ERJ open research

"The potentially beneficial central nervous system activity profile of ivacaftor and its metabolites" Elena K. Schneider, Rachel M. McQuade, Vincenzo C. Carbone, Felisa Reyes-Ortega, John W. Wilson, Brenda Button, Ayame Saito, Daniel P. Poole, Daniel Hoyer, Jian Li and Tony Velkov. *ERJ Open Res* 2018; 4: 00127-2017.

This article was originally published with an error in the key of figure 3d and e in which "Vehicle" and "Ivacaftor" were presented incorrectly. The corrected figure is shown below, and the article has been corrected and republished online.

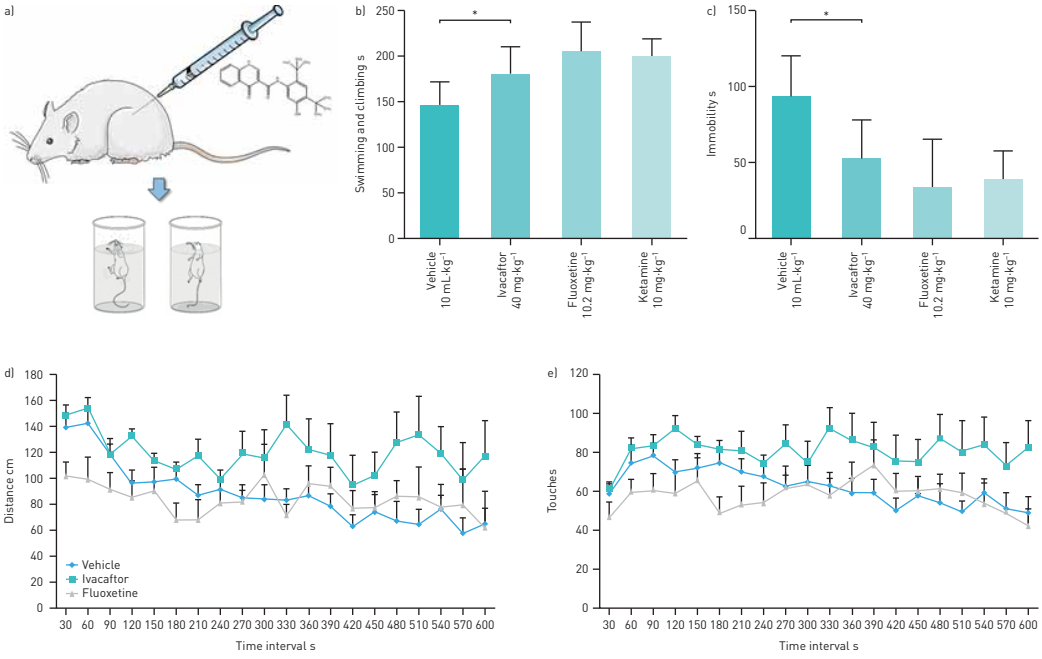

FIGURE 3 Results of the murine forced swim test and spontaneous locomotor activity tests for ivacaftor, fluoxetine and ketamine. a) Schematic diagram depicting the forced swim test. b) Effect of ivacaftor treatment (40 mg·kg^{-1} *i.p.* for 21 days) on swimming and climbing in the forced swim test (n=10). Fluoxetine (10.2 mg·kg^{-1} *i.p.* for 21 days) and ketamine (10 mg·kg^{-1} s.c.) were used as the comparators. c) Effect of ivacaftor, fluoxetine and ketamine on immobility in the forced swim test (n=10). *: p<0.05. d) Effect of ivacaftor and fluoxetine on spontaneous locomotor activity in the open field test measuring the distance (cm) travelled for 10 min (n=10). e) Effect of ivacaftor, fluoxetine and ketamine on spontaneous locomotor activity in the open field test measuring the number of touches for 10 min (n=10).

ERS EUROPEAN RESPIRATORY SOCIETY
every breath counts