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# Corrigendum: The pulmonary extracellular matrix is a bactericidal barrier against *Haemophilus influenzae* in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): implications for an *in vivo* innate host defense function of collagen VI

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**antimicrobial activity, bronchopulmonary infection, collagen VI, COPD, extracellular matrix, *Haemophilus influenzae*, innate immunity, pulmonary fibrosis**

A Corrigendum on

The pulmonary extracellular matrix is a bactericidal barrier against Haemophilus influenzae in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): implications for an in vivo innate host defense function of collagen VI

by Abdillahi SM, Tati R, Nordin SL, Baumgarten M, Hallgren O, Bjermer L, Erjefä J, Westergren-Thorsson G, Singh B, Riesbeck K and Mörgelin M (2018) *Front. Immunol.* 9:1988. doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2018.01988

In the published article, there was an error in Figure 3 as published. Panel 3D does not show the correct bacterial specimen. The corrected Figure 3 and its caption "Targeting of NTHi surface adhesins PE and Hap by collagen VI VWA domains. **(A)** Titration of bacterial solutions with radiolabeled collagen VI microfibrils. Serial dilutions of bacteria were used: 1% ($2 \times 10^9$ cfu/ml), 0.5% ($1 \times 10^9$ cfu/ml), 0.1% ($2 \times 10^8$ cfu/ml), 0.01% ($2 \times 10^7$ cfu/ml), and 0.001% ($2 \times 10^6$ cfu/ml). Wild type bacteria are compared to isogenic mutants as indicated. **(B–F)** negative staining and transmission electron microscopy of collagen VI networks bound to the bacterial surface. Wild type **(B)** and Δ*hia* **(C)** bacteria interact with

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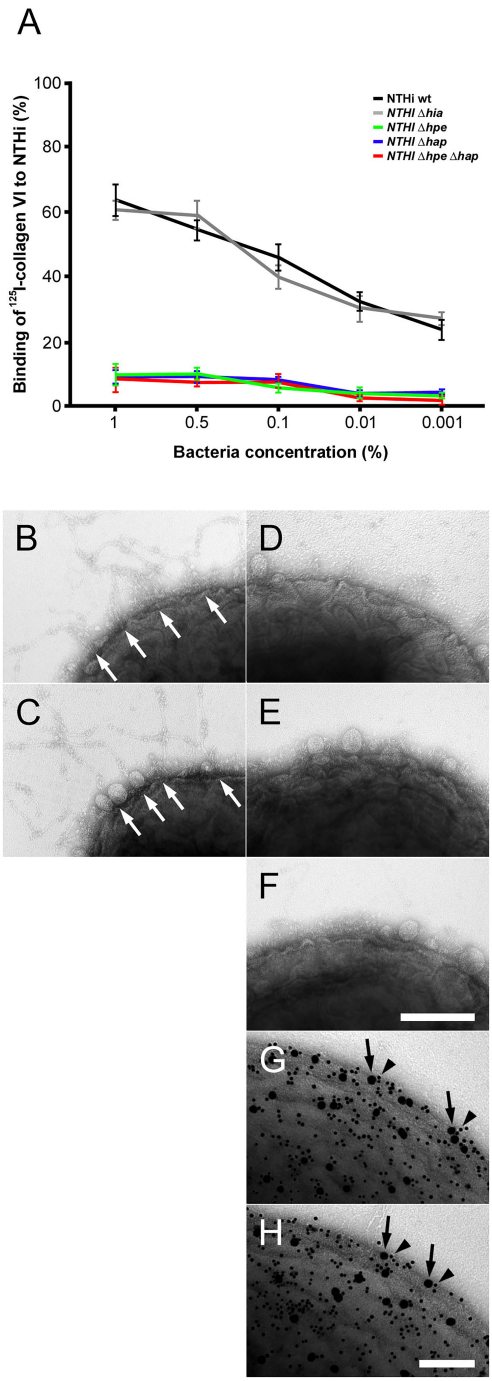


FIGURE 3
Targeting of NTHi surface adhesins PE and Hap by collagen VI VWA domains. **(A)** Titration of bacterial solutions with radiolabeled collagen VI microfibrils. Serial dilutions of bacteria were used: 1% ($2 \times 10^9$ cfu/ml), 0.5% ($1 \times 10^9$ cfu/ml), 0.1% ($2 \times 10^8$ cfu/ml), 0.01% ($2 \times 10^7$ cfu/ml), and 0.001% ($2 \times 10^6$ cfu/ml). Wild type bacteria are compared to isogenic mutants as indicated. **(B–F)** negative staining and transmission electron microscopy of collagen VI networks bound to the bacterial surface. Wild type **(B)** and Δ*hia* **(C)** bacteria interact with collagen VI (arrows) as opposed to Δ*hpe* **(D)**, Δ*hap* **(E)**, and Δ*hpe*Δ*hap* **(F)**. PE **(G)** and Hap **(H)** are frequently colocalized with collagen VI on the bacterial surface as visualized by antibodies conjugated with 5 nm (PE and Hap, arrowheads) and 10 nm (collagen VI, arrows) colloidal gold, respectively. The scale bars represent 200 nm **(B–F)** and 100 nm **(G, H)**.

collagen VI (arrows) as opposed to Δ*hpe* **(D)**, Δ*hap* **(E)**, and Δ*hpe*Δ*hap* **(F)**. PE **(G)** and Hap **(H)** are frequently colocalized with collagen VI on the bacterial surface as visualized by antibodies conjugated with 5 nm (PE and Hap, arrowheads) and 10 nm (collagen VI, arrows) colloidal gold, respectively. The scale bars represent 200 nm **(B–F)** and 100 nm **(G, H)**." appear below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

## Publisher's note