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Corrigendum to 'Development of a mechanistic biokinetic model for hepatic bile acid handling to predict possible cholestatic effects of drugs' [European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 115 (2018) 175-184]

Sylvia Notenboom[a,1], Karl M. Weigand[b,1], Johannes H. Proost[a], Marola M. van Lipzig[c], Evita van de Steeg[c], Petra H.H. van den Broek[b], Rick Greupink[b], Frans G.M. Russel[b], Geny M.M. Groothuis[a,*]

[a] Pharmacokinetics, Toxicology and Targeting, Department of Pharmacy, University of Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands
[b] Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Radboud University Medical Centre, Radboud Institute for Molecular Life Sciences, Nijmegen, the Netherlands
[c] TNO (Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research), the Netherlands

The authors regret the molar unit is incorrectly displayed on the x-axis in Fig. 4A and 4C and on the y-axis in Fig. 4B, 4D and Fig. 5. The correct versions of the figures are displayed below together with the unchanged legends.

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

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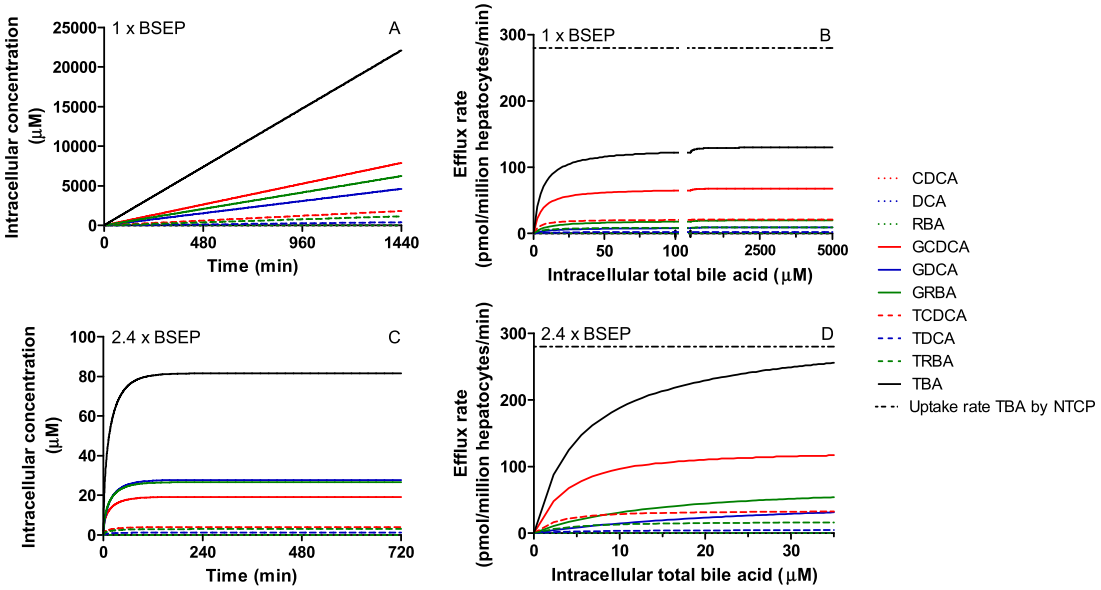

Fig. 4. The predicted intracellular concentrations (A) and canalicular efflux rates (B) of bile acids in the human hepatocyte following exposure to 60 µM bile acids on the portal side. The black dotted line in 3B represents the uptake rate of total bile acids (TBA) by NTCP, showing that uptake > efflux (B). After fitting the model to intracellular bile acid concentrations within the physiological range as measured by Starokozhko et al. and canalicular efflux rates (D) of bile acids in the human hepatocyte following 60 µM bile acids exposure on the portal side.

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* Correspondence to:Pharmacokinetics, Toxicology and Targeting, Department of Pharmacy, University of Groningen, the Netherlands.
[1] Sylvia Notenboom and Karl. M. Weigand contributed equally to the work described in this manuscript
E-mail address: g.m.m.groothuis@rug.nl (G.M.M. Groothuis).

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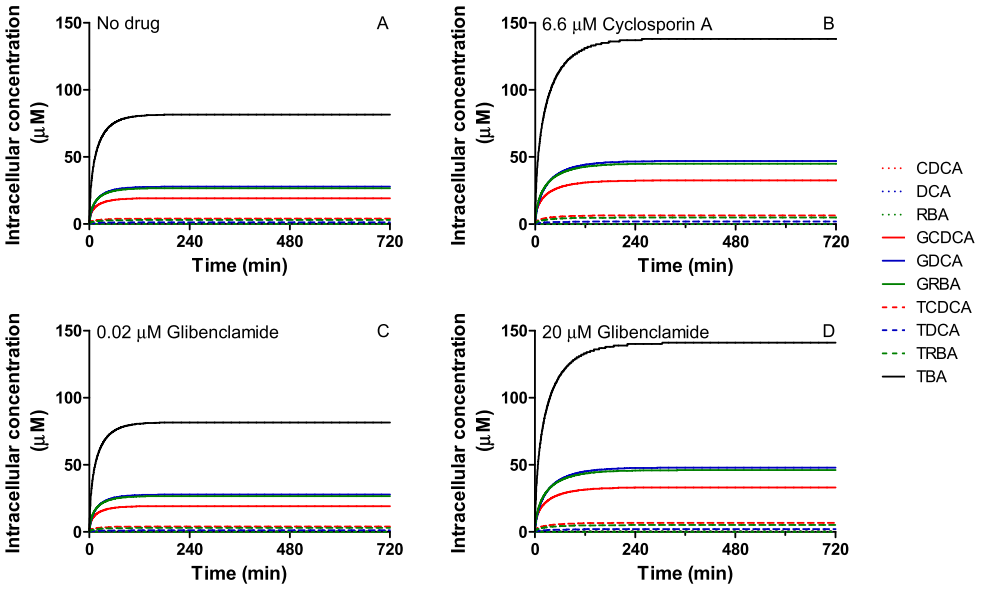

Fig. 5. The predicted intracellular concentrations of bile acids in the human hepatocyte following exposure to 60 µM bile acids on the portal side in the absence (A) and presence of 6.6 µM cyclosporin A (B), 0.02µM glibenclamide (C) and 20 µM glibenclamide (D).