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AUTHOR CORRECTION



"Tiotropium and olodaterol fixed-dose combination versus mono-components in COPD (GOLD 2-4)." Roland Buhl, François Maltais, Roger Abrahams, Leif Bjermer, Eric Derom, Gary Ferguson, Matjaž Fležar, Jacques Hébert, Lorcan McGarvey, Emilio Pizzichini, Jim Reid, Antony Veale, Lars Grönke, Alan Hamilton, Lawrence Korducki, Kay Tetzlaff, Stella Waitere-Wijker, Henrik Watz and Eric Bateman. *Eur Respir J* 2015; 45: 969–979.

Unfortunately, there was a typographic error in this article. The sentence that read:

"The results of our trial are broadly similar with those reported for other LAMA+LAMA FDCs [24–26]." should have read as follows:

"The results of our trial are broadly similar with those reported for other LAMA+LABA FDCs [24-26]."

The online version of the article has been amended to reflect this correction.

Eur Respir J 2015; 45: 1763 | DOI: 10.1183/09031936.50136014 | Copyright ©ERS 2015

ERRATUM



"Phenotype of asthmatics with increased airway *S*-nitrosoglutathione reductase activity." Nadzeya V. Marozkina, Xin-Qun Wang, Vitali Stsiapura, Anne Fitzpatrick, Silvia Carraro, Gregory A. Hawkins, Eugene Bleecker, Deborah Meyers, Nizar Jarjour, Sean B. Fain, Sally Wenzel, William Busse, Mario Castro, Reynold A. Panettieri Jr, Wendy Moore, Stephen J. Lewis, Lisa A. Palmer, Talissa Altes, Eduard E. de Lange, Serpil Erzurum, W. Gerald Teague and Benjamin Gaston. *Eur Respir J* 2015; 45: 87–97.

Figure 5 from the above mentioned article was published with an error: the element at the top centre should depict a decrease in GSNO (S-nitrosoglutathione), not a decrease in GSNO reductase. The corrected version of the figure is reproduced below, and the online version of the article has been amended to reflect this correction.

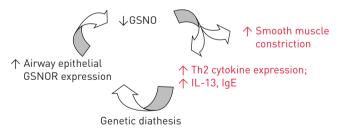


FIGURE 5 Proposed scheme showing the effect of increased S-nitrosoglutathione reductase (GSNOR) on asthma. A subset of patients, as previously reported [10, 14–16], has a diathesis to increased GSNOR expression. This is driven by allergic airway inflammation. In turn, this causes a decrease in airway GSNO levels that leads to smooth muscle constriction [1–7, 32–34] and a further increase in T-helper cell (Th)2 cytokine expression [5].

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