CORRECTION

Correction to: The origin, fate, and contribution of macrophages to spinal cord injury pathology

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Correction to: Acta Neuropathologica
https://doi.org/10.1007/s00401-019-01992-3

The original version of the article contains a labeling error in Fig. 2. The boxed molecular description of pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory macrophages were switched. $Ly6C^{Hi}$, $Cx3Cr1^{Lo}$, $Ccr2^{Hi}$ should have been associated with pro-inflammatory macrophages on the left, and $Ly6C^{Lo}$, $Cx3Cr1^{Hi}$, $Ccr2^{Lo}$ should have been associated with anti-inflammatory macrophages on the right.
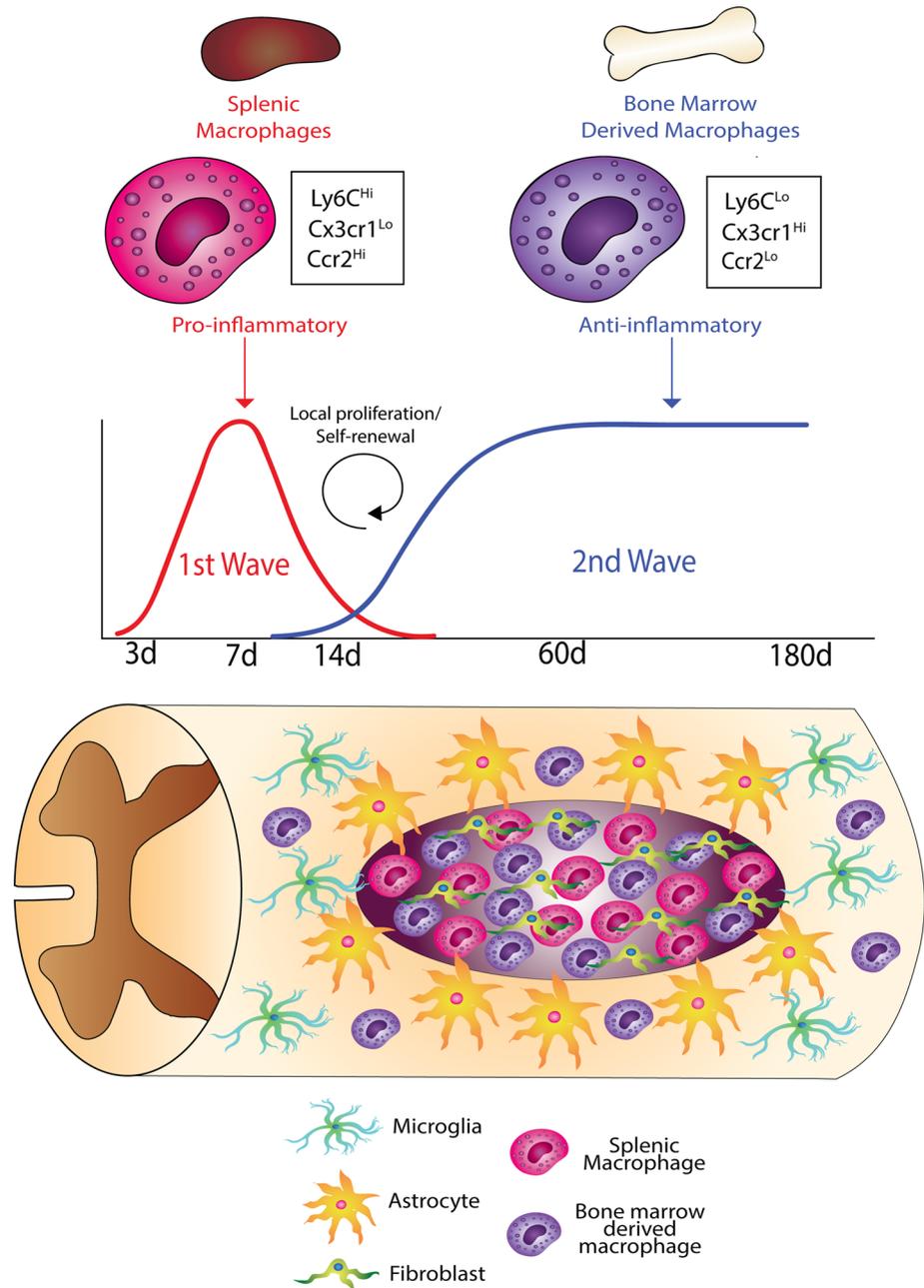
The corrected figure is given below.

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Fig. 2 Schematic illustration of putative sources of macrophages after spinal cord injury. Pro-inflammatory splenic macrophages comprise the major source of the initial wave of macrophage influx. A second wave of anti-inflammatory macrophages could be from either the bone marrow or from a self-renewing source at the injury site. The spinal cord injury site is comprised of a fibrotic core comprised of non-neural cells such as fibroblasts and macrophages surrounded by neural cells such as astrocytes and microglia. Bone marrow chimera studies (Fig. 1) demonstrate the presence of Cx3Cr1^{lo} macrophages in the fibrotic region, and Cx3Cr1^{hi} macrophages in both the fibrotic and surrounding neural tissue. These two types of macrophages could correspond to the pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory subtypes from the spleen and bone marrow, respectively