Erratum: Senescence of Alveolar Type 2 Cells Drives Progressive Pulmonary Fibrosis

There are errors in the article by Yao and colleagues (1), published in the March 15, 2021, issue of the *Journal*. Because of a printer's error, the right-hand plots (in blue) in both Figure 4A and 4B were incorrectly aligned; the correct versions of the two panels are included here.

The authors would also like to correct an error they made in the legend to Figure 5: the text referring to panels I and J was inadvertently interchanged. In addition, the authors included the name of an incorrect mouse line at the end of the first sentence under the heading Senescence rather than Loss of AT2 Cells Drives Progressive Lung Fibrosis (page 714) in the Results section. Instead of $DTA^{f/f}$, the mouse line $Rosa^{DTA}$ should have been listed: "To determine contributions of AT2 loss versus senescence in progressive fibrosis, we compared fibroproliferative responses between *Sin3a*-LOF mice and mice in which AT2 cells were ablated by conditional activation of diphtheria toxin A ($Sftpc^{CreER}$, $\boldsymbol{Rosa^{DTA}}$, and $Rosa^{mTmG}$ [DTA])."

For the convenience of our readers, the *Journal* is replacing the online version of the article with a corrected one. ■

Reference

1. Yao C, Guan X, Carraro G, Parimon T, Liu X, Huang G, *et al.* Senescence of alveolar type 2 cells drives progressive pulmonary fibrosis. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2021;203:707–717.

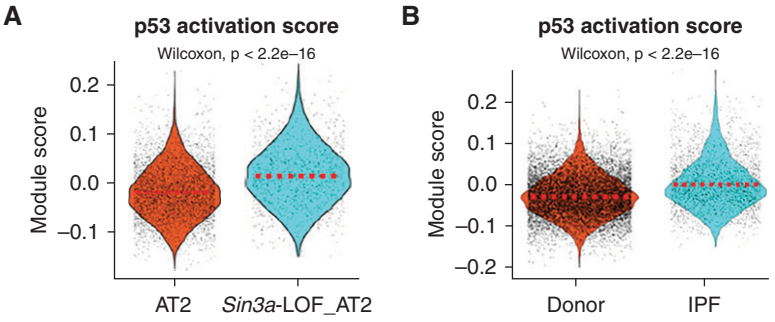

Figure 4A and Figure 4B.