Heart Failure



J Am Coll Cardiol Basic Trans Science 2018;3:796–809.

In the section “Delayed treatment with JK-1 ameliorates renal dysfunction and reduces renal fibrosis in HF” the citations for Figure 4 were incorrectly identified.

The corrected section is below.

DELAYED TREATMENT WITH JK-1 AMELIORATES RENAL DYSFUNCTION AND REDUCES RENAL FIBROSIS IN HF. The effect of JK-1 on renal function in HF was assessed at 18 weeks post TAC by plasma creatinine measurements. Mice treated with Control exhibited impaired renal function as shown by elevated plasma creatinine levels that were compared to Sham mice. Mice treated with JK-1 initiated at 3 weeks post TAC and 10 weeks post TAC displayed significant reductions in plasma creatinine levels, indicating preserved renal function (Figure 4A). In addition, histological assessment of Picro Sirius red-stained kidney sections revealed increased renal fibrosis in mice subjected to the TAC procedure and those that received Control treatment. Contrary to our observation in cardiac fibrosis, we saw significantly lessened amounts of renal fibrosis in mice that received 3-week-delayed or 10-week-delayed JK-1 treatment (Figures 4B and 4C). Furthermore, both 3-week- and 10-week-delayed JK-1 treatment significantly mitigated the transcription of interleukin-6 and connective tissue growth factor in the kidney, whereas only 3-week-delayed treatment significantly reduced the transcription of collagen 1a1 and fibronectin (Figure 4D).

The authors apologize for this error.

The current online version has been corrected.

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