

Correction



Correction: HIV-1 Tat Protein Increases Microglial Outward K⁺ Current and Resultant Neurotoxic Activity

The PLOS ONE Staff

There are errors in Figure 5 (E) of the published article. The authors have provided a corrected Figure 5 here.

Citation: The *PLOS ONE* Staff (2014) Correction: HIV-1 Tat Protein Increases Microglial Outward K^+ Current and Resultant Neurotoxic Activity. PLoS ONE 9(9): e109218. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0109218

Published September 19, 2014

Copyright: © 2014 The *PLOS ONE* Staff. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

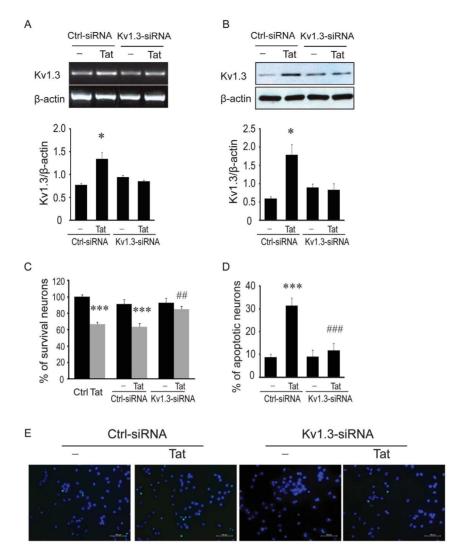


Figure 5. K_v 1.3 siRNA abrogates neurotoxic activity of Tat- activated microglia. Microglia were transfected with siRNA targeting K_v 1.3 (K_v 1.3-siRNA) or nonspecific GAPD control siRNA (Ctrl-siRNAS) for 48 or 72 hr, followed by an additional 24 hr exposure to Tat (200 ng/ml). Cells were then harvested for detections of K_v 1.3 mRNA (48 hr post-transfection/24 hr Tat treatment) and K_v 1.3 proteins (72 hr post-transfection/24 hr Tat treatment). Supernatants were subjected to neuronal culture. Neuronal apoptosis and viability assay were determined using TUNEL staining and MTT assay. A: Representative gels show RT-PCR products for K_v 1.3 mRNA and internal control β -actin and bar graph reflects the density of each band after normalization of its β -actin. B: Western blots show K_v 1.3 protein and internal control β -actin protein expression of microglia, and bar graph shows densitometric quantification of each band. C: Collected supernatants were subjected to primary neuronal culture at a dilution of 1:5 for 24 hr and neuronal viability was evaluated by MTT assay. An increased viability was observed in neurons treated with supernatants recovered from microglia transfected with K_v 1.3-siRNA, but not transfected with Ctrl-siRNA. D: Transfection of microglia with K_v 1.3-siRNA significantly reduced neuronal apoptosis. In contrast, transfection of microglia with Ctrl-siRNA exhibited no significant protective effect. E: Apoptotic neurons were visualized by fluorescence microscopy at ×400 original magnification. Scale bar equals 100 μm. * p<0.05, **** p<0.001 vs Ctrl-siRNA; *### p<0.001 vs Ctrl (blank). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0064904.g005

Reference

 Liu J, Xu P, Collins C, Liu H, Zhang J, et al. (2013) HIV-1 Tat Protein Increases Microglial Outward K⁺ Current and Resultant Neurotoxic Activity. PLoS ONE 8(5): e64904. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0064904