"Allergic airway inflammation induces a pro-secretory epithelial ion transport phenotype in mice".
P. Anagnostopoulou, L. Dai, J. Schatterny, S. Hirtz, J. Duerr and M.A. Mall. *Eur Respir J* 2010; 36: 1436–1447.

Unfortunately, an error appeared in figure 2 of the above manuscript. The y-axis label of figure 2e) should have been presented as ''Amiloride-insensitive I_{sc} μA·cm^{-2}'' and not as ''Amiloride-sensitive I_{sc} μA·cm^{-2}''. A corrected version of the figure is presented below.

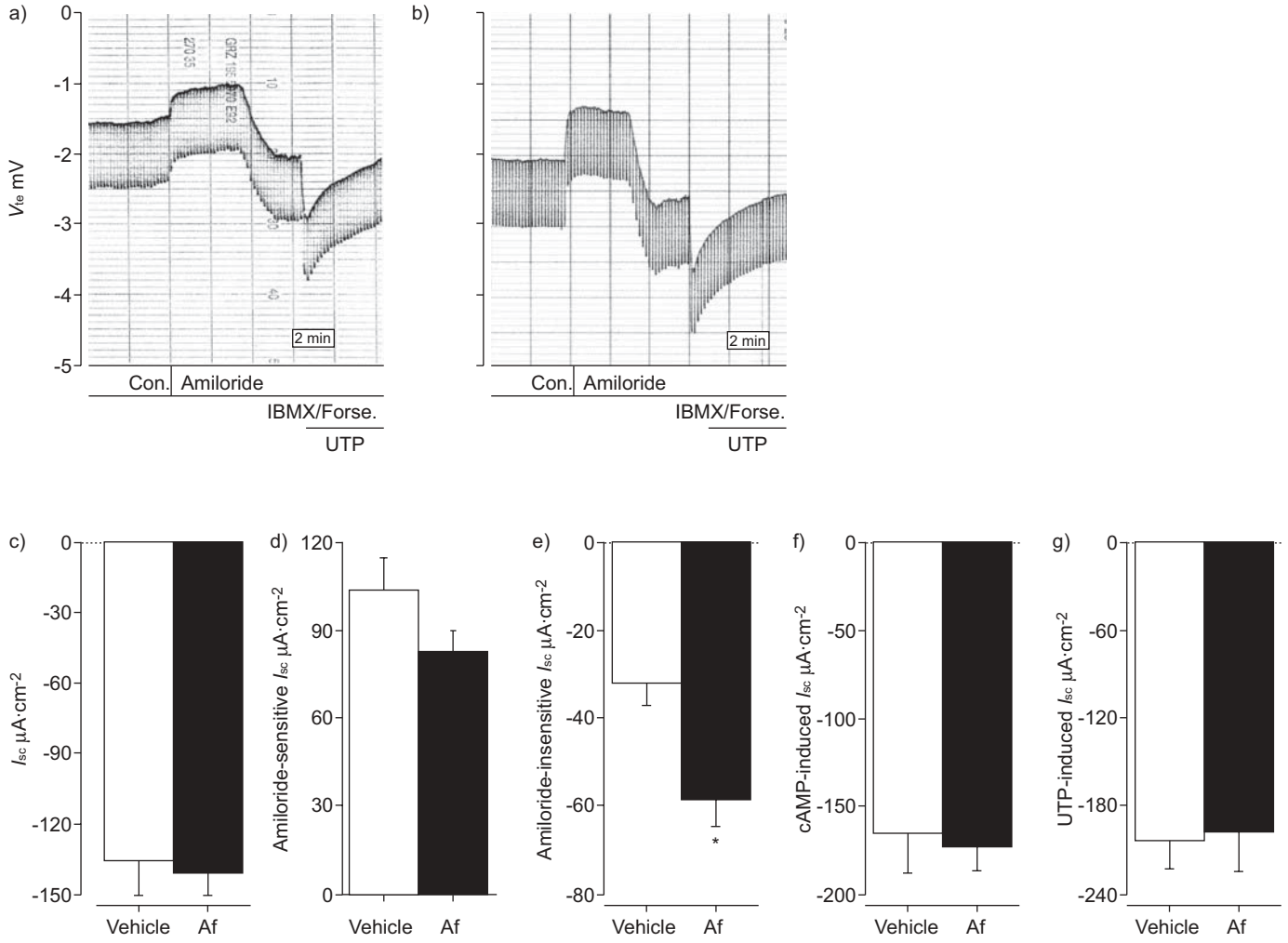

FIGURE 2. Effect of allergic inflammation on ion transport in native tracheal epithelia. a, b) Original recordings of the effects of amiloride, cyclic adenosine 5′-monophosphate (cAMP)-dependent activation and uridine 5′-triphosphate (UTP)-dependent activation on transepithelial voltage (V_{te}) and transepithelial resistance (R_{te}) across freshly excised tracheal tissues from a) vehicle-treated and b) *Aspergillus fumigatus* extract (Af)-sensitised mice. R_{te} was determined from V_{te} deflections obtained by pulsed current injection. Representative results of n=27–31 mice per group. c–g) Summary of c) basal equivalent short-circuit current (I_{sc}), d) amiloride-sensitive I_{sc}, e) amiloride-insensitive I_{sc}, f) cAMP-induced I_{sc} and g) UTP-induced I_{sc} in freshly excised tracheal tissues from Af-sensitised and vehicle-treated mice. Data are presented as mean±SEM (n=27–31 mice per group). Con.: control; IBMX: 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine; Fors.: forskolin. *: $p<0.001$ compared with vehicle-treated mice.

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