CORRECTION

Correction: The Role of Angiotensin II and Cyclic AMP in Alveolar Active Sodium Transport

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The images for Figs 1 and 2 are incorrectly switched. The image that appears as Fig 1 should be Fig 2, and the image that appears as Fig 2 should be Fig 1. The figure captions appear in the correct order. Please see the correct Figs 1 and 2 here.
Effect of Ang II on AFC. (A) % Alveolar fluid clearance of the initial instilled volume was decreased in the Ang II groups in a dose dependent manner, from 8.6% ± 0.19 in control rats to 6.66% ± 0.13, 6.15% ± 0.11, 5.03% ± 0.31, 4.42% ± 0.29 and 5.25% ± 0.23 in Ang II (10⁻¹⁰ M, 10⁻⁹ M, 10⁻⁸ M, 10⁻⁷ M and 10⁻⁶ M) respectively. * P<0.001 As compared to control group; ** P<0.05 As compared to the rest of 10⁻¹⁰ M and 10⁻⁹ M Ang II treated groups. CT—Control. The bars represent mean ± SEM. (B) The albumin movement across the alveolar-capillary barrier did not differ significantly among the study groups indicating that the barrier was intact. CT—Control. The bars represent mean ± SEM.
**Reference**

1. Ismael-Badameh R, Guetta J, Klorin G, Berger G, Abu-saleh N, Abassi Z, et al. (2015) The Role of Angiotensin II and Cyclic AMP in Alveolar Active Sodium Transport. PLoS ONE 10(7): e0134175. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0134175 PMID: 26230832