In this article, we included a passage from a review by O’Hara et al. without the proper citation. The passage with the proper citation appears below.

Exploiting the extraordinary capacity of ricin to provoke an immune response, Ehrlich (40) and others (8) were the first to demonstrate the potential of Abs to completely inactivate ricin in the late 1880s. Since those early studies, dozens of polyclonal antibodies derived from different animal species (e.g. mouse and rabbit) have been tested on a diversity of cell types (e.g. human, non-human primate, and mouse) and animal models (e.g. mice, rats, and rabbits) (9–19). These results have confirmed that Abs directed against the holotoxin are generally sufficient to neutralize ricin in vitro and to confer passive immunity in vivo (O’Hara, J. M., Yermakova, A., and Mantis, N. J. (2012) Immunity to ricin: fundamental insights into toxin-antibody interactions. Curr. Top. Microbiol. Immunol. 357, 209–241).